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C O N T A I N I N G,

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| <p>I. An Explanation of the Principles of this Science; together with an Account of the most remarkable EPOCHS, ÆRAS, and PERIODS, the Dates and Extent of which are ascertained.</p> <p>II. A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY, which exhibits a connected View of the TIME, MODE, and CIRCUMSTANCES of the Origin, Progress, Decline, and Fall of every considerable Kingdom, from the earliest Period to the present.</p> <p>III. A List of several ECLIPSES before the Christian Æra, observed by ASTRONOMERS, or recorded by HISTORIANS, and of all ECLIPSES from A. D. 1, to A. D. 1900, with an explanatory Preface.</p> <p>IV. A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST of COUNCILS, in which the DATE, PLACE, and SUBJECT of every Council are specified.</p> | <p>V. Chronological TABLES and CHARTS from B. C. 2300, to A. D. 1784, adapted to a Scale, and ascertaining the duration of the LIVES and REIGNS of the most eminent Personages in all Ages.</p> <p>VI. A LIST of REMARKABLE EVENTS and OCCURRENCES relating to every KINGDOM and NATION, from the earliest Ages to the present Time; with the Dates of many Celestial Phenomena.</p> <p>VII. SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES illustrating the several Parts of the System.</p> <p>VIII. A Copious BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX, in which the Dates of the REIGNS of Kings, and of the LIVES of remarkable Men in all Ages, are inserted, and concise CHARACTERS of both are occasionally given.</p> |
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BY JAMES PLAYFAIR, D. D.
MEMBER OF THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY
OF SCOTLAND.

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TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE,

JAMES STEWART MACKENZIE,

LORD KEEPER OF THE PRIVY SEAL OF SCOTLAND,

ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL, &c. &c.

MY LORD,

I have the honour of laying before your LORDSHIP a Work, which, if executed in a manner becoming the importance of the subject, would not be unworthy of your acceptance. Your knowledge of science, your attention to literary merit, and the many signal favours you have been pleased to confer upon me, demand this public testimony of my esteem and gratitude.

I am inclined to dwell on the reasons which have induced me to approach your LORDSHIP in this manner ; but I must resist my present impulse, however agreeable, lest I should give offence in attempting to discharge an obligation ; for, on all occasions, I have found your LORDSHIP to be no less averse from receiving the just tribute of applause, and the acknowledgements of a thankful mind, than disposed to patronise and reward those who deserve your countenance and favour.

Though your LORDSHIP be intimately acquainted with the Subject of the Book which respectfully solicits the patronage of your name, yet it may afford you a little entertainment to contemplate the series of time, and the history of ages, arranged and adjusted with some degree of accuracy, and, more, to reflect, that those who are less versant in Chronology, may thence derive considerable advantages.

Whatever imperfection may be found in the following Work is to be chiefly attributed to defect of capacity, not to want of attention and care ; and whatever share of merit may be assigned to it, ought to be ultimately referred to your LORDSHIP, who hath promoted me to a station in which I have had many opportunities of improving myself in science, and of being useful to others, and who hath generously encouraged and aided these literary researches. With the most profound respect, I am,

My LORD,

Your LORDSHIP's most obliged,

And most obedient humble servant,

JAMES PLAYFAIR.

C O N T E N T S

O F P A R T F I R S T.

Introduction.

Of the Day.

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Of the Lunar Cycle.

Of the Indiction.

Of the Julian Period.

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man Consular Dignity.*

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ERRORS.

E R R O R S.		C O R R E C T E D.		E R R O R S.		C O R R E C T E D.	
<i>Page.</i>	<i>line.</i>			<i>Page.</i>	<i>line.</i>		
16	36	Varo	- -	216		Year 1780, 1781	1680, 1681
Paffim, in the First Part,		}	Tab. 2. 3. 4. &c.	251		Eighty-two	Eighty-four
Tab. 1. 2. 3. &c.				286	53	June 6.	June 16.
38	22	Contempory	Contemporary	288	20	July 27.	July 26.
51	20	Cazaphas	Cajaphas	—	50	Sept. 17.	Sept. 18.
54	24	Yezdezerd	Yezdejerd	289	23	<i>add</i> , A new planet was discovered by Mr Herschel, March 13.	
64	8	refer	refers	289	42	<i>add</i> , peace was concluded at Paris, Sept. 3.	
75	21	12000	1200	295	27	twenty-six	twenty-five
81	19	Hist. des Hunnfoa	Hist. des Hunns	—	28	those number	this number
89	16	Terach	Terah	N. B. In the history of the reigns of Frederic K. of Prussia, and of Lewis XV. several dates are to be corrected by the table of remarkable events.			
93	10	Onidus	Cnidus				
109	14	Panonina	Pannonia				
110	28	Barenger	Berenger				
169	27	<i>add</i> , The transactions of the peaceful reign of Robert II. son of the sister of David (who died without issue), and first of the Royal House of Stuart, are little known.					

Directions to the Bookbinder.

1. The engraven Tables and Charts may be inserted at pag. 250, or at the end of the book, in the order marked at the beginning of every Table, viz. Table I. II. III. &c.

2. Each of the Tables I. and II. is comprehended in a single plate.

3. Table III. consists of three numbers, or plates, distinguished by the following characters, Tab. III. No. 1. Tab. III. No. 2. Tab. III. No. 3. These three numbers are to be pasted together in such a manner that all the Titles and the corresponding Centuries in every No. may be in the same horizontal direction.

A small space may be left between the scales of the several plates for the purpose of folding the plates, without injuring any part of the engraving.

The Table, when thus adjusted, may be attached by the middle space, between No. I. and II.; and No. III. must be folded to the right.

N. B. The preceding directions will apply to Tab. IV. V. and VI.

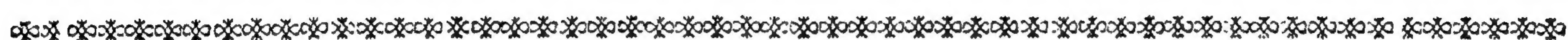
4. Table VII. consists of six Numbers, or plates; all of which must be pasted together laterally, and in order, so that the lines at top or bottom of the several Numbers must be exactly in the same horizontal direction; which may be known by applying a ruler across the whole.

A small space may be left between the marginal scales of the several Plates, as in the former Tables.

This Table is to be secured by the margin between No. III. and IV. Numbers II. and V. on either side of these, must be folded backwards; and No. I. and VI. will form the extremities of the Table.

The Table of Barbarous Kings to be inserted at page 109.

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I N T R O D U C T I O N.

CHRONOLOGY is a science which treats of Time and its several divisions, and adjusts these to past transactions, by proper notes and characters, for the benefit of history. The utility of this science has been generally admitted. Harmonizing the series of successive duration, it enables the mind to apprehend things in their natural order, and thereby facilitates the acquisition of knowledge. History, in particular, regards this sister art as its greatest ornament, and receives from it unity, order, and consistency. Without its aid the obscure labyrinths of antiquity could not be pervaded; nor could the materials of historical information, found in the records of time, be arranged and adjusted. The chain of causes and effects, that reaches from the creation of the world to the present moment, would lie disjointed and broken before us. The recital of complicated facts and occurrences would perplex and confound us, instead of informing our understanding and regulating our conduct. All would be confusion and chaos. When chronology and history unite their efforts, in tracing the connection and dependence of events, and in distributing these into proper periods, light arises out of darkness, our knowledge of human life is improved, our acquaintance with the world is cultivated, our views of Providence are enlarged.

A work, therefore, which professes to illustrate a science of so great utility and importance, must be received with some degree of approbation, if the plan and execution bear any proportion to the dignity of the subject.

To explain the principles of this science, to trace the great lines of history, to ascertain the dates of remarkable events, to represent the lives of eminent men in all

ages, and to furnish other requisites essential in the pursuit of knowledge, divine and human; such is the design of the following work, which I submit, with profound respect, to the judgment and candour of the public.

The difficulties that attend the execution of a work of this nature are very considerable. They originate chiefly from the imperfection and obscurity of ancient history, and from the ignorance or inattention of historians and chronologers. This remark merits a particular illustration.

1. In the early ages of the world, the use of letters was unknown. The first and most simple method of recording the conceptions of men, or of communicating them to others, was, by delineating the images of such things as were the objects of contemplation. Picture writing, in process of time, was improved by symbols, which were, at once, pictures and characters, and, in presenting to the eye the resemblance of particular objects, suggested general ideas to the mind. This mode of perpetuating knowledge is distinguished by the name of hieroglyphics, and was practised long by all nations. The obscurity and ambiguity of hieroglyphics set men upon contriving another species of writing, of which the Chinese have furnished us with an illustrious example. The images were laid aside, and the characters were retained. None of these modes of communicating information was so simple and unequivocal as the alphabetic writing, which was not known, or not practised, during the course of several ages after the establishment of the Assyrian, Egyptian, and Grecian monarchies. In what particular period letters were invented, I have not been able to discover. Perhaps there was no writing before the publication of the law at Mount Sinai. If this be the fact, the Tyrians and Sidonians must have learned this art from the Israelites, and communicated it to the Greeks, by whom it was made known to other nations. The epoch of the introduction of letters into Greece is likewise uncertain. That they were known at the time of the siege of Troy still remains to be proved. By what has been collected from ancient history, it appears, that writing was not commonly used in Greece, until philosophy was publicly taught by Anaxagoras; the utmost effort of Grecian literature, for many ages, having been to record the names of the Olympic victors, and to register the priestesses of Argos.

2. The writings of the earliest historians and genealogists have long ago perished. The eastern nations, in general, carefully recorded every memorable event and occurrence relating to their respective kingdoms and communities. The Assyrians, Chaldeans, Phœnicians, Persians, and Egyptians, as well as the Jews, had their public registers. Herodotus, Manetho, and Diodorus Siculus, make mention of the Egyptian annals. Berofus transcribed the ancient monuments of Chaldaea. Menander composed an history from the records of various nations. The sacred writers have quoted the annals of Persia. The Romans likewise preserved the memory of the most important events that happened in their republic. But all of these records, few fragments excepted, have been consigned to oblivion. The names and dates of the first writers in Chaldaea and Egypt are not known. Among the Greeks, Pherecydes of Syros,

Syros, and Cadmus of Miletus, are supposed to have been the most ancient prose writers, and they flourished B. C. 544 years. Acusilaus of Argos is placed near this time. Epimenides and Pherecydes of Athens succeeded them. We have none of their works; nor those of Hellanicus, who lived 100 years later; nor of Timaeus, who wrote about the 129th Olympiad. The epochs of Eratosthenes remain, but his calculations are lost. All other ancient histories, annals, and records, have shared the same fate. The fragments of antiquity that have been preserved afford little information to be relied upon. How difficult, then, must it be from such scanty and wretched materials to form a consistent scheme of history or of chronology!

3. No authentic monuments, nor ancient inscriptions remain, by which we might be enabled to fix with precision the epochs of human revolutions, and to ascertain the dates of events in the early ages of the world. Inscriptions and monuments have often illustrated an obscure period, and discovered truth amidst the rubbish of conjecture and fable. Men, however, during the infancy of society, seldom thought of perpetuating their transactions by such durable memorials. A remarkable event was sometimes commemorated by an obelisk, an inscription, or the institution of a rite, while the greater part of human affairs were forgotten. Some fragments of antiquity have escaped the ravages of barbarity and of time, and have furnished matter of plausible conjecture concerning the nation and period to which they relate. But the feeble ray of light emitted thence is insufficient to dissipate the thick darkness with which ancient history is enveloped.

4. Many ages must have elapsed before the mode of computing time, or of dating events, was brought into established use. The most ancient philosophers and historians wrote in verse, and were unacquainted with chronology. In the age of Homer we discover nothing that resembles a formal calendar. Time was then measured by the seasons, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the returns of labour and rest. We read of no political distribution of time, no months, weeks, or hours. We find no allusions to clocks, dials, or clepsydrae. The earliest writers had no directions of this nature. Several centuries intervened between the Olympic æra and the first historians; and several more between these and the first chronologers.

5. The first measures of time were very indeterminate. Hellanicus regulated his narration by the succession of the priestesses of Juno at Argos. Ephorus digested things by generations. The Arundelian marbles make no mention of Olympiads, and reckon backwards from the time then present by years. In the histories of Herodotus and Thucydides, the dates of events are not ascertained by any fixed epochs. The Olympiads were not commonly applied to this purpose in so early a period. Timaeus of Sicily, who flourished in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, was the first who attempted to establish an æra, by comparing and correcting the dates of the Olympiads, the Spartan kings, the Archons of Athens, and the priestesses of Juno. Eratosthenes, the father of chronology, and Apollodorus, digested the events, recorded by them, according to the Olympiads and the succession of Spartan kings. If the
measures

measures of time used by the earliest writers were so various and indeterminate, little precision or regularity could be expected in their historical productions.

6. In ancient times, historians were very inaccurate in their computations, and inattentive to dates and aeras, even after the use of these had been established. They frequently reckoned their aeras and years differently, without having any knowledge of it; or, at least, without giving the reader any previous information: A circumstance which has rendered the fragments of their works of little utility to posterity, and has proved the source of innumerable errors and mistakes in chronology. Destitute of the aid of original records and authentic memorials, these historians wrote from tradition and conjecture. Not to mention the Chaldaean and Egyptian writers, who are generally acknowledged to have been fabulous, we are told by Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, and others, that the first Greek historians were ill informed and credulous. The truth of this remark might be evinced, by pointing out the inconsistencies and contradictions, in reference to the Egyptian history, between Manetho, Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, and Eratosthenes; with respect to the history of Assyria, between Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, and Julius Africanus; and concerning the Persian Empire, between Herodotus, Ctesias, and the fragments of Persian writers that are extant. The Grecians, too, differed widely one from another, in their narrations of facts, and dates of events. Hellanicus and Acusilaus disagreed about their genealogies; Acusilaus rejected the traditions of Hesiod; Ephorus accused Hellanicus of falsehood; Timaeus accused Ephorus, and all succeeding writers Timaeus; Herodotus imposed the most fabulous legends upon the world; Thucydides, an accurate historian, has been convicted of error; and Diodorus Siculus, a judicious compiler, complained of the defects of former writers, and is chargeable with many mistakes. The chronology of the Latins is still more uncertain. The records of the Romans were destroyed by the Gauls about 120 years after the expulsion of the Kings. Q. Fabius Pictor, the most ancient Latin historian, flourished 164 years posterior to that destruction, and borrowed almost all his information from the Greeks. The chronologers and historians of other European nations are of a date still later; so that the first period of the history of their respective kingdoms must be proportionally more doubtful and obscure. What judgment then are we to form concerning the chronology of ancient history? How vague and defective does it appear! With propriety limits have been fixed, beyond which all is uncertainty and fable. Varro, a learned Roman antiquary, divided past time into three parts; the first of which included the space that reached from the creation to the deluge, a period of total darkness; the second extended from the deluge to the Olympic aera, and was stiled the fabulous age. The commencement of the vulgar aera of the Olympiads, was considered as the dawning of day, or the beginning of the historical age, though the history and chronology of several succeeding centuries were as perplexed and doubtful as the history and chronology of those which immediately preceded this aera.

7. In modern times, historians, with all the means of information in their power, have not been sufficiently careful to ascertain dates and epochs with precision; and this negligence, or inattention, has occasioned confusion and inconsistency in their accounts

counts of several material events. As I should be unavoidably led, in the illustration of this remark, to hazard some animadversions on those histories which are, at present, highly esteemed by the public, I incline to defer this disagreeable task until a future opportunity.

The imperfection and obscurity of ancient history being so great, the difficulties which a composer of a system of chronology has to encounter must be very considerable. To compare the accounts of historians, critics, and antiquaries; to trace the connection, relation, and dependence of transactions and events, in all ages; and to distinguish truth and probability from falsehood and fable, are operations that require much study, and many vigorous exertions. To ascertain the date of a single transaction has been often found a laborious undertaking. To arrange and elucidate the annals of a single state or kingdom is a more arduous work. How very difficult, then, must it be to give a clear and consistent view of revolutions, events, and occurrences, from the earliest period to the present time?

To remove or extenuate these difficulties, several learned men have applied themselves, in the course of the foregoing and present centuries. The names of Scaliger, Petau, Usher, Marham, Jackson, and Blair, are familiar to every one who is versant in chronology. The labours of these eminent writers have not been unsuccessful. Their defects I shall not, at this time, attempt to expose. Whoever has perused their productions with care must be convinced, that a system of chronology, more simple in its form, more extensive in its plan, and more fitly adapted to promote the study of history, is still a desideratum. Whether the subsequent Work is possessed of these qualifications, or not, the reader will judge for himself. In the mean time, it may not be improper to lay before him a brief analysis of it.

This Work is divided into five parts, which are arranged and treated in the following manner.

1. The Elements or Principles of Chronology constitute the subject of the First Part. The various divisions of time, viz. the hour, the day, the week, the month, the year, the solar and lunar cycles, the epact, the indiction, and the Julian period, are explained, and proper rules and examples are given under each head. Several remarkable epochs, aeras, and periods, occurring in history, the dates and quantities of these are ascertained with accuracy; and they are treated in the following order: 1. The creation of the world. 2. The Jewish aera. 3. The patriarchal period. 4. The universal deluge. 5. The vocation of Abraham. 6. The sojourning of the Israelites in Egypt. 7. The Argonautic expedition. 8. The siege and destruction of Troy. 9. The period from the exit of the Israelites to the building of Solomon's Temple. 10. The period of the reigns of the Kings of Judah and Israel. 11. The aera of the Olympiads. 12. The epoch of the building of Rome. 13. The Nabonassar aera. 14. The date of the Babylonish captivity. 15. The foundation of the Persian monarchy. 16. The establishment of the Roman consular dignity.

17. The seventy weeks of Daniel. 18. The death of Alexander the Great. 19. The aera of the Seleucidae, or Syro-Macedonians. 20. The Spanish aera. 21. The true and vulgar Christian aeras. 22. The epoch of the passion of our blessed Saviour. 23. The destruction of Jerusalem. 24. The aera of Dioclesian. 25. The aera of Constantinople. 26. The epoch of New Rome, or Constantinople. 27. The aera of Hegira. 28. The aera of Jeshdegird. 29. The epoch of the Reformation.

2. Though the greater part of readers may have acquired a general acquaintance with history, yet the dates and material circumstances relating to kingdoms and empires, together with the connection and regular succession of the most striking events, are often lost sight of, or not properly attended to. In order to impress these particulars on the mind, I have exhibited, in the Second Part, a succinct and connected view of the time, mode, and circumstances of the establishment, progress, perfection, decline, and fall of every considerable kingdom in the world, from the earliest period to the present age. This part may serve, in some degree, as a compendium of universal history.

3. As eclipses are essential to the adjustment and determination of many dates in chronology, I have inserted a correct list of *several* before the Christian aera, observed by astronomers, or recorded by historians, and of *all*, from A. D. 1. to 1900. These eclipses were calculated with infinite labour by Mr Pingre, and published in *L'Art de verifier les dates*. To this catalogue I have prefixed an explanation, containing some tables, by which the extent of the penumbra, and the quantity of an eclipse in any given latitude and meridian, may be known. As the history of the church bears a considerable proportion to that of the world, I have added, for the benefit of those who would be conversant in ecclesiastical affairs, a chronological list of councils, and I have fixed the date of every council, the city and province in which it was assembled, the person who presided, and the chief subjects of debate. These lists of eclipses and of councils, constitute the third part of the following work.

4. The chronological tables and charts are contained in the fourth part, and may be considered as the result of all that precedes. They commence B. C. 2200. The lists of Emperors, Kings, and Pontifs, descend in a parallel direction; and the years of every reign may be known by the means of a marginal scale. The names of persons renowned in history are inserted; and the duration of their respective lives is marked by a line, which, when applied to the scale, will give the number of years. On the slightest inspection contemporaries are observed; an advantage not to be derived, in the same degree, from tables differently constructed. These tables and charts are introduced by a circumstantial account of their construction and use.

5. To aid the memory of ordinary readers of history, I have collected a considerable number of memorable events and occurrences, (including many astronomical observations and celestial phaenomena) relating to the several nations and kingdoms of the world, from the earliest ages, and have arranged them in chronological order.

Not only the year, but frequently the month and the day of the event, are subjoined. As these have been extracted, for the most part, from genuine sources of information, the dates, I presume, will be found to be sufficiently accurate.

6. In the appendix are inserted many tables requisite to the illustration of several parts of the system. The titles of these tables are as follows: 1. The years of the Hegira, with the corresponding years of the Christian æra, and the Term of these years to A. D. 1900. 2. The Olympiads, with the names of the Victors, and of the Archons of Athens. 3. The different computations of the age of the world. 4. The characters of the Arabian months. 5. A series of remarkable dates and epochs, from the creation of the world to the commencement of the Christian Æra, with proofs from the sacred writings, ancient history, &c. 6. A list of Theban Kings, according to the chronicon of Eratosthenes. 7. Ptolemy's canon of the Chaldaean, Persian, Grecian, and Roman Kings. 8. The months of many nations adjusted to those of the reformed Julian year. 9. The Jewish common and embolifinal years compared. 10. The dates of many remarkable epochs, æras, and periods, in the order of the Julian months. 11. The days of the Julian year reckoned from January, and those of the Egyptian year from Thoth. 12. The Nabonassæan and Julian years compared. 13. A table of lunations, from one to 10,000. 14. The number of days, hours, and sidereal, solar, and Julian years, from one to 10,000. 15. The golden number from one to 4000. 16. A table shewing the days of the months by the dominical letter. 17. The number of direction for finding Easter Sunday, by the golden number and the dominical letter. 18. The dominical letters from B. C. 4,200 to A. D. 4000, for old and new styles. 19. The Paschal limits from A. D. 1583, to A. D. 1900, old and new styles. 20. The day of the week, which answers to any day of the month. 21. A table of epacts. 22. A requisite table to that of epacts. 23. A table for the reduction of parts of the equator into mean solar hours, and *v. v.* 24. A table for the reduction of time into parts of the equator, and *v. v.* 25. The limits of solar eclipses. 26. A table of the latitudes of places, and the differences of meridians. 27. The number of lunations and decimals in any given time, &c. The use of each of these tables is shown and illustrated.

7. *Lastly*, As many persons, distinguished by abilities, natural or acquired, could not find a place in the tables or charts, I have annexed a copious biographical index, in which the dates of the reigns of Kings, and of the lives of remarkable men, are inserted, and concise characters of both are occasionally given.

Having laid before my readers a concise analysis of this work, I proceed to observe, that, in the composition of it, attention and care have not been wanting. The principal facts I have endeavoured to establish on the most solid basis. With this view, much time and labour have been employed. I have consulted the best authors; and those, in particular, who were contemporary to the events they relate, or who had access to the sources of historical truth. The nature and form of this work have prevented me from authenticating every fact by minute references, and from mentioning

ing my guides in these researches. My readers, however, may be assured, that I have stated no fact, ascertained no date, determined the epoch of no event or occurrence, in the support and confirmation of which I have not had the authority of some writers of credit and eminence. At the same time, it may be proper to add, that I have not implicitly followed any particular author or system. I have inquired how far those that have fallen under my review were well informed and impartial; and have freely differed from them as often as I apprehended that they differed from truth. On every occasion I have availed myself of the labours of those who have gone before me; while I have avoided what I conceived to be their errors and mistakes. The reasons that have induced me to reject opinions long established, and to adopt others not generally received, shall be given in the course of some chronological dissertations, which I intend to publish, if what is now executed shall be honoured with the public approbation.

Notwithstanding all the researches in which I have been employed for many years, all the authorities I have consulted, all the precautions I have used, in order to render this work accurate and useful, I do not presume to suppose that it is altogether perfect. How very difficult it is to avoid errors of every kind, those who are acquainted with such disquisitions must have often experienced. If the inadvertencies, or mistakes, into which I may have been betrayed, should hereafter occur to myself, I will readily acknowledge and correct them; and if they shall be pointed out by another, I will, with pleasure, receive the friendly admonition.

Some inaccuracies in style will, no doubt, be observed by the critic and grammarian. My apology shall be, that my attention has been chiefly fixed on the substance, not on the form of the work; in the decoration of which I have not judged it necessary to bestow much time and labour. Purity and perspicuity are essential qualities of style in a work of science. These I have aimed at; and have not been solicitous about ornament.

If the reader, upon a candid perusal of what follows, shall, in any degree, be instructed or entertained, I shall have the satisfaction to reflect that I have not laboured in vain. If he shall disapprove, censure, or condemn, in silence I will submit, after having declared, that, to the extent of my abilities, I have endeavoured to serve him, and to give some account of that time, and of those opportunities, which I have long enjoyed.

O F T H E

D A Y.

TIME has been defined the order of succession of created beings. It is duration Of time. considered as distinguished by certain epochs and periods. Some obvious and accurate method of measuring and comparing the several divisions and intervals of time is essentially necessary; for, without this help, we could have no idea of the precise order in which many things exist; and, without such an idea, a great part of science would be confused and useless.

The sole measure of time, on which we may rely, is the motion of a body whose course is uniform and regular. The revolutions of the sun and moon, being obvious to all mankind, and apparently equable, have been ever made use of in the division of time. For all the purposes of common life, this measure is sufficiently accurate; but it is not entirely so, as the motion of these bodies is not uniform in all parts of their orbits. Uniform motion the proper measure of time.

The most obvious division of time, derived from repeated observations of the courses of those luminaries, is a day. In propriety of speech, a day is that portion of time which elapses during the continuation of light, and which is bounded on either side by darkness. This term, however, in the common acceptance of it, denotes the interval between the rising and the setting of the sun. In the most comprehensive sense, it includes the night, and is called by chronologers a *civil*, and, by astronomers, a *natural*, and sometimes an *artificial* day. A day the most obvious division of time.

A *civil* day is the interval between the sun's departure from any given point in the heavens, and next return to the same, with so much more as answers to its diurnal motion eastward, which is at the rate of fifty-nine minutes and eight seconds of a degree, or three minutes and fifty-seven seconds of time. This is also called a *solar* A solar day day; and is greater than a *sidereal*, inasmuch that, if the former be divided into twenty-four equal parts, or hours, the latter will consist of twenty-three hours and fifty-six minutes nearly. If the sun's course were uniform, there would be no difference between a mean and an apparent solar day. But, as the sun's apparent annual motion is in the ecliptic, and not in the equator, which is the only great circle of equal motion with respect to the meridian, it follows, that this luminary does not always return to any given meridian after equal intervals, and consequently, that its

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apparent

apparent motion cannot be an exact measure of time. The difference between mean and apparent time is greater or less in proportion to the velocity of the sun's motion in any part of its orbit; and, therefore, a clock, which divides time into equal parts, is sometimes faster and sometimes slower than a sun-dial.

The day is
differently
reckoned.

Nations have not agreed as to the commencement of this portion of time. The Chaldeans, Syrians, Persians, and Indians, began the day at sun-rise. The Jews reckoned their civil day from the same point, and their sacred day from the setting of the sun. The latter mode of computation was used by the Athenians, Arabs, ancient Gauls, and other European nations. Learned men have differed in opinion concerning the method of computing time in use among the Egyptians. Some think that they began the day at sun-set; (Isidorus, *Alex. ab Alex. gen. dic.* l. iv. c. 20.) others affirm that they reckoned from noon, or from sun-rise; (Chrillon, in *Alfrag.*) and Pliny (*Nat. Hist.* l. ii. c. 77.) observes, that they computed their civil day from one midnight to another. The Egyptians, it is probable, had different modes of reckoning the hours of the day, as well as the quantity of the year, in different provinces, and in different periods. The Ausonians, who were the most ancient inhabitants of Italy, computed the day from midnight; and the astronomers of Cathai and Oighur reckoned in the same manner. Hipparchus adopted this mode of computation; and Copernicus followed the example. Modern astronomers begin the day at noon, or twelve hours later than the civil day of Europeans, and so count up to twenty-four hours, or the succeeding noon, when the next day commences. The Mahometans reckon from twilight, or the intermediate point between light and darkness. In Italy, the civil day does not commence, with the ecclesiastical, at midnight, but at some indeterminate point, immediately after sun-set. Hence it comes to pass, that noon varies with the season of the year. In the summer solstice, the clock strikes sixteen at noon, and in the winter solstice nineteen. As the beginning of the day is fixed about sun-set, the length of it differs, from one day to another, several minutes. To adjust this variation at certain intervals, the clocks are so constructed, as to correct, by a sudden movement, the difference when it amounts to a quarter of an hour, which it sometimes does at the end of eight days, sometimes at the end of fifteen, and sometimes at the end of forty. The information necessary for this correction is communicated by a printed kalendar, which announces, that, from the 16th of February, for instance, to the 24th, it will be noon at a quarter past 18; that, from the 24th to the 6th of March, it will be noon at 18 o'clock precisely; that, from the 1st of June to the 13th of July, the hour of noon will be at 16 o'clock; that, on the 13th of July it will be at one half past 16; and so on through the other months of the year. Several attempts have been made to reform this singular and absurd practice; but the abuse still subsists, a few provinces excepted, where the day begins, and the hour is reckoned, conformably to the custom received throughout the rest of Europe; (Condamine's *Tour to Italy.*)

The civil
day in Ita-
ly.

Subdivisions
of the Day.

The subdivision of the day into parts remains to be considered. The first, being the most simple, division of it, was into light and darkness, which are the intervals
of

of labour and repose. Morning and evening were also distinguished at a very early period. Two intermediate points, viz. noon and midnight, were, in process of time, ascertained. This division of the day into quarters was in use long before the invention of hours.

The Jews and Romans distinguished four principal parts of the day, which they called vigils, or watches. The first began at sun-rising, or six in the morning; the second began at nine; the third at twelve; and the fourth, or last watch, at three in the afternoon. The first was styled by the Jews the third hour; the second, the sixth hour; the third, the ninth hour; the fourth, the twelfth, and sometimes the eleventh hour. The night was likewise divided into four quarters, every one of which contained three hours. The first began at six in the evening; the second at nine, &c.

Another division of day and night into quarters was in use among Jews, Greeks, and Romans. The first quarter contained the interval between sunset and midnight; the second was reckoned from midnight to sun-rise; the third, or morning watch, from morning to noon; and the fourth, from noon to the setting of the sun.

The Chinese divide the night into five watches. They begin the first by giving one stroke upon a drum, which is answered by another; and this is repeated at the distance of a minute or two, until the second watch begin, which is announced by two strokes; and so on through the rest of the watches.

Subdivisions of the day, still more minute, viz. hours, minutes, &c. are necessary, and have been long in use. Hours are either equal or unequal. An equal hour is the twenty-fourth part of a mean natural day, as shown by a well-regulated clock. Unequal hours are those by which the artificial day is divided into twelve parts, and the night into as many. The date of this division of day and night is uncertain. In the time of Moses, the Egyptians knew nothing of it; and this legislator mentions only the morning, mid-day, evening, and setting of the sun. Herodotus relates, that the Greeks received from the Babylonians the pole, the gnomon, and the twelve parts of the day. Though the word *hour* was not known in Greece so early as the age of Anaximander, yet it is probable, that this division was then in use, and was designed by another term, as *scotus* a mark, (Jul. Pollux, p. 27.); because the extremities of the shadows of the gnomon were marked with letters of the alphabet. Censorinus (De die natal. c. xxiii.) observes, that the term *hora* was not known in Rome three hundred years after its foundation; and was not in common use at the time of constructing the Twelve Tables.

The ancient Indians, Tartars, Persians, &c. divided the day into eight parts, every one of which contained seven hours and an half. M. Anquetil speaks of a very singular division of the day in use among the Indians on the coast of Malabar. They divide the day into eight parts, every one of which contained seven hours and an half. M. Anquetil speaks of a very singular division of the day in use among the Indians on the coast of Malabar. They divide the day into eight parts, every one of which contained seven hours and an half.

divide it into 60 najika; the najika into 60 venaigas; the venaiga into 60 birpes; the birpe into 10 kenikans; the kenikan into 4 mattires; the mattire into 8 kanni-mas, or caignodes. Reduced to our mode of reckoning, these are as follows: Najika is 24', venaiga 24", birpe 4", kenikan $\frac{2}{3}$ ", mattire $\frac{1}{6}$ ", kanni-mas $\frac{1}{8}$ ".

The Day
divided in-
to 12 parts.

The Chinese, who begin the day at midnight, and reckon to midnight following, divide this interval into twelve hours, every one of which is equal to two of ours, and is distinguished by a name, and a particular figure. They also divide the natural day into 100 parts, and every part into 100 minutes; so that the day contains 10,000 minutes; some of which they consider as fortunate, and others as unfortunate, according to the position of the heavens, and the aspects of the planets.

A Division
made use of
in Iceland.

Several nations in the northern extremities of Europe, who count only two seasons, viz. summer and winter, do not divide day and night into hours, but into larger portions or intervals of time. The Icelanders, in particular, make use of the following subdivisions: Otta is with them three o'clock in the morning; midur morgon, or herdis risfnel, is five; dagmal is one half past eight; haadcye is eleven; nonn three in the afternoon; midur afton, six in the evening; nattmall, eight; and midnatt, twelve at night, (Lett. by uno von Troil.) The inhabitants of the eastern part of Turkestan divide the day into twelve equal parts, called Tchagh. Every part, distinguished by the name of an animal, consists of two hours, and is subdivided into eight keh; so that twenty-four hours contain ninety-six keh, (Herbelot. Orient. bibl. v. Fenk and Giagh).

Division of
the Hour.

An hour, the twenty-fourth of an artificial day, is divided by modern astronomers into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty thirds, and so on. The Chaldaeans, Jews, and Arabians, divide the hour into 1080 equal parts, called scruples; so that one hour contains sixty minutes, and one minute eighteen scruples. It is difficult to assign a plausible reason for this singular division of the hour. The Jews will not allow it to be an human invention: 'For,' say they, 'Iffa-
' char ascended into heaven, and brought thence 1080 parts for the use of their nation.' But we find, that the Persians, and ancient Arabs, were also acquainted with this division.

A singular
division of
the Hour.

Ancient
manner of
announ-
cing the
Hours.

The manner in which the several divisions of the day were announced in ancient times, merits our attention. We are informed, that the Egyptian priests proclaimed every one of the twelve parts in succession, by a loud voice, from some eminence. And this practice gave rise to the tradition, That the Egyptians had acquired the knowledge of this mode of division, by observing, that the Cynocephalus, at regular intervals, made a loud howling noise twelve times a-day. The hour was published in like manner at Rome; and there was no other method of knowing how the day went, until Papirius Curfor (B. C. 293.) erected a sun-dial in the temple of Quirinus, or in the Capitol.

As the use of clocks is not common among the Turks, their priests proclaim, from the top of the mosques, the cock-crowing, day-break, mid-day, three in the afternoon, and twilight, which are the stated times of public worship.

Several instruments were invented by the ancients, in order to distinguish the hour of the day. One of the earliest date was the clepsydra, or water-clock. A cylindrical vessel was made of brass, or some other metal, with a small hole at bottom. On the side of the vessel, from the top downwards, the hours were marked. The vessel was filled with water, which, in the space of a day, emptied itself through the aperture, while an index, floating on the surface, pointed to the hours, as the water gradually subsided. Clepsydræ, of various kinds, were used in the remotest ages of antiquity. The invention of this instrument was ascribed by the Egyptians to Mercury, or Thoth. Vitruvius affirms, that it was contrived (he should have said improved) by Ctesibius of Alexandria; and Pliny relates, that it was introduced into Rome by Scipio Nalica. It was a common measure of time among the Indians, Chaldeans, Egyptians, and Greeks. The Chinese astronomers have long used it in their astronomical observations; and, by means of it, the Zodiac was divided into twelve parts. Clepsydræ were inaccurate divisors of time, as they varied according to the state of the atmosphere, and the quantity of water in the vessel.

Of the
Clepsydra

The next instrument contrived to distinguish the hours of the day was a sun-dial; which, at first, was nothing more than a gnomon, or style, erected in a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. In process of time, dials of various forms were constructed, and used by several nations long before they were known at Rome. The ancient Bramins applied this instrument to astronomical purposes. The Chinese and Egyptians were acquainted with it in a very early period: the former of whom divided it into 4 parts, and every one of these into 24, in all 100. The learned have attributed the invention of the sun-dial to the Babylonians, from whom the Jews received it before the reign of Abaz. Herodotus derives the knowledge of the art of dialing among the Greeks from the same source. Anaximander, or his disciple Anaximenes, who flourished in the sixth century before the Christian æra, made considerable improvements of this instrument, and, on this account, has been reputed the inventor of it. Thirty years after Papirius Cursor had erected a dial in Rome, Valerius Messala brought one from Sicily, which had been constructed for the latitude of this place; and therefore could not shew the hour with precision in a different latitude. It was used, notwithstanding, by the Romans, during the space of ninety-nine years; after which L. Philippus constructed one to indicate the hour with greater accuracy.

Of the Sun
dial.

It does not appear that the ancients had any knowledge of clocks. The invention of such of this complicated machine must be referred to a more improved state of society. Clocks were not introduced into Europe until the eighth century. Pope Paul I. sent a clock to Charlemagne of France, which was considered as the only one in the world. And Aaron Rascailly Caliph of the Saracens, presented one of a most curious construction.

struction to Charlemagne, which the historians of those times speak of with admiration and surprise. But the greatest improvements of this machine are of a recent date; for the pendulum was applied to it by Huyghens, in the year one thousand six hundred and forty-seven.

O F T H E

W E E K.

A week defined;

is of great antiquity; unknown to several nations,

but generally adopted. This accounted for.

A WEEK is a system of seven days, composed to commemorate the creation of the world, or for the more convenient notation of time. Those who have adopted the former opinion affirm the week to have been of divine institution. Whatever account may be given of its origin, this mode of dividing time is undoubtedly of great antiquity, and has been used by nations the most rude and barbarous. Gouget observes, that the ancient Greeks were almost the only people who were unacquainted with it. They divided the month of 30 days into 3 times 10, and reckoned the days according to this division; so that the 15th day of the month was called the second fifth, i. e. the fifth day of the second tenth; the 24th day was called the third fourth, i. e. the fourth day of the third tenth, &c. This method was practised in the days of Hesiod. Several ages elapsed before the Greeks received the week from the Egyptians, (Herod. l. ii. c. 82. Dio Cassius, l. xxxvii.). A few more nations were ignorant of this division of time. The Khataians, or inhabitants of northern China, divided the year into six parts, or months, every one of which consisted of 60 days. They had also a cycle of 15 days, which they used as their week, (Herbelot Bibl. orient. v. Giou & Haftak). The ancient Persians had no week; but had a particular name for every day of the month, (Epochae celeb. Ulugh Beigi, p. 102.). When the religion of Mahomet was established among them, they reckoned the days of the week after the manner of the Arabs, which corresponds to that of the Hebrews. The Mexicans computed time by a cycle of 13 days, and knew no other week. These and a few more exceptions notwithstanding, the week of seven days was generally adopted. The Chaldaeans, Assyrians, and almost all the oriental nations, were acquainted with it. In what manner is this to be accounted for? The different phases or quarters of the moon seem naturally to point out such a division; or it might have been derived from some ancient tradition, as that of the creation. If this was the case, it is easy to conceive, that the practice might remain when the tradition is lost; and that, afterwards, nations versant in astronomy, or addicted to superstition, might assign to the different days of the week the names of their deities, or of their planets.

One day in the week has been always accounted as sacred. Saturday was consecrated to pious purposes by the Jews, Friday by the Turks, Tuesday by the Africans in Guinea, and Sunday by the Christians. One day in the week held sacred.

In systems of chronology, we read of *Feriae 1ma, 2da, &c.* The origin of this term was as follows: In the church of Rome, the old ecclesiastical year began with Easter week; all the days of which were called *Feriae*, or *Feriat*, holy-days, and were reputed to be sacred. The days of other weeks, in process of time, were distinguished by the same appellation. 1. Because every day ought to be holy in the estimation of a Christian. 2. Because all days are holy to ecclesiastics, who ought to be entirely devoted to the duties of religious worship. The origin of the term *Feriae*.

The term *Week*, is sometimes used in the sacred writings to denote a collection of seven, and to signify a week of years, (Lev. xxv. 8. Dan. ix. 24. &c.) This way of reckoning was not peculiar to the Jews; it was used by other nations. Varro, in his book inscribed *Hebdomades*, observes, that he had then entered the 12th week of his years, viz. his 84th year (Aul. Gell. Noct. Att. 3. 10.) Week sometimes denotes seven years.

O F T H E

M O N T H.

WHEN mankind had acquired a proper idea of day as a measure of time, they directed their attention to the motion and phases of the moon, and thence composed a period equal to an entire revolution of that luminary. The months of all ancient nations were at first lunar. In process of time they were compared with the course of the sun, and their limits were fixed with accuracy. Months were at first lunar.

Months are of two sorts, *astronomical* and *civil*. *Astronomical* months are measured by the motion of the heavenly bodies. Adjusted, for the most part, by the sun and the moon, we divide them, in reference to these luminaries, into *solar* and *lunar*. The *solar* month is *astronomical* and *civil*. The *astronomical solar* month is the time that elapses during the progress of the sun through a sign of the ecliptic. The *civil* month consists of a certain number of days specified by the laws, or voluntary institutions, of any nation or society. The *lunar* month is *periodical*, *synodical*, *lunereal* and *civil*. The *synodical* lunar month is the time that passes between any conjunction of the moon with the Astronomical months. Solar Civil Lunar Synodical
the

the sun and the conjunction following. It includes the motion of the sun eastward, during that time; so that a mean lunation consists of $29^{\circ} 12' 44'' 2''' 8921$. The *sidereal* lunar month is the time of the mean revolution of the moon with regard to the fixed stars. As the equinoctial points go backward about $4''$ of a degree, in the space of a lunar month, the moon, in each revolution, must arrive at the equinox $7''$ of time sooner than at a fixed star. Consequently, the mean sidereal revolution of the moon must be $7''$ longer than the *periodical* month, which consists of one entire revolution of the moon, or $27^{\circ} 7' 43' 4'' 6480$. The *civil* lunar month is that which is computed from the moon to answer the purposes of ordinary life. As it would have been inconvenient to have reckoned odd parts of days in lunar months, these have been composed of 30 days, or of 30 and 29 days alternately, as the nearest round numbers. When the month is reckoned from the first appearance of the moon after her conjunction, it is called the month of *illumination*. This form of the month is in use among the Arabs, Turks, and all nations who have adopted the æra of the Hegira. As 12 lunar months are 11 days less than a solar year, Jul. Cæsar ordained, that the month should be reckoned from the course of the sun, and not of the moon, and that they should consist of 30 and 31 days, February excepted, which was to contain 28 days in common, and 29 days in leap years. These are *kalendar*, or civil solar months.

In reference to one or other of these forms, the quantity of the months in every nation has been ascertained. The *Indians* have long divided the year into 12 months, every one of which is regulated by the course of the sun, and contains the time of his progress through the corresponding sign of the zodiac. The velocity of the sun's motion not being the same in every part of his orbit, these months are unequal. As they admitted of fractions, others of a more simple form were applied to civil, while these were devoted to astronomical purposes. Their *civil* month consisted of 30 days, and five epagomenæ were added to the end of the year, together with an intercalary day once in four years.

Quint. Curtius (lib. viii. and ix.) relates, that, in the reign of Alexander, the Indians had months of 15 days, which were determined by the appearance of the horns of the moon, reckoning, perhaps, from the time when they were about to disappear, after the first quarter, to the time when they began to appear after the last quarter. But this inaccurate historian was deceived by the practice of reckoning from new to full moon, and from full to new moon, which was only a subdivision of the month. The *Chinese*, in like manner, divide the month into two parts, and reckon 24 tseki in the course of one year. Their months consist of 29 and 30 days alternately, every month bearing the name of the sign which the sun enters in the conclusion of the month. If it ends before the sun enters the sign which bears its name, a month is intercalated. The *Chaldeans* divided the year into 12 months, over every one of which, and over the corresponding sign in the zodiac, a divinity presided. Chardin informs us, that the *Persians* reckoned 24 months in a solar year. Thirty days were assigned to every month by the *Egyptians* and ancient *Greeks*. The *Mexicans* reckon-

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ed 18 months in a year, and 20 days in every month. The quantities of *Latin* months were various. Some of them consisted of 16, and others of 18, 22, and 36 days. Romulus gave the Romans a year of 10 months, and 304 days. The inhabitants of *Kamchatka* divide the year into 10 months, being directed to do so by the time of labour and action, which is 9 months; the remaining quarter, being the season of winter and inactivity, they reckon only as one month. The ancient *Britons* regulated their months by the phases of the moon, or by the ebbing and flowing of the tides. The forms of the months of several other nations are exhibited in the Appendix, Table viii.

Months composed of intercalary days are *embolifmal*. These are either *natural* or *civil*. The *natural* embolifmal month is a system of days applied to adjust the solar to the lunar years. Of this denomination is the Jewish adar, which always consists of 30 days. The *civil* embolifmal month is that which arises from the quantity of defect in the civil year. The merkedonius of the Romans was composed of 22 and 23 days alternately, and the Attic posideon of 30 days.

Though the practice of giving names to months be undoubtedly very ancient, yet it was not common in Egypt so early as the exit of the Israelites; otherwise they would have carried it along with them. For a considerable time after their settlement in Canaan, they had no fixed names to their months, but called them by their order, the 1st, 2d, 3d, &c. Perhaps they continued to do so until the reign of Solomon, when the Tyrians taught them to distinguish the months by proper appellations. They adopted the Chaldaean names after their return from the Babylonish captivity.

No particular names have been assigned to the months of the Chinese, Indian, and Japanese years. In the Roman year, mixed appellations, derived from surnames and numerical order, were used. Some nations call two months by the same name. The Syro-Chaldaean have a double Tirzi, the Arabians a double Rabia and Jomada, and the Saxons a double Giuli and Lida. The same names have been adopted by different nations, but differently applied in the kalendar. Panemus was used by the Macedonians, Corinthians, and Thebans; Artemisius, by the Spartans and Macedonians; Carneus, by the inhabitants of Syracuse and of Cyrene; Martius, by the Romans, Albans, Sabines, &c. But these nations arranged their months in a different manner.

There is as great variety in the dates, as in the order of months. The reasons of this variety are obvious: The year has been reckoned from different signs in the ecliptic; neither the number nor the quantity of months have been the same in all places; and their position in the kalendars varied as often as the necessary intercalations were made.

Division of
the Roman
month.

The division of the Roman month into Calends, Nones, and Ides, is peculiar to that nation. The first day of every month was styled the Calends, from an old word, *calo*, to call; because one of the lower class of priests, at every new moon, assembled the people, and called over, or announced, as many days as intervened between that and the Nones, in order to notify the difference of times, and the return of festivals. The 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th of March, May, July, and October, were the Nones of these months; but in the rest the Nones were the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th days; so that the 5th of January was called its Nones; the 4th was *pridie Nonarum*; the 3d was *tertium Nonarum*, &c. The Nones, perhaps, were so called, as being nine days from the Ides. These, viz. the Ides, were next in order, and contained eight days in every month; so that the 15th day of the four months already mentioned was called *Idus Maii, Martii, Junii, Octob.* In the rest, the 13th was the Ides; the 12th was *pridie Iduum*; the 11th was *tertio Iduum*, &c. The Ides were succeeded by the Calends. The 14th of January, for instance, was the 19th Cal. of February; the 15th was the 18th Calend, &c. In this manner the reckoning was carried on to January 31st, which was *pridie Cal.* and February 1st was the Calends.

The Nones.

The Ides.

The Calends.

OF THE

YE A R.

Original
form of the
year.

THIS term is commonly used to denote a certain quantity of time determined by the revolution of a star. As there is no luminary whose changes and revolutions are so frequent and remarkable as those of the moon, it is probable that all nations at first measured and divided time according to the various aspects of this planet. The Egyptian year originally consisted of a single lunation, (*Alex. ab Alex. Gen. dier. l. ii. c. 23. Plut. in Numa.*). Afterwards it included 2 or 3 months, and was defined by the stated returns of the seasons. Several ages must have elapsed, before the idea of adjusting the length of the year to the course of the sun became general, though repeated observations were made on his motion in the ecliptic.

Year of 12
lunations.

The Indians, Chaldaeans, and Egyptians, who, in a very early period, applied their attention to astronomy, found, by comparing the motions of the sun and of the moon together, that one revolution of the former was equal to about twelve of the latter. Hence a year of 12 lunations was formed; in every one of which were reckoned

koned 30 days. Hence, too, the division of the ecliptic into 360 equal parts or degrees.

The commencement of the year has been determined by the date of some memorable event or occurrence, such as, the creation of the world, the universal deluge, a conjunction of planets, the incarnation of our Saviour, &c. and of course has been referred to different points in the ecliptic. The *Chaldean* and the *Egyptian* years were dated from the autumnal equinox. The Ecclesiastical year of the *Jews* began in the spring; but, in civil affairs, they retained the epoch of the Egyptian year. The ancient *Chinese* reckoned from the new moon nearest to the middle of Aquarius; but, according to some recent accounts, the beginning of their year was transferred (B. C. 1740) to the new moon nearest to the winter solstice. This likewise is the date of the *Japanese* year. Diemschid, or Gemschid, King of *Persia*, observed, on the day of his public entry into Persepolis, that the sun entered into Aries. In commemoration of this fortunate event and coincidence, he ordained the beginning of the year to be removed from the autumnal to the vernal equinox. This epoch was denominated Neuruz, viz. new-day; and is still celebrated with great pomp and festivity (see Epochs). The ancient *Swedish* year commenced at the winter solstice, or rather at the time of the sun's appearance in the horizon, after an absence of about 40 days. The feast of this epoch was solemnised on the 20th day after the solstice. Some of the *Grecian* states computed from the vernal, some from the autumnal equinox, and others from the summer tropic. The year of *Romulus* commenced in March, and that of *Numa* in January. The *Turks* and *Arabs* date the year from the 16th of July; and the *American Indians* reckon from the first appearance of the new moon of the vernal equinox. The Church of *Rome* has fixed new-year's-day on the Sunday that corresponds with the full moon of the same season. The *Venetians*, *Florentines*, and *Pisans* in Italy, and the inhabitants of *Treves* in Germany, begin the year at the vernal equinox. The ancient *Clergy* reckoned from the 25th of March; and this method was observed in *Britain*, until the introduction of the new style (A. D. 1752); after which our year commenced on the 1st day of January.

The luni-solar year, consisting of 360 days, was in use long before any regular intercalations were made. As the sciences, which originated in Chaldaea and in Egypt, were conveyed thence to different parts of the globe, the knowledge of this form of the year must have generally prevailed. This observation is confirmed by fact. History informs us, that the ancient year of all nations was luni-solar. Herodotus relates, that the *Egyptians* were the first who divided the year into 12 parts by the assistance of the stars, (lib. ii.); and that every part consisted of 30 days. In reference to the number of days in a luni-solar year, the priests, who attended the sepulchre of Osiris, filled 360 milk bowls every day. This year was corrected by the Thebans, who added to it five intercalary days. The *Medes* and *Persians*, who were anciently a part of the Assyrian empire, adopted the old Chaldaean year of 360 days, which, in process of time, they reformed, (Shuckford's Conn. V. i. p. 12.) Some missionaries have assured us, that the luni-solar year was corrected in *China*, and the quantity of the

Commence-
ment of the
year.

Date of the
Chaldaean
and Egyptian
year.
Of the Jew-
ish years.
Chinese.

Japanese.
Persian.

Swedish.

Grecian.
Roman.

Turkish,
&c.
American

Ecclesiasti-
cal.
Venetian,
&c.

British.

Luni-solar
year.

was adopt-
ed by the
Chaldaean-
ians,
Egyptians.

Meds. and
Persians.

Chinese.

the solar year was ascertained, with considerable accuracy, in a very early period (Martin, Sin. hist. l. 1.). The year of the *Indians* contained 360 days, and was divided into 24 months (Alex. ab. Alex. genial. dier. l. iii. c. 24.). Beside this form of the year, the Indians used another, for Astronomical purposes, consisting of $365^d 15' 31''$. These days and hours are Indian, and are equal to $365^d 6^h 12' 30''$, according to our mode of computation. As this year is sidereal, if we subtract $21' 35''$, on account of the motion of the stars in longitude, the Indian tropical year will be $365^d 5^h 50' 55''$. The *Mexicans* received the luni-solar year from the Indians, or Chinese, and divided it into 18 months of 20 days. They added 5 days to the last month, and dated the year from March. That the ancient *Grecian* year was luni-solar, is evident from many testimonies (Hippocrat. de Carn. p. 254. Plato de Leg. l. vi. Plin. Nat. Hist. l. xxxiv. c. 6.); and is represented by the riddle of Cleobulus. 'There is,' says he, 'one father who has 12 sons, and each of these has 60 children, 30 of whom are white, and 30 black; they are immortal, and yet die continually.' In allusion to the same form of the year, Orpheus is said to have introduced a Theogony of 360 deities, (Deog. Laert. vit. Cleobul. Jul. Pollux. onomast. l. iii. f. 52.). The *Latin* year, before Numa's correction of it, consisted of 360 days, 304 of which were divided into 10 months; and to these were added two private months, not named in the Kalendar, (Plut. in vit. Numac. Serv. ad Virgil. Georg. l. i. v. 43.).

The imperfection of the luni-solar year.

A passage in Herodotus explained.

The solar year discovered.

The author not known.

This form of the year, though it has been generally adopted, does not agree either with the motion of the sun, or with that of the moon. It was about $5\frac{1}{4}$ days shorter than the true solar, and as much longer than the lunar year. The months, consequently, could not always correspond with the seasons to which they were at first adjusted; but, in the space of 34 years, would be found in opposite parts of the year. This variation may serve to illustrate a remarkable passage in the history of Herodotus, (l. ii.) where it is observed, that, 'in the time of the ancient Egyptian Kings, the sun had twice arisen where it had formerly set, and twice set where it had arisen.' The meaning of this passage seems to be, that the beginning of the year had twice gone through all the signs of the ecliptic, and that the sun had risen and set twice in every month and day of the year: This might have happened in the space of 138 years nearly; for, in that period, there would be a difference of two years between the solar year of 365 days and the luni-solar of 360 days. The imperfection of the luni-solar year must have been more sensibly perceived, in proportion to the improvement of the arts and sciences; but the necessary correction depended upon a competent knowledge of the solar year. Every nation, by degrees, invented, or adopted, the method of intercalating a few days at certain intervals. These intercalary days were commonly added to the end of the year, and devoted to festivity. Sometimes they were not considered as a part of the year, and were distinguished by a particular name. The author of this discovery is unknown. The Egyptians have claimed the merit of it; and the Theban priests have attributed it to Hermes or Thoth. They were acquainted with the year of 365 days in a very remote period (Herod. l. iv. c. 4. Strabo, Geogr. l. xvii. Syncel. Chron. p. 123.). The length of the solar year was represented in a golden circle fixed upon the tomb of Osymandes.

This

This circle was 365 cubits in circumference. In every cubit a day of the year was inscribed, together with the heliacal risings and settings of the stars (Diod. Sic. l.ii.). Osymandes is supposed to have flourished in the 13th, or in the 11th, century before the Christian æra. Another circumstance contributes to fix the date of this epoch. The heliacal rising of Sirius annually announced the inundation of the Nile. The reformers of the civil year adjusted the beginning of it to the appearance of that auspicious star, and supposed, that it would remain immovable, as the quantity of a solar year had been ascertained with some precision. Future observations, however, evinced, that this correction was still inaccurate. Mean time, to perpetuate the memory of it, they distinguished the first month of the year by the title Thoth, or Sothis, which was the Egyptian appellation of the dog-star. Hence the fable, invented by the Priests of Thebes, that Mercury, or Thoth, regulated the civil year, which he extended to 365 days; and that, in return, the first month was called by his name. Thoth, or Hermes, in Hebrew Harom, was represented by a dog in hieroglyphicks. Sometimes his picture was drawn with a dog's head; and he was the lustrator Anubis mentioned by Virgil among the Egyptian deities (*Æn.* vi.). The Egyptian year being about six hours shorter than the true solar year, the heliacal rising of Sirius gradually advanced, at the rate of one day nearly in the space of four years; so that, in 1461 years, it completed a revolution, by arising on every succeeding day of the year, and returning to the point originally fixed for the beginning of Thoth. This period, equal to 1460 Julian years, was termed the Great Egyptian Year, or Canicular Cycle. Censorinus (*De die nat.* c. 18.) informs us, that, in the consulate of Antoninus Pius, and Brutius Præfens, A. D. 138. the canicular year was renewed. Reckoning backwards 1460 Julian years, we come to the year B. C. 1322, when the sun was in 14° Cancer, that is, 14 or 15 days after the summer solstice, which happened on July 5th. Again, in the beginning of the Nabonassarean æra, i. e. B. C. 747, the Thoth, or first day of the Egyptian year, had receded to the 26th of February, from July 20th, when Sirius had been observed to rise heliacally in Egypt. This interval of 144 days, multiplied by 4, gives 576 years. The canicular year, consequently, must have begun 576 years earlier than the æra of Nabonassar, viz. in the year B. C. 1322, or 1323, which nearly corresponds with the former date. Great accuracy is not to be looked for in this matter, as the observation of the heliacal rising or setting of a star depends upon the state of the atmosphere, the difference of latitude, the situation of the observer, and other circumstances. Bailly, in a most elegant history of astronomy, fixes the date of the establishment of this period in the year B. C. 2782, on the authority of a passage said to have been extracted out of Manetho's History, which bears, that the shepherds invaded Egypt in the 700th year of the Sothic cycle; and, on a vague tradition, that it commenced when Sirius rose heliacally at the summer solstice (*Hist. de l'Astron.* l. vi. c. 8.). But, as these grounds of his opinion are evidently destitute of solidity, they do not merit a particular review.

The time of
this disco-
very.

The Eyp-
tian solar
year was
too short.

The Cani-
cular cycle.

Date of this
cycle.

The method of correcting the civil year, by the addition of 5 epagomenæ, was communicated, by the Chaldaeans and Egyptians, to other nations susceptible of the improvement.

The date of
the true so-
lar year not
known.

The Egyptian year reformed.

improvement. At what epoch the solar year was observed to be almost six hours longer than the civil year of 365 days, I have not found. The Priests of Thebes claimed the merit of this discovery (Diod. Sic. l. i. p. 59. Strabo Geog. l. xvii. p. 1171.); but Herodotus takes no notice of it; nor Thales, who, on his return from Egypt, taught the Greeks to form a solar year of 365 days, without any intercalation. Plato and Eudoxus are said to have obtained it as a secret from the Egyptians, about 80 years after Herodotus, and to have carried it into Greece; which shews, that the knowledge of this form of the year was at that time recent, and confined to a few of the learned, while the old form was still retained. The Egyptians used no intercalation until the corrected Julian year was received at Alexandria by the order of Augustus. Even at this time, the Greeks and Romans, who resided in Egypt, alone obeyed the Imperial mandate. The superstitious natives refused to make any addition to a form of the year that had been so long established among them (Gemin. Elem. Astr. c. 6. Theo apud Petav. Doct. temp. l. v. c. 3.).

Chinese year.

The Chinese reformed year consisted of $365^d 5^h 20'$, which were divided into 24 months, or equal parts, each part including $15^d 5^h 14\frac{1}{4}'$ (Du Halde Hist. of China, v. iii. p. 82. Hyde, Hist. Rel. vel. Perf. c. 18.).

Indian year. Lunar and Solar.

The quantity of the Indian year was somewhat different from that of the Chinese. The lunar year contained $354^d 22$ gurris 1 pull, and the solar year $365^d 15$ gurris 30 pulls $22\frac{1}{2}$ peels. 60 peels make 1 pull, 60 pulls 1 gurri, and 60 gurris 1 day; so that their solar, or rather sidereal year, consisted of $365^d 6^h 12' 9''$. This mode of computation is used by the Bramins, by the Moguls, and by other Mahometans in India (Frazer, Hist. of the Mogul Emp.).

Ancient Jewish year was luni-solar.

The ancient Jewish year was luni-solar. Tradition bears, that Abraham preserved in his family, and transmitted to posterity, the Chaldaean form of the year, which originally consisted of 360 days (comp. Dan. vii. 25. xii. 7. with Rev. xii. 6. 14. xi. 2. 3.), and remained without any correction, until the date of the Nabonassarean aera. If any intercalation was used by the Jews, Moses appears to have been unacquainted with it. After the Babylonish captivity, they adopted the solar year. When they were subjected to the Syro-Macedonian yoke (B. C. 312.), they were compelled to admit the lunar year into their kalendar. To adjust this year to the course of the sun, they added, at certain periods, a month to Adar, and called it Ve-Adar. They composed also a cycle of 19 years; in seven of which they inserted the intercalary month, viz. in the 3d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th. The design of this correction was to bring the 15th day of Nisan to the equinoctial point, and to regulate the courses of the seasons, and of the feasts, in such a manner as that the corn might be ripe at the Passover, as the law required.

Corrected.

Lunar year adopted. Adjusted to the Solar.

Grecian year,

corrected.

The ancient year of the Greeks, too, was luni-solar. This year Thales, on his return from Egypt, corrected by the addition of 5 days. The Greeks also used a lunar year of 354 days. To adjust this to the solar year, they added, every two years, an intercalary

calary month. Though this correction was very erroneous, yet it subsisted until the time of Herodotus and Hippocrates. Solon attempted the reformation of the kalendar by the introduction of the complete and defective months, i. e. months of 30 and of 29 days; for two lunations make 59 days nearly. By this amendment the year became lunar. It was adopted at Athens; but the ancient form was retained in other states of Greece.

Solon re-
forms the
kalendar.

Iphitus, King of Elis, who instituted, or renewed the Olympic games, ordained that they should be solemnized every fourth year, in the middle of the first month, or at the full moon nearest to the summer solstice. As the time of the solstice was deduced, not from observation, but from the heliacal rising of some star, the full moon determined the first month of the year, and the celebration of the games, with greater precision. The form of the Olympic year is singular. The first month commenced at the new moon, that the full moon might fall on the 15th day. Four years of 360 days contain 1440 days; 48 lunations are equal to 1417^d 11["] 14[']: A 49th lunation added to the 4th year, makes 1447 days nearly. By this adjustment the new moon would have happened on the 8th, instead of the 1st of the month. To correct this error, two days were added to the last month of every year, the fourth excepted, when one day was added. By these means the Olympic year, which consisted of 362, or 361 days, must have varied 14 days from the course of the sun in the space of an Olympiad; and, at the end of 50 years, the games would have been transferred to the winter solstice. To prevent this deviation, a month was intercalated at certain intervals. Notwithstanding, a considerable error still remained.

The Olym-
pic year.

The error
and correc-
tion of it.

Cleostratus, who flourished B. C. 532, undertook the reformation of the Kalendar. He observed, that one revolution of the sun being 365^d 5["] 45['] days, was 11^d 11["] 14['] days greater than 12 lunations of 29^d 12["] 44['] days. These 11^d 11["] 14['] days multiplied by 8, amount to 90 days, which are equal to 3 months of 30 days. He composed, therefore, a cycle of 8 years, or 2922 days, during the course of which 96 lunations, of 29 and 30 days alternately, would happen, together with 3 complete intercalary months (Herod. l. 1. c. 32. Gemin. Elem. Astr. c. 6. Schol. ad Olymp. Pind. 3.) This cycle, by which the Olympic games were regulated, would have been very exact, if a lunar year had consisted of 354^d 4["] 18[']; but, in reality, it consists of 354^d 8["] 48['] 34["] 7052. The difference, viz. 4["] 30['] 34["] 7052, in the space of 8 years, would amount to 36^d 4['] 37["] 6416; so that 99 lunations contain 2923^d 11["] 40['] 45["] 3179. The moon, which should have been renewed at the conclusion of this cycle, was observed to be 1^d 13["] 10['] 41["] 3179 distant from the time of conjunction. This error must have exceeded 3 days in 16 years, and 30 days in 160 years. The correction of it was attempted by succeeding astronomers. An addition of three days, which was made at the conclusion of two periods, corresponded nearly to the course of the moon, but not to that of the sun. Other attempts to reform the kalendar were attended with no better success, until Meton appeared.

The cycle
of Cleostratus.

This celebrated mathematician, in the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, invented a period of 19 solar years, which were nearly equal to 19 lunar years and 7 intercalary

The Metro-
dic cycle.

calary months. These months were inserted in the 3d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th years. The number of days in every month admitted likewise of some correction. Instead of 29 and 30 days alternately, in 235 months, he ordained that 110 should consist of 29, and 125 of 30 days. By these regulations the solar and lunar motions were adjusted, and these luminaries, at the beginning and end of a period, were found nearly in the same part of the heavens; for 19 solar years contained $6939^d 14^h 26' 24\frac{1}{2}''$, and 235 lunations are equal to $6939^d 16^h 31'$; so that the moon completed her revolutions about two hours later than the sun. The Metonic cycle was adopted on July 16. B. C. 433; and the new moon, which happened P. M. $7^h 43'$, was the precise time of its commencement. The first day was reckoned from sun-set. The Grecian states received this correction of their year with the loudest applauses, engraved it in characters of gold, and exposed it in the most public places for the use of the people. Hence it came to be distinguished by the title of the Golden Number. This cycle, or period, more accurate than that of Cleostratus, was not absolutely perfect. As Meton reckoned 6940 days in 19 solar years, (a round number being most convenient for common use), his period must have exceeded the sum of the solar and of the lunar revolutions eight or ten hours. In the space of 133 years this error amounted to more than three days.

The cycle
of Eudoxus.

The partiality which many of the Greeks retained in favour of the cycle of Cleostratus induced Eudoxus to attempt the correction of it. He observed, that 8 solar years of $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, contained 2922 days, and that 99 lunations contained $2923\frac{1}{2}$ days. In the course of every period, therefore, the moon varied from the sun a day and a half, which amounted to a month of 30 days in 20 periods, or 160 years. The subtraction of this month from every 160 years, constitutes the cycle attributed by Scaliger to Eudoxus (De Emend. Temp. l. ii. p. 69.)

The Calippic
period.

The period of Calippus is an improvement on that of Meton. It consists of 76 years, or 27759 days, and commenced at the new moon of the summer solstice, B. C. 331, which was the 7th year of the 16th Metonic cycle. As 940 lunations, of which it was composed, are equal to $27758^d 9^h 5' 9''$ (which is $40' 29''$ 5740 less than 76 solar tropical years); it follows, that the lunar motion did not vary more than $14^h 54' 50'' 4260$, or $14^h 13' 22''$, whether we refer it to the true quantity of a lunation, or of the solar year. This period was adopted by astronomers, and corresponds to the lunar cycle of modern times. The anticipation is the same in both. This, together with the anticipation of the equinoctial points, gave rise to the reformation of the Kalendar A. D. 1582.

The Latin
year.

The Latin year consisted of 360 days. Censorinus, Varo, and other Roman authors, agree that it was divided into ten months; but, from a passage in Plutarch, it appears that two intercalary months were added to every year. ‘ In the reign of ‘ Romulus,’ says he, ‘ the months were very irregular, some having less than 20 ‘ days, some having 35, and others more; the Latins not understanding the difference between the solar and lunar years, but only providing for this one thing, that ‘ the

'the year should contain 360 days' (Plut. vit. Numae). These two months were not inserted in the kalendar.

After having settled the form of government, Romulus applied his attention to the regulation of the year. He retained the former names, and number of the months, but adapted their quantity nearly to the course of the sun. To fix he assigned 30 days, and to the remaining four 31 days a-piece. He transferred the beginning of the year from April to March. December was the 10th and last named month in the kalendar, as the title indicates: After which the two intercalary months were inserted; but no names were affixed to them until the succeeding reign (Censorin. de die natal. c. 20.---Serv. ad Virgil, Georg. l. 1. v. 43.---Macrob. Saturn. l. 1. c. 12.).

Numa, upon his advancement to the throne, undertook the reformation of the Roman year. His design, at first, was to make a complete lunar year of 354 days. With this view he added 50 days to the 304, which had been divided into 10 months. From every one of the months of 30 days he borrowed one day, which he added to the 50 already mentioned. Of these 56 days he composed two months, calling the one January and the other February. Not long after this, he added one day to January; and so made his year to consist of 355 days. Lastly, he transferred the beginning of the year from March to January, reckoning March the second, April the third, &c. placing February in the end of the kalendar (Ovid, Fast. l. ii. v. 47.). The quantity of this year was too great; some correction, therefore, was necessary. It has been conjectured, that Numa ordered 24 days to be subtracted from every 24 years; but, had he done so, the correction would still have been inaccurate; for, in the space of 24 years, the error did not exceed $15\frac{1}{4}$ days. To adjust the lunar year to the solar, he added 90 days in eight years; because the latter is $11\frac{1}{4}$ greater than the former; and $11\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 90$. Of these 90 days four months were composed, consisting of 22 and of 23 days alternately; and one was intercalated every two years; i. e. to the second year 22 days were added; to the fourth 23 days; to the sixth 22 days; and to the eighth 23 days; in all 90 days. By these intercalations, the quantity of the year became too great; and the excess in eight years amounted to $8^1 1'' 29' 56''$ nearly. To cut off this excess, it was proposed, in every third octennial period, that is, from 16 to 24 years, to insert not 90, but 66 days, or three months of 22 days; a quantity still too great by $4'' 28' 20''$, but sufficiently accurate for all the purposes of common life. These days were inserted after the 23d of February; and the remaining five days of that month were subjoined. The year of Numa admitted of no alteration until B. C. 452, when the Decemviri changed the order of the months, reckoning January the first, February the second, March the third, &c. This arrangement has never been disturbed. The insertion of these intercalary days was committed to the care of the priests, who, through ignorance, inattention, or partiality, often omitted them. The kalendar soon became confused, and subsisted in a state of disorder as long as the Roman republic.

The Julian
year.

When Julius Caesar meditated the reformation of the kalendar, he found that the months had considerably receded from the seasons to which they had been adjusted by Numa. In order to bring forward the months to their proper places, he formed a year of 15 months, or 445 days, which, on account of its quantity and design, has been styled the year of confusion. This year terminated, and the Julian year commenced, on the first day of January, B. C. 45. From this epoch the civil year and months were regulated by the course of the sun. The year of Numa being 10 days shorter than the solar year, two days were added by Julius to every one of the months of January, August, and December, and one to April, June, September, and November. He ordained, likewise, that an intercalary day should be added, every fourth year, to the 23d of February; that is, the 24th day, or sixth kalends of March, was to be twice reckoned. Hence this year was called Bissextile. It is also styled leap year, from its leaping a day more that year than in a common year.

The inter-
calations
were omit-
ted.

The regulations which Julius Caesar had made were misapplied by those who had the direction of the kalendar. They intercalated every third, instead of every fourth year; so that, in the space of 36 years, three days too many were inserted. This error was soon perceived. To correct it, Augustus ordained that the intercalations should be omitted in the following years, viz. in the 41st, 45th, and 49th of the Julian æra. This form of the year was adopted in Italy, and in several other provinces of the Roman empire. By some nations the lunar year was retained, and the days and months were reckoned by the course of the moon. Modern chronologers have used the Julian year, being a measure of time extremely simple, and sufficiently accurate. To this standard they refer all events that have happened from the beginning of the world.

The error
of this year.

The Julian year, admirably adapted to common use, is still imperfect. The addition of $10\frac{1}{4}$ days that had been made was too great; for the true solar year consists of $365^d 5^h 48' 45\frac{1}{2}''$; so that, in the space of 131 years after the Julian correction, the sun must have arrived one day too soon at the equinoctial points. Sosigenes, in the reign of Julius Caesar, had observed the vernal equinox on the 25th day of March. In the time of the Nicene council, A. D. 325, it happened on the 21st day of that month. The cause of this variation was not then known. The error was tolerated until A. D. 1582, when the sun entered the equinox on March 11th. The year now received its last correction. After several intimations by Petrus ab Alliaco, Cardinal Cusa, Regiomontanus, and others, of the necessity of reforming the kalendar, Pope Gregory XIII. applied his mind to this work. He invited to Rome a considerable number of mathematicians and astronomers, employed ten years in the examination of their several formulæ, and, finally, gave the preference to that of Alofia and Antoninus Lelius, who were brothers. He transmitted copies of it, A. D. 1577, to all Catholic states, academies, &c. Having received their approbation, he published his kalendar A. D. 1582. Ten days were cut off after the 4th of October; and the 5th was reckoned the 15th of this month. To prevent the seasons from receding in future, he ordained that an intercalation of one day in February should be made every fourth year;

The Gre-
gorian
year.

year; and that the 1600th year of the Christian æra, and every fourth century thereafter, should be a biffextile, or leap year. One day, consequently, is to be intercalated in the years 2000, 2400, 2800, &c. but, in other centuries, viz. in 1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, &c. it is to be suppressed, and these are to be reckoned as common years. The *Gregorian*, or new style, as it is called, was immediately introduced into all Catholic countries. In Spain, Portugal, and part of Italy, it was received on the same day as at Rome; but it was not admitted in France until the month of December, when the 10th was reckoned the 20th day, according to letters patent of King Henry III. dated the 3d of November preceding. The Catholic States in Germany adopted the Gregorian kalendar A. D. 1583. In Protestant kingdoms no alteration was, at that time, admitted; hence arose a difference of 10 days between the methods of reckoning afterwards used in Catholic and in Protestant countries. When a biffextile was suppressed, the difference amounted to 11 days. The inconveniencies and mistakes occasioned by this difference were so many, that the Gregorian style was, at last, generally received. The Protestant States in Germany reformed their kalendar in February A. D. 1700. New style was introduced into Denmark about the same time: Into Sweden, March 1753: And into Great Britain, by act of parliament, A. D. 1752, when the 3d was reckoned the 14th of September. By the same act, the beginning of the year was changed from the 25th of March to the 1st of January. Russia is the only civilized state of Europe that now retains the old style.

The method of intercalation used in the Gregorian kalendar is not the most accurate. 97 days, or $100 - 3$, are inserted in the space of four centuries. This supposes the tropical year to consist of $365^d 5^h 49' 12''$. On this supposition, the interpolation would be exact, and the error would scarcely exceed one day in 268,000 years. But the reformers of the kalendar made use of the Copernican year of $365^d 5^h 49' 20''$. Instead, therefore, of inserting 97 days in 400 years, they ought to have added, at proper intervals, 41 days in 169 years, or 90 days in 371 years, or 131 in 540 years, &c. Recent observations have determined the quantity of the tropical year to be $365^d 5^h 48' 45\frac{1}{2}''$. Admitting this to be the true quantity of it, the intercalations ought to be made as follows:

not accurate

The proper method of intercalation.

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccc}
+ & - & + & - & + & + & + & + & + & + & - & - & - & + & - & + \\
\frac{4}{7}, & \frac{17}{4}, & \frac{33}{8}, & \frac{128}{31}, & \frac{545}{132}, & \frac{673}{163}, & \frac{861}{199}, & \frac{929}{225}, & \frac{1057}{256}, & \frac{1185}{287}, & \frac{1313}{318}, & \frac{1441}{349}, & \frac{1569}{380}, & \frac{1697}{411}, & \frac{1825}{442}, & \frac{1953}{473}, & \frac{2081}{504}, & \frac{2209}{535}, & \frac{2337}{566}, & \frac{2465}{597}, & \frac{2593}{628}, & \frac{2721}{659}, & \frac{2849}{690}, & \frac{2977}{721}, & \frac{3105}{752}, & \frac{3233}{783}, & \frac{3361}{814}, & \frac{3489}{845}, & \frac{3617}{876}, & \frac{3745}{907}, & \frac{3873}{938}, & \frac{4001}{969}, & \frac{4129}{1000}
\end{array}$$

that is, one day ought to be intercalated in the space of four years, or rather 4 days in 17 years, or 8 days in 33 years, &c. If 41,851 days were intercalated in 172,800 years, there would be no error. The signs + and — indicate that the number of intercalary days above which they are placed is too great or too small. Every succeeding number is more accurate than that which goes before. As this method of interpolation is different from that now in use, it is obvious, that the Gregorian kalendar must be corrected after a certain period of years. The correction, however, will be inconsiderable for many ages, as it will amount only to a day and an half, which is to be suppressed in the space of 5000 years.

O F T H E

E P A C T.

Definition.

THE Epact is a number which denotes the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and by which the age of the moon every year may be found. A table of epacts is only a table of differences between these two sorts of years. The epact of any year is the number which indicates the moon's age in the beginning of that year, according to the kalendar. If the new moon happens on the 1st of January, the epact of the ensuing year is Zero, or 0. But, in the beginning of the year following it will be 11; because the lunar year is 11 days shorter than the solar. The new moon must happen on the 20th of December, and be 11 days old on the 1st of January following. In the second year, the epact, for the same reason, will be 22 days, in the third 33, &c. But, as 30 days make an intercalary month, the epact will be 3; for the excess above 30 is accounted the epact; as in the following specimen, 11, 22, 3, 14, 25, 6, 17, 28, 9, 20, 1, 12, 23, 4, 15, 26, 7, 18, 29. In this manner, a table of epacts is formed, viz. by the constant addition of 11, casting off 30; supposing the lunar months to consist of 29 and 30 days, and the civil year of 365 days, with a biffextile every fourth year. But this, which is the natural order of the epacts, and which was established by the council of Nice, is not perfect. In the space of 19 years, or a complete lunar circle, the excess of the Julian above that of the lunar year, is reckoned to be 209 days, which, when divided by 30, give six intercalary months and 29 days. To adjust the cycle of the epacts to an entire revolution, 30 days, or a 7th complete month, must be taken, instead of 29. It follows, that, instead of 11, we must take 12 as the epact of the 19th year. This is not all; the lunar cycle of 19 years is not complete. 235 lunations, of which the cycle is composed, are $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours deficient; so that, in 312 years, the new moons happen one day sooner than by the common computation. On the other hand, the suppression of three biffextiles in the space of 400 years must make the new moons to happen later than is supposed. This twofold irregularity has rendered a new order of epacts necessary in every succeeding century.

In what manner a table of epacts is constructed.

Explanation of the table.

In order to show in what years the epacts should be augmented or diminished, I have annexed a table, which is as perfect as the rules of civil or religious society require (Table XXI.). In this table there are 30 different classes of epacts. The spaces which contain them are distinguished by letters of the alphabet in retrograde

grade order. In the uppermost horizontal division are placed the 19 numbers of the lunar cycle, beginning with 3, which, at the time of the Nicene council, was the golden number. The next division, marked P, is the series of the numbers already specified, beginning with 0, or *, and gradually increasing, without any other interruption than the addition of one day, when the golden number is 1, or when it passes from 19 to 1; because the last lunation of every cycle consists only of 29 days, which makes the new moons advance one day in the space of 19 years, as has been observed. The space marked N, contains a series of numbers which are less than the foregoing by unit, and proceed thus, 29, 10, 21, &c. The third division M, begins by 28; and so of the rest. The numbers in each line increase by 11, casting off 30; the column under the golden number 1 excepted, which increases by 12, for a reason already assigned.

The series distinguished by P, are the epacts of the sixth century. After a period of 300 years, viz. in the year 800, there is a lunar equation, as the new moons happen a day sooner than the common computation. The preceding numbers, therefore, will indicate the new moons; so that we must descend to the line *a*, where the epacts are increased by one day. After another interval of 300 years, viz. A. D. 1100, the moon anticipates in the same proportion; we must then go backwards to *b*, which begins with 2, 13, &c. The line *c* is appropriated to the fifteenth century, &c.

A. D. 1582, ten days were suppressed in Catholic countries. On that account the dates of the new moons must have been ten days too late in the kalendar. To adjust these, together with the epacts, to the Gregorian correction, we must remove to the tenth line from *c*, reckoning as follows, *b*, *a*, P, N, M, H, &c. to D. In the intermediate space the epacts regularly diminish by unit. In the series *c*, the epact for the golden number 3 is 3; but in D, it is 3—10, reckoned backwards, thus, 3, 2, 1, 30, 29, &c. to 23; so that D contains the epacts from 1582 to 1600, according to new style. A. D. 1600, there is neither lunar nor solar equation; therefore, the series D will also serve the seventeenth century. In the beginning of the 18th century, a solar equation is necessary, on account of the omission of bissextile, which makes that year shorter, one day, than the ordinary reckoning. The corresponding epacts, for that reason, must be diminished by unit. The series, for this century, is found in C. This diminution of the epacts is necessary, as often as one day is omitted by the suppression of bissextile. The lunar equation ought to be applied in 1700. But it is to be observed, that the moon anticipates the lunar cycle, by one day, not in the space of 300, but of 312½ years nearly. These 12½ years, not having been reckoned during the course of four periods, viz. from A. D. 500 to A. D. 1700, amount to 50 years; and by that quantity the lunar equation is anticipated. Again, as 550 is the epoch of the kalendar, the lunar equation ought to have been applied in 850, 1150, 1450, and 1750. If to 1750 we add the product of $12\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 50$, the sum will be 1800; when the lunar equation should have been applied, and the epacts augmented. But, in 1800, bissextile is to be suppressed, and the epacts are to be diminished.

These two effects destroy each other; so that the series C will serve to indicate the epacts of the nineteenth as well as of the eighteenth century. Seeing the new moons advance, A. D. 1900, on account of the omission of an intercalary day, the epacts must be diminished in proportion, as in the series B. No alteration will be necessary in 2000; for there is neither a solar nor a lunar equation during the course of that century. A. D. 2100, bissextile must be omitted, and the lunar equation applied; for 300 years have elapsed since 1800. It follows, that, in the 22d century, the same series is to be used as in the 21st and 19th centuries. It would be unnecessary to prosecute this subject. The table in the Appendix (Tab. XX.) will point out the order for several more centuries.

The new style was not introduced so early into Protestant as into Catholic countries. In Great Britain it was not admitted until A. D. 1752. The order of the epacts for old style, during that interval, must be different from that already pointed out. To trace this difference let it be observed, that the series *c* contains the epacts of the 16th century, for a reason already assigned. A. D. 1600 the same series will serve, as there is no solar nor lunar equations to be applied. In the beginning of the 18th century, viz. A. D. 1700, the epacts must be diminished on account of the omission of bissextile; so that the series for the first part of this century is *b*: But, as 10 days more were suppressed A. D. 1752, we must take the 10th line from *b*, viz. C, for the epacts of the last part of this century. The subsequent order has been already shown.

In the table of epacts an asterisk * is inserted instead of the number XXX. This mark denotes XXX, and 0 or zero. When the new moon happens on the 1st, or 31st of December, the epact must be XXX, because the moon is 30 days old when the year ends. It will also be zero in respect of the new moon of the 31st. Thus an ambiguous sign is put for the one and the other, and is applicable in both cases.

Another singular character may be observed in this table, viz. the number 25, which is six times marked in Arabic cyphers. The reason is as follows; twelve classes of epacts, consisting of 30 days every epact, contain 360 days; whereas they ought not to exceed 354, the quantity of the lunar year. Therefore, six places in the kalendar must have double epacts, viz. XXIV. and XXV. The days on which this suppression of the epacts falls are Feb. 5th, April 5th, June 3d, August 1st, September 29th, and November 27th. Where these two epacts unite, the number 25 is substituted.

Use of the
epacts.

The use of the epacts is to indicate the moon's age, and especially the full moon before Easter. By the reformation of the kalendar, the 14th day of the Paschal moon was brought back to the same season in which it was found at the time of the council of Nice, and from which it had removed more than four days. According to the decree of that council, Easter ought to be celebrated on the first Sunday after the 14th day of the moon, if this 14th day should happen on, or after the 21st of March. Hence it is obvious, that Easter cannot happen sooner than the 22d of that month,

nor

nor later than the 25th of April, which, on that account, have been styled the Paschal limits.

To find the epact of any given year. Enter the table with the golden number of that year; and having found, by the small table, the letter of the century, enter the table therewith on the left hand. In the series, of which it is the index, you have the epact in the column of the golden number. Example: Required the epact of 1783. The golden number is 17. The letter of this century is C. The epact corresponding with both of these will be found to be 26.

Rule for finding the epact by the table.

The epact, in this and the following ages, may be found by a general rule. Multiply the golden number of the year by 11; add 19 to the product; and divide the sum by 30; the remainder is the epact. Example: The golden number of 1783 is 17, which multiplied by 11, yields a product of 187. This sum + 19 = 206, divided by 30, gives for a quotient 6, and for a remainder 26, as in the foregoing example.

A general rule.

To find the time of mean new moon by the epact. Add the epact of the given year to the number of months, reckoning from March inclusively. Subtract the sum from 30, if less, or from 60, if greater. The remainder gives the day of the month on which the new moon will happen. This known, it is easy to find the moon's age on any day of the month.

To find the new moon by the epact.

I have added a table (Tab. XVIII.) to shew the Paschal full moons in any year from 1582 to 4199. In the column of golden numbers belonging to that period wherein the given year is contained, find the golden number of that year; opposite to which, in the same line continued to the column entitled Paschal full moons, you will find the day of the month on which the Paschal full moon happens in that year. The Sunday immediately following is Easter-day, according to the Gregorian calendar. If the full moon shall happen on a Sunday, Easter-day will be the Sunday following.

Paschal full moons.

When Easter-day is known, the other moveable feasts may be easily found. Sexagesima Sunday is nine weeks, or 64 days before it, both the Sundays included. Ash-Wednesday is the 47th day preceding Easter; and the Sunday following Ash-Wednesday is the first Sunday in Lent. Ascension-day is 40 days, Pentecost, or Whitsunday is 50 days, and Trinity-Sunday is 57 days, after Easter.

O F T H E

S O L A R C Y C L E.

Cycle de-
fined.

Solar cycle;

THE term Cycle is derived from the Greek word *κυκλος* a circle, and may be defined a continual and successive revolution of a certain number of years. The cycles that have been distinguished, on account of their superior utility, are those of the sun, moon, indiction, and Dionysius. The solar cycle is an interval of 28 years; after the expiration of which, the same order of biffextiles and dominical letters returns. Hence it is called a cycle of the Sunday letter, and metonymically a cycle of the sun; because, by the help of that luminary, the character of Sunday comes to be known. During this interval, all the variety that can arise from the changes of the dominical letter and biffextile must occur. If every year had consisted of 365 days, a cycle of seven years would have sufficed; for, in that quantity of time, the year would have begun on each succeeding day of the week, and returned to the same order again. But this order is interrupted by the intercalation of one day in every fourth year. Therefore this cycle must consist of 7×4 , or 28 years.

origin and
commence-
ment of it;

The origin and author of this institution are equally unknown. According to the usual mode of reckoning the years of this cycle, it is understood to have commenced nine years before the vulgar Christian aera; though perhaps it was not invented until the time of the Nicene council. To find this character for any given year, we must add 9, and divide the sum by 28; the quotient will give the number of cycles that have elapsed, and the remainder will be the solar cycle of that year. If the remainder be 0, the cycle will be 28.

its utility.

The use of this cycle consists in showing the dominical or Sunday letter.

Dominical
letter.

Instead of the Roman division of the month into nones, ides, and calends, we reckon the days of the month in their natural order; and, instead of the Roman *nundinae*, and the Grecian decads, we divide the month by weeks of seven days, after the manner of the Hebrews. Each day of the week is distinguished by a proper name, as Sunday, Monday, &c. In kalendars these seven days are denoted by seven letters of the alphabet. A is placed opposite to the 1st day of January, B to the 2d, C to the 3d, and G to the 7th; then A corresponds with the 8th day, B with the 9th, &c. In this manner these characters are repeated throughout the year. One of them is the dominical letter, and denotes Sunday; the rest indicate the other days

days of the week. If the year begins upon Sunday, A will be the dominical letter; and all the Sundays of that year will be distinguished by A. But the dominical letter of the following year will be different; for the year does not consist of a certain number of weeks without any remainder. After having reckoned these seven letters fifty-two times, for so many weeks, which contain 364 days, one day will remain, which will be the same day of the week with the first day of the year, and must, in course, be distinguished by the same letter. Thus, if new-year's day has A for its character, the last day of that year must have A likewise. The year following will begin on Monday, and will have its first Sunday on the 7th day of January. In the calendar, G is placed in opposition to that day, and therefore will be the dominical letter of this second year. For the same reason, F will be the dominical letter of the third, E of the fourth, &c. In this manner the dominical letter is changed once in every common year. This uniform mutation is interrupted by the intercalation of one day at the end of February, in leap year; and another remove of the dominical letter becomes necessary. As there are seven intercalations in the course of a complete solar cycle of 28 years, so the dominical letter must be seven times double during that interval. The first of the two letters will serve for January and February, and the second for the ten following months of the year.

To find the dominical letter of any year in the present century: Add five to the number of years elapsed since the beginning of the century, and as many units as there are biffextiles in this interval. Divide the sum by 7, the remainder will be the dominical letter of that year, calling G the first, F the second, &c. The reason of this rule is as follows: The dominical letters of the year 1696 were A and G. Supposing these letters 1, F 2, E 3, &c. there must have been 5 removes before the year 1701. From that time each year has had one letter; we must, therefore, take as many letters as years from 1700, and 5 more: And as biffextiles have two letters, we must add 1 for each biffextile. Ex. To find the dominical letter of the year 1780. To 80 add 5 + 20; the sum is 105; which divided by 7, leaves a remainder of 0, or 7, *i. e.* A, or rather B A, this being leap year.

Rule by which to find the dominical letter.

This rule will not apply after the expiration of the present century; for the year 1800 will not be a leap year, for a reason elsewhere assigned. The ordinary course of the dominical letters must then be interrupted, so that the letter of that year will be E, and not E D, as it would have been by the common rule (See Table XVII. No 1. 2. 3.)

To find the letter corresponding with the first day of the month: Divide the number of days from the beginning of the year by 7, the remainder will be the number of this letter, reckoning A 1, B 2, &c. If the year be biffextile, 1 must be added to the end of February. The days of the year are numbered, in succession, through all the months, in Table X.

Letter of the first day of each month.

Rule for the
day of the
week.

To find the day of the week which answers to any given day of a month: To the year preceding, add the number of biffextiles which these years contain. From the sum subtract 12 days. Add to the remainder the number of days elapsed since the commencement of the year. The sum divided by 7, leaves a remainder which shows the number of the day of the week, reckoning Sunday 1, Monday 2, &c. If there be no remainder, the day will be the 7th of the week, or Saturday. Ex. To find the day of the week for November 4th, 1778. To 1777, add 444; from the sum 2221, subtract 12; the remainder is 2209; to which add 308, and the sum will be 2517. Divide this sum by 7, there will remain 4; which shows that Wednesday is the day required.

A table for
the day of
the week.

In the appendix, a table is inserted, (Table XIX.) to show what day of the week corresponds with any given day of the month, when the year of the solar cycle or dominical letter is known. The figures in the top of the table indicate the order of the month, supposing March to be the first. The rest of the figures denote the days of the month which answer to a particular day of the week, indicated by the dominical letter at bottom. Thus, supposing the dominical letter D, as in the year 1778, the Wednesdays in July and April happen on the 1st, 8th, 15th, &c. days; in September and December, on the 2d, 9th, 16th, &c.

O F T H E

L U N A R C Y C L E.

Definition
Of the years
of this
cycle;

THIS cycle is a periodical revolution of 19 years, or 6940 days, which make 235 lunations. After the completion of these lunations, the conjunctions, oppositions, and other aspects of the moon fall on the same days of each succeeding year, as of the years already elapsed. If the sun and moon be in conjunction on the first day of January, at the end of the year 12 lunations will be completed 11 days sooner than one revolution of the sun: At the conclusion of the year following, 11 days sooner than before, &c. This difference is periodical, and nearly agrees with the course of the Nodes, which move in antecendentia 3' each day, and 360° in 19 years.

the inven-
tion of it;

Twelve years of this cycle are common, and the remaining seven are intercalary. A common lunar year is composed of 12 lunations, or 354 days. An intercalary year consists of 13 lunations, or 384 days; the last year of the cycle excepted, which contains 383 days. It is obvious, that, according to these quantities, there would be found, in an entire cycle, 120 lunations of 30 days each, and 115 of 29 days; in all

235 lunations, or 6935 days. This sum being too small, a correction became necessary. By the insertion of 125 lunations of the former, and 110 of the latter denomination, the lunar cycle has been rendered more accurate.

Some writers have ascribed the invention of this cycle to Meton the Athenian, B. C. 432; but Livy seems to attribute this honour to Numa Pompilius; and Geminus, to Euctemon and Philippus. The Grecian states received this correction of the year with the loudest applauses, and engraved it in letters of gold; on which account it was afterwards distinguished by the title of the Golden Number.

time of its
commence-
ment.

This cycle is supposed to have commenced one year before the vulgar Christian aera. Therefore, if we add 1 to any given year, and divide the sum by 19, the quotient will be the number of cycles that have elapsed since the beginning of that aera; and the remainder will be the golden number of the given year. If the remainder be 0, the golden number will be 19. I have added a table (Table XIV.) to shew the golden numbers for 4000 years after the birth of Christ. The even numbers of centuries are found in the left column, and the odd years at top.

Imperfec-
tion of
this cycle.

It was believed, at the time of the council of Nice, A. D. 325, that 19 lunar years, or 235 synodical months, were equal to 19 Julian years. The golden numbers were accordingly prefixed to all those days in the kalendar on which the new moons then happened; and it was thought, that, when any of those numbers should, in future, be the golden number of the year, the new moons would invariably happen on those days, in the several months, to which that golden number was prefixed. But this was a mistake; for 19 Julian years are equal to 6939 days, 18 hours; whereas 235 lunations contain only 6939°. 16". 31'. 19", 6435; having supposed each lunation to consist of 29°. 12". 44'. 2", 8921. The difference is 1°. 28'. 40", 3565; which would amount to 4 days nearly in the space of 1257 years. But, if we admit that this period consists of 6940 days, or 235 lunations, the lunation must be 29°. 12". 47'. 26", 8085, nearly; which exceeds the truth. On either supposition, it appears that this cycle is imperfect.

Lunar and
solar years
adjusted to
each other.

The difference between the Julian and lunar years not having been attended to, occasioned great confusion in the ancient kalendar. When Gregory XIII. undertook to reform the kalendar in 1582, he advanced the equinoctial points, and the new moons to their proper places, and changed the arrangement of the intercalary years of the lunar cycle. Before the reformation of the kalendar, these years were the 2d, 5th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 16th, and 19th; but, from that time, they have been the 3d, 6th, 9th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th of the cycle.

In order to preserve a sort of regular correspondence between the solar and the lunar years, and to make the golden numbers useful for the determination of the time of the new moons, it would be necessary to make these numbers anticipate one day at the end of 309 years, or 9 days in 2800 years. This correction might be made at the beginning

beginning or end of centuries, viz. one day might be inserted at the conclusion of 400 years, and thereafter, at the conclusion of every 300, eight times successively. This simple rule would prevent any material error in the position of the golden numbers.

O F T H E

C Y C L E O F I N D I C T I O N.

The origin
of it.

Various o-
pinions.

Four in-
diction.

THIS cycle is an interval of 15 years, reckoned in succession, and repeated. Various conjectures have been formed with regard to the origin of this institution. O-nuphrius supposes it to have been invented to supply the place of the Olympiads, which were now in disuse. Scaliger reckons that it was designed to commemorate an exemption from certain tributes. Baronius is of the opinion that the legal term of military service, which was formerly 16 years, was, at the time of the origin of this institution, reduced to 15; and that it was contrived to keep soldiers in remembrance of the period of their dismissal. Others have more plausibly conjectured, that, by this cycle, the time of the payment of certain taxes was fixed in the Roman Empire. The Indiction of Constantinople began on the 1st day of September, A. D. 312; that of the Western Empire on the 24th or 25th of the same month; and that of the church of Rome, on the 25th of December, or the 1st of January following. If reckoned backwards, this cycle will be found to have commenced three years before the vulgar Christian era. This being supposed the date of the indiction, if 3 be added to any given year, and the sum be divided by 15, the remainder will be the number of this cycle. If there be no remainder, the indiction will be 15.

O F T H E

J U L I A N P E R I O D.

In what
manner
composed.

THE Julian period is the product of three cycles multiplied together, viz. those of the sun, moon, and indiction, or of 28, 19, and 15 years; which amount to 7980. In the course of this period no two years have the same numbers for these cycles; but, when one period is completed, and another begins, the order of the cycles returns.

This

This system of years was invented by Joseph Scaliger, and has been adopted by chronologers. It comprehends all time; it reaches 706 years beyond the creation, and all different epochs, aeras, and computations, may be referred and adjusted to it.

The author
and utility
of it;

The first year of the Christian aera corresponds with the 4714th of the Julian period. Therefore, if we add 4713 to any given year of this aera, the sum will be the year of the period required. If the given year be prior to the birth of Christ, subtract it from 4714, and the difference will be the year required.

its com-
mence-
ment.

The year of the Julian period may be found by the following general rule: Multiply the golden number by 3780, and the indiction by 1064; subtract the sum of these products from the product of 4845 multiplied by the solar cycle; divide the difference, if it can be done, by 7980, the remainder will be the year of the Julian period. Ex. In 1780, the cycles of the sun, moon, and indiction are 25, 14, and 13, the products 121125, 66752, and 13832, the quotient 6, and the remainder 6493.

General
rule.

The ground or reason of this rule may be discovered in the resolution of the following problem.

To find a number, which, divided by 28, shall give for a remainder the number a ; divided by 19, shall give b ; and by 15, shall give c .

Problem.

Call the three quotients arising from the division of the number required, according to the terms of the problem, x , y , z . Then is that number $= 28x + a = 19y + b = 15z + c$. From the first quotient $28x + a = 19y + b$ we have $y = x + \frac{9x + a - b}{19}$. Now, since $\frac{9x + a - b}{19}$ is an integer, let us suppose it $= m$, then $m = \frac{9x + a - b}{19}$ and $x = 2m + \frac{m - a + b}{9}$, or making $\frac{m - a + b}{9} = n$, or $m = 9n + a - b$, we have, by substitution, $x = 19n + 2a - 26$. Therefore $28x + a = 532n + 57a - 56b = 15z + c$; and by resolving this equation in the same manner, putting p and q to denote the successive fractions, we find the number sought $15z + c = 7980q + 4845a - 3780b - 1064c$.

The Julian period is of little service in chronology. It employs three characters as criterions of each year, which is distinguished with equal certainty and precision by its numerical character alone. The year 1784, without any other mark of distinction, can never be mistaken for 1783 or 1785. To what purpose, then, is it to perplex and embarrass the memory by the addition of other marks, such are the solar and lunar cycles, and the indiction? If we admit the nativity of our Saviour to be a fixed epoch in chronology, all the years that precede and follow it are determined without a possibility of error; for it can never happen that two years thence, to the commencement of time, or to its latest date, may be found of the same numerical character.

Julian pe-
riod is of
little ser-
vice.

O F

EPOCHS, ÆRAS, and PERIODS.

Defini-
tions.

TO ascertain the date of past events, certain points, or instants of time have been distinguished; from which, as from roots, all calculations must originate. These points are called epochs, from the Greek verb ἐπεχειν, to stop or limit. A series of years, thence reckoned or numbered, without end, is called an Æra. A period is a considerable interval of time, whose beginning and end are fixed and referred to. Thus, we say, that the present year is the 1783d of the Christian æra, and the 6497th of the Julian period; and that the 753d B. C. is the epoch of the building of Rome.

Necessity
of fixing the
characters
of time.

In a system of chronology, it is necessary to ascertain and adjust the several divisions and intervals of time that have been distinguished by these characters; for, if this be not done with precision, it will be impossible to form a distinct idea of the relations which the dates of events bear one to another; and the knowledge of these relations is essential in the study of history.

Among the epochs, æras, and periods that merit particular observation, the following are not the least considerable, viz.

Of the
creation.

I. *The Epoch of the Creation of the World.* Some ancient philosophers maintained that the world was eternal: But the greater part of them believed it to have been created, and regarded it as the work of an intelligent Being. None of them, however, pretended to fix the date of its existence. Ptolemy, that profound astronomer, reprehends the man who should even attempt to determine it. Fragments of traditions concerning the beginning of all things, and the universal deluge, have been discovered in every nation, however illiterate and barbarous; but these have been, for the most part, grossly misunderstood, or misrepresented. Hence have arisen the absurd and inconsistent accounts of the origin of ancient states and kingdoms; some of which have been extended many centuries beyond creation itself. To these we must not have recourse in fixing this epoch; far less should we apply to the fanciful hypotheses of certain modern philosophers, who, on a partial survey of a few phaenomena in nature, have concluded, that the present system must be several thousands of years older than the ordinary date of it. Happily the sacred records have determined this question with a sufficient degree of accuracy. The various successive intervals of time therein specified, extending from the first moment to the date of the Christian æra, have been frequently collected, reviewed, and compared with the most authentic monuments

numents of antiquity, and have been found precise, consistent, and credible. This observation will be fully illustrated in what follows, whence it will appear that the world was created 4007 years before the Christian æra.

II. *The Jewish Æra.* The modern Jews make use of an æra which they affirm to be of great antiquity; but many critics refer it to the 14th, and some to the 11th century. At whatever time its origin is fixed, the Jews reckon 3761 years from the creation of the world to the birth of Christ; so that the 3762d ecclesiastical year commences in the spring of the 1st year of the Christian æra; and the civil year in the autumn following. The year of the Jews is lunar, and is composed of 12 months of 30 and 29 days alternately. When the excess of the solar above the lunar year amounts to 30 days, they intercalate a month, by the repetition of the month Adar. They use a cycle of 19 years, by which they divide their æra into small intervals. Before the nativity of our Lord, they supposed 197 cycles to have elapsed, and the 198th to have commenced in spring or autumn of A. D. 1. In every cycle are 7 embolismal years, viz. the 3d, 6th, 9th, 11th, 14th, 17th and 19th; the rest are common; but neither of these sorts of years contain always the same number of days. Three classes of embolismal years are distinguished, of which the first contains 383, the second 384, and the third 385 days. The least of the common years have 383, the mean 384, and the greatest 385 days. I have added a table (Appen. Tab. VIII.) to shew these variations, together with the number of days, and the corresponding Julian months.

The Jewish
æra.

III. *The Patriarchal Period,* which consisted of 600 years. Some vestiges of this period appear in the annals of the Jewish nation. Josephus (L. 1.) says that the patriarchs could not have arrived at any perfection in astronomy, if the length of their lives had not exceeded 600 years; because the great year is completed by the revolution of six centuries. If the patriarchs were acquainted with this period, they must have been possessed of more astronomical knowledge than was found in the world many ages after the deluge; for reckoning the solar year to consist of $365^{\circ}.5'.51''.36''$, and the lunar month to be $29^{\circ}.12''.44'.3''$, 600 years would be equal to 7421 months, and would contain $219146^{\circ}.12''.15'$, or $18934258500'$, nearly. As the solar year, by recent observations, is found to be $2^{\circ}.50'$, less than the year already mentioned, 7421 lunations would amount to 600 years and almost 1 day, which would occasion a small variation only in the course of the moon during that period.

Patriarchal
period.

IV. *The Epoch of the Universal Deluge.* The history of this astonishing event is recorded in the 6th, 7th, and 8th chapters of the book of Genesis. According to the Hebrew chronology of the earliest ages of the world, it happened in the 1656th from the creation. But there is a great difference between the computations of the antediluvian period, as they are found in the Hebrew Bible, in the Samaritan copy, and in the Septuagint.

The deluge.

These

These different modes of computation are marked in the following table:

	The Heb. comput.	Samar.	Septuagint.	Texts of Scripture referred to.
From the creation to Seth	130	130	230	Gen. v. 3.
From Seth to Enosh	105	105	205	v. 6.
From Enosh to Cainan	90	90	190	v. 9.
From Cainan to Mahaleel	70	70	170	v. 12.
From Mahaleel to Jared	65	65	165	v. 15.
From Jared to Enoch	162	62	162	v. 18.
From Enoch to Methuselah	65	65	165	v. 21.
From Methuselah to Lamech	187	67	187	v. 25.
From Lamech to Noah	182	53	188	v. 28.
From Noah to the Deluge	600	600	600	vii. 6.
Sum	1656	1307	2262	

Hence it is evident that the Samaritan falls short of the Hebrew computation 349, and that the Septuagint exceeds it 606 years. Josephus has adopted the last of these, one date excepted; for he makes the interval between Lamech and Noah 182, according to the Hebrew text. At present I shall not minutely inquire into the merit of these several computations. It may be observed, however, with regard to the Septuagint, that many learned men have been of the opinion that the true version of the Seventy perished in the flames that consumed the library of Alexandria, and that another translation was afterwards substituted in its place. But, supposing this not to have been the case, we cannot admit of the superior authority of the Septuagint above the Hebrew Bible. All the arguments that have been adduced in its favour are trivial or inconclusive. To alledge, that, as the age of youth is one fifth of the ordinary extent of human life, the patriarchs must have been about 200 years old when they arrived at manhood, is a presumptive argument only; for the state of the world before and after the deluge was materially different in many respects. The authority of Josephus is not of sufficient weight to determine the present question; for it is evident that he made use of the translation, without having consulted the original; and his chronology from the flood to Abraham is rejected, even by those who have adopted it in the case under consideration. All insinuations that the true Hebrew text is corrupted or lost, are equally conclusive against the translation of the seventy. The Hebrew text, in the passages referred to, makes use of words, not of letters or marks, for numbers, and, on that account, it has not been very liable to corruption. The Greek, as well as the Hebrew code, admits of various readings. The translation of the Seventy was made at a time when the Egyptians and Chaldeans warmly contended for the antiquity of their respective nations. Berofus, whose aim was to enhance the antiquity of the Chaldaean nation, wrote about 268 B. C. The Old Testament was translated in the following year; and Manetho was soon ordered by Ptolemy to vindicate the antiquity of the Egyptians, in opposition to both. Is it not, then, a presumption, that the translators embraced this opportunity of setting backwards the origin and date of their nation, to render it more venerable in the eyes of others, especially when they could have done so in a way and manner not very open to detection?

tection? Lastly, If we admit the computations of the Seventy to be authentic, all arguments founded upon astronomical observations must fall to the ground.

The Samaritan code was originally the same as the Hebrew; for Jerome informs us, that, in his days, there were Samaritan copies which agreed with the Hebrew in every particular, the age of Jared excepted, which was 62, instead of 162, (See Walton's Prolegom. Vossii de aetat. Mundi. Bailii Op. Chron. L. i. c. 4. Jackson's Chronology, v. 1. Whiston's Theory, B. 11. hypoth. 11. cor. 5. Capell. Sac. Chron. and Shuckford's connect. V. i. B. 1.). Petau, and other chronologers, have supposed that the deluge began in Autumn. Sacred history informs us, that, in the second month, and in the 17th day of that month, the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened. The month referred to was Marchesvan, the beginning of which agrees with the middle of our October, though Petau supposes it to begin on the 8th or 9th of November.

V. *The Vocation of Abraham.* The dates of this Patriarch's birth and vocation are fixed epochs in sacred chronology. By comparing the following passages in the sacred records, Gen. xi. 26. xi. 32. xii. 4. we find that Abraham was born when his father Terah was 70 years of age, and that Abraham was 75 years old when he departed from Haran; at which epoch the 430 years of sojourning commenced. An observation of the inspired historian in Gen. xi. 26. has occasioned some doubt with respect to the first of these dates. It is there said that Abraham departed out of Chaldaea in his 75th year after the death of his father, who was 205 years old when he died; so that, if we subtract 75 from 205, there will remain 130 as the age of Terah when Abraham was born. But this difficulty may be easily removed, if we consider that Moses has mentioned the year of Terah in which the first of his sons was born, and, in the catalogue, has given the preference to Abraham; that all ancient copies, versions, and testimonies, agree, that Terah begat Abraham in the 70th year of his age; and that Abraham departed twice out of Haran, viz. once in his 75th year, Gen. xi. 31. Acts vii. 2.; and again, after his father's death, when he fixed his residence in Canaan, Acts vii. 4. The Samaritan code limits the age of Terah to 145 years, allowing 70 years as the age of Terah when Abraham was born, and 75 as the age of Abraham when he left Haran at his father's death.

Vocation of
Abraham.

Arabian writers of the greatest antiquity affirm, that Abraham was the son of Azar, and the grandson of Terah, and that Azar was also called Terah. This supposition of two Terahs, if it could be admitted, would reconcile the dates of Abraham's departure, and of Terah's death, in a manner different from that already explained. I shall conclude this head with the testimony of three heathen writers concerning Abraham. Berofus (Joseph. Ant. B. i. c. 8.) observes, 'That, in the tenth generation
' after the flood, there lived a very just and great man amongst the Chaldaeans, who
' was versant in astronomy, and in many other parts of science.' The words of Nicolaus Damascenus, as quoted by Josephus, are still more particular, 'Abraham
L ' reigned

‘reigned in Damascus, being a stranger who came out of the land of the Chaldeans, beyond Babylon; and, not long after, he, and those that belonged to him, went thence into the land called Canaan, but now Judaea, where he, and those who descended from him, dwelt.’ In Justin (L. xxxvi. c. 2.) we find the testimony of Trogus Pompeius, ‘The Jews derive their origin from Damascus, a famous city of Syria, and their Kings were Abraham and Israel.’

Sojourning
of the If-
raelites in
Egypt.

VI. *The Sojourning of the Israelites in Egypt.* The quantity of this period is determined by the sacred writers to be 430 years, Exod. xii. 40. Gal. iii. 17. These years are to be computed from the 75th year of Abraham’s age, when God called him out of his native country, and promised him the land of Canaan as an inheritance, Gen. xii. 3. Acts vii. 3. This period is divided into two equal parts. From Abraham’s departure out of Haran to Jacob’s descent into Egypt are 215 years, and as much from thence to the exit of the Israelites. The former of these intervals is composed as follows: Abraham was 75 years old when he left Haran, and 100 years old when Isaac was born. Isaac being 60 years of age begat Jacob, who, in his 130th year, descended into Egypt. $100 - 75 + 60 + 130 = 215$. During the course of the latter interval, the posterity of Jacob dwelt in Egypt. The epoch of the departure of the Israelites is fixed in the sacred records. It is there said to coincide with the 80th year of Moses, Exod. vii. 8. and with the 46th before the distribution of Canaan by lot, Josh. xiv. 10. The day of the month is likewise specified, viz. the 15th of Nisan, which began at the new moon nearest to the vernal equinox, and which answers to the latter part of our March, and the former part of April, Exod. xii. 2. Numb. xxxiii. 3. Upon the whole, it appears that this period began B. C. 1985, and ended B. C. 1555. The testimony of Josephus is full and clear (B. ii. c. 5.). ‘The Israelites left Egypt,’ says he, ‘in the month of Xanthicus, in the 430th year after the coming of our father Abraham into Canaan, and in the 215th year after the migration of Jacob into Egypt. Moses was then in the 80th year of his age; and his brother Aaron was three years older than he.’

The exit of the Israelites is recorded by several heathen authors. Trogus Pompeius (Ap. Justin.) says of Moses, ‘That he was the leader of those that were banished, and took away the sacred things of the Egyptians; which they, endeavouring to recover by arms, were constrained to abandon. A mighty tempest forced them to return home; and Moses, having entered into his own country of Damascus, took possession of mount Sinai.’ Manetho, Cheremon, Apollonius, Lyfimachus, besides some other ancient Egyptians and Greeks, have taken notice of this remarkable event, (Joseph. cont. Appion, L. 1.); and Diodorus Siculus, in a curious passage of his history, gives a particular account of the Jews; in which he speaks of Moses as a man of illustrious prudence and courage, who settled the Jews in their land, and instituted their religion and laws, &c. (Diod. Sic. Bibl. I. xl.).

The Argo-
nautic ex-
pedition.

VII. *The Argonautic Expedition.* The account of this expedition is briefly as follows:

Phryxus

Phryxus, the son of Athamas King of Thebes, admonished of his stepmother Ino's design against his life, fled with his sister Helle, who was likewise apprehensive of danger. A ram, with a golden fleece, was sent by Juno to carry them across the ocean. Helle was drowned in the passage; but Phryxus arrived safe in Colchis. Soon after, Jason, with 50 or 60 of the flower of Greece, undertook to recover the fleece of this ram, which, on account of his essential services, had been consecrated to the gods. For that purpose they built a long ship, the first that ever plowed the main. This ship was called Argo; and the helm of it had the faculty of speech. Chiron, the preceptor of Achilles, formed a sphere, on which he delineated *Σχηματα ολυμπι*, the asterisms, that they might direct their course through the sea by the stars. After variety of adventures, they arrived at Colchis, surmounted all obstacles, carried off the prize, together with Medea the King's daughter, in their return besieged and took the city of Troy, passed thence into other countries, triumphed wherever they went, left memorials of their victories in many parts of Europe and Asia, and arrived in Greece within the space of four months after their departure.

Such is the expedition of the Argonauts celebrated in ancient history. The various accounts that have been given of it abound in absurdity, inconsistency, and fable. Hence some have been led to call in question the reality of its existence. But the evidence of it is too clear and strong to be set aside. Almost all ancient and modern writers admit that the story of this adventure had a foundation on fact. They differ only as to the time when it should have happened, and as to several circumstances relating to it. Herodotus places it in the second generation before the Trojan war. Diodorus Siculus and Tatian agree that it was but one generation prior to it, and inform us that some of the sons of the Argonauts were present at the siege of Troy. We may, therefore, place it 41 or 42 years before that event, viz. 1225 B. C. This date agrees with the reign of Theseus, and also with the beginning of Priam's reign at Troy.

On this epoch Sir Isaac Newton has founded his system of chronology. To ascertain it with precision he has endeavoured to point out the position of the equinoctial and solstitial colures on the sphere of Chiron, and thence to compute the interval between that event and the commencement of the present century. He observes that the two colures which, at the time of this expedition, cut the ecliptic in the cardinal points, did, in the year 1689, cut it in $8^{\circ} 29'$, $2^{\circ} 29'$, $11^{\circ} 29'$, and $20^{\circ} 29'$; that is, were at the distance of $1^{\circ} 6^{\circ} 29'$, from the cardinal points of Chiron; which, at the rate of 72 years to a degree, for the precession of these points, answers to 2627 years, or B. C. 928. With respect to this ingenious method of ascertaining the date of the Argonautic expedition, it may be proper to observe,

1. That it is founded upon two suppositions, which are admitted without proof. The one is, that Chiron the centaur constructed a celestial sphere for the use of the Argonauts; and the other is, that this is the sphere which Eudoxus has described. But no sufficient evidence has been adduced to shew that Chiron flourished in the time
of

of the Argonauts, or that he was an astronomer, or even that he had existence. We cannot rely on the authority of a fabulous history called *Titanomachia*, cited by *Clemens Alexandrinus*, or of a passage from a work of *Euripides* long since perished.

2. The invention of the sphere has been attributed, by the ancients, to several different persons, who were not Argonauts. Some have ascribed it to *Atlas*, some to *Palamedes*, others to *Nauficæa*, the daughter of *Alcinous*, to *Musæus*, &c. while not a few have referred its origin to *Egypt*. It is greatly to be doubted whether the Greeks could have been the authors of this invention in so early a period; for they were ignorant of astronomy, and they had no idea of the true length of the day, of eclipses, or of the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. We know that many of the constellations are of Egyptian origin, and were designed as emblems of their gods and religious rites. The Zodiack, in particular, is an assemblage of Egyptian hieroglyphics.

3. It does not appear that the sphere of *Eudoxus* was the same with that of *Chiron*. The poet *Aratus* takes no notice of this circumstance; but observes, that the constellations were delineated at different times, by different persons. Therefore, until it can be proved that *Chiron*, or any one of the Argonauts was the inventor of this sphere, we cannot, by the position of the colures, pretend to fix the date of this expedition.

4. *Canopus*, the chief star in the constellation *Argos*, is only 37° from the pole, and the greatest part of the constellation is still nearer it. The course of the voyage lies between 39° and 45° N. latitude; so that, if one of the Argonauts had constructed the sphere, he would not have given the name *Argo* to a constellation invisible at *Pagææ*, whence they set out, and at *Colchis*, whither they went.

5. *Sir Isaac Newton* farther supposes, that, when it is observed by the ancients that the colure was placed in the middle, or 15° of the sign, and in the 8° from the beginning of the constellation, the meaning of both expressions is the same; so that when the colure receded to the 8° of the sign, it was found in the beginning of the constellation; and when the 1° is marked, we ought to refer it to the constellation, not to the sign. But, on this supposition, the passages in the writings of the ancients concerning the position of the colures would be unintelligible; for, when they speak of the 8° , we might understand this either of the sign or of the constellation, which would occasion a difference of 1080 years in our computations. The 12° of the sign might likewise be the 5° of the constellation; the 11° might be the 4° , the 10° the 3° , &c. But, if these passages be understood in the most natural and obvious sense of the expressions, no such difficulties or absurdities will occur.

Again, that the middle of the cardinal signs of *Aries*, *Liber*, *Cancer*, and *Capricorn*, does not denote the middle of the asterisms, distinguished by these names, is evident from the positions of the stars in these asterisms. If, for instance, we were to fix

fix the equinoctial colure in the middle of the constellation Aries, the opposite part of this circle, instead of passing through the middle of the constellation Libra, would not approach within 3° of the first star of this asterism. Consequently, Eudoxus must have spoken of the middle or 15th degree of the signs in the Zodiack.

Farther, Hipparchus, by comparing the position of four stars on the sphere of Eudoxus with the position of the same stars in his own time, found that there was a difference of 15° ; *i. e.* the equinoctial and solstitial points had changed their place 15° with respect to the fixed stars, during the interval between the construction of this sphere and the date of his observation, which was B. C. 162: And Hipparchus must have better understood the meaning of Eudoxus, than any one who had never read his work.

Upon the whole, it is probable, that the colures in the ancient sphere, were placed in the 15th degree of the respective signs; and if so, the sphere must have been formed four centuries earlier than the date which Sir Isaac Newton has assigned to the Argonautic expedition. The colures, at present, are found to have receded an entire sign from their constellations. Reckoning this motion to be at the rate of $50'', 336$ *per annum*, or $1^\circ. 23'. 54''$ in 100 years, or 1° in 2145 years, it will follow, that the sphere mentioned by Eudoxus must have been constructed about the year B. C. 1350. (See Newton's Chronology, p. 82. Diod. Sic. L. iv. Apoll. Rhod. Argonaut. *passim*. Jackson's Chronol. v. iii. p. 318. Bryant's Mythol. v. iii. De la Lande's Astron. v. i. and ii. art. 337. 1617. 1619. &c. Montucla Hist. Mathem. v. i. p. 75.).

VIII. *Destruction of Troy.* The occasion of the Trojan war is well known. Paris, the son of Priam King of Troy, having been sent with a fleet to ravage the Grecian coast, succeeded in this bold enterprize, and returned to Troy in triumph. Among other captives whom he carried off, was Helen the wife of Menelaus. The Greeks, resenting this injury, equipped a powerful armament, appointed Agamemnon commander of it, set sail for Troy, and, after a siege of ten years, reduced that city to ashes. To the conclusion of this war the Greeks referred the dates of their earliest transactions; so that it has become a remarkable epoch in ancient history. The date of it may be determined with greater certainty than that of the Argonautic expedition. Porcius Cato, and, after him, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Vellicius Paternulus, &c. suppose this event to have happened 432 years before the building of Rome, *i. e.* 1184 B. C. Thucydides, Eratosthenes, Apollodorus, and Diodorus Siculus reckon 80 years from the destruction of Troy to the return of the Heraclidae. Thence to the emigration of the Ionian colonies were 60 years, according to Plutarch and Clemens Alexandrinus, or 328 years to the first Olympiad, as Diodorus affirms, who likewise computes 779 years from the taking of Troy to the conclusion of the Peloponnesian war, and the settlement of the Oligarchy in Athens, or 408 years to the first Olympiad. Solinus says that Rome was built in vii. 1 Olympiad, in the 433d year after Troy was laid in ashes, which happened 408 years before the restoration of the Olympic games. Eratosthenes and Tatian assign 407 to the last

Destruction
of Troy.

mentioned interval; but Eusebius observes that the Greek historians reckon one year more. Having compared all these accounts, we fix this epoch in the year B. C. 1184, or 1183. I have preferred the year 1184, which is 25 years lower than the date in the Parian marbles; so that all the historical relations mentioned in these marbles, before or after this epoch, and referred to it, will, according to my computation, be 25 years too high. It is generally supposed, that, as the war ended, so this æra began, on the 11th or 12th month of the Attic year.

From the
exit of the
Israelites to
the building
of the
Temple.

IX. *The Period from the Exit of the Israelites to the Building of the Temple.* Chronologers have differed widely, one from another, in ascertaining the quantity of this period. The sources of their errors or mistakes, have been chiefly the two following, viz. 1. A supposition that the times of the Jewish servitudes were included in the times of the Judges. 2. A passage in 1 Kings, Chap. vi. vers. 1. which fixes the building of the Temple in the 480th year after the children of Israel had come out of Egypt. Eusebius, and, after him, many chronologers, have not distinguished the years of rest from those of oppression. Usher, in his chronology of this period, has excluded all the servitudes, and reckoned only the years of the Judges. Instead of admitting that the land had rest 40 years after Othniel, he imagined that it had rest, by Othniel's victory, in the 40th year after Joshua; and, that Ehud, instead of being succeeded by a rest of 80 years, procured a rest, by restoring peace to Israel, in the 80th year from Othniel's victory, and so on. Others have placed all the servitudes and intervals of rest in succession. A third class have supposed, that each servitude was contemporary to its respective term of peace. The difficulties that have occurred on each of these hypotheses can only be removed by considering some of the servitudes and rests as contemporaries, and by reckoning others of them in succession. It is said (Judg. iii. 8.) that the Israelites were delivered into the hands of Cushan, who oppressed them eight years; and that, upon their repentance, Othniel was raised up to free them from bondage; it is added, that the land had rest for 40 years. Is it not evident, that these years of tranquillity are distinct, and ought to be reckoned separately from the eight preceding, which were full of disquietude and trouble? Again, we are told, (Judg. iv. 1. &c.) that the children of Israel, having rebelled against the Lord after the death of Ehud, were sold into the hand of Jabin, who mightily oppressed them 20 years, and that Deborah the prophetess, at length effected their deliverance; it follows, that the land had rest 40 years. Can it be supposed that the 20 years of grievous oppression are included in this number? or that, in propriety of speech, it could have been said that the land enjoyed the blessings of peace 40 years, if one half of that interval had been spent in oppression and misery? The servitudes and rests, therefore, under the first four Judges, are to be reckoned in succession. No mistake can arise in computing the years of the subsequent Judges, who succeeded one another, without interruption, until the death of Eli. We are informed (Judg. x. 8.) that the Philistines and Ammonites oppressed Israel, at the same time, on different quarters, during the space of 18 years. This oppression began in the days of Jair, and continued until Jephthah restored peace to the land. The interval between the death of Moses and the incursion of the Ammonites is determined by Judg. xi.

26. where Jephthah, in his answer to Sihon King of the Ammonites, observes, that the title of the Israelites to this country was unquestionable, seeing they had conquered it in a lawful war, and kept possession of it 300 years without molestation. Josephus read it ‘more than 300 years,’ which was the fact. That land was subdued in the 40th year after the Exodus, B. C. 1515, (Numb. xxi. 24. 25.); and it was recovered, in effect, by the Ammonites, 18 years before Jephthah, *i. e.* B. C. 1208.; so that the interval amounted to 307 years. The last servitude, under the Philistines, is likewise to be included in the corresponding years of the Judges. They commenced about the time of Sampson’s nativity, (Judg. xiii.) and they terminated about the time of his death, (Judg. xv. 20.); so that he must have judged Israel during the last 20 years of this servitude. Afterwards there was an anarchy of 20 years, as may be collected from 1 Sam. iii. 1.—iv. 15.—vi. 1.—vii. 1. 2.—and viii. 1.—5. Unless this interval be admitted, Samuel must have been too young to have succeeded Eli, who died in the beginning of it; and he could not have been in the decline of life when he anointed Saul to be King, 1 Sam. viii. 1. &c. Upon the whole, computing the years of this period, according to the method already pointed out, and assigning 25 years as the term of Joshua’s administration, and 2 as the interval between his death and the first servitude, according to Josephus, Apicamus, and other ancient Jewish and Christian writers, the sum will amount to 540 years.

An objection, to this account of the period under review, may be drawn from 1 Kings vi. 1. where we read that Solomon began to build the Temple in the 480th year after the Exodus. To obviate this difficulty, I would observe, 1st, That the number 480 was not to be found in any ancient Hebrew or Greek copies, and it is not in the parallel passage of Chronicles, B. ii. chap. iii. 2. 2^{dly}, That none of the ancient Jewish or Christian chronologers have mentioned it. 3^{dly}, That all of them have computed by the times of the Judges, which they would not have done, had the passage under review been known to them; for that would have been to have rejected a certain mode of computation in favour of one that is not absolutely so. 4^{thly}, That Josephus, in his account of the building of the Temple, refers to this text, but found no such number in it. He says, that ‘Solomon began to build the Temple in the ‘fourth year of his reign, in the second month, 592 years after the Exodus of the ‘Israelites out of Egypt.’ He never would have omitted the number 480, if it had been in the text. 5^{thly}, That Origin, too, in his commentary on John’s gospel, cites this text, without the number, which shews that it was not known in his days. Lastly, That no writer, Jewish or Christian, ever quoted or observed this passage, until Eusebius took notice of it about the middle of the third century, which makes it highly probable that an interpolation was made not long before that period, perhaps on a pretended traditional interpretation of the Jews, that the years of the servitudes ought to be reckoned in the years of the Judges.

What the Apostle Paul observes (Acts xiii. 17. &c.) is not inconsistent with the foregoing computation, if we suppose him to have reckoned from the Exodus, or to have

have included the time of Samuel, the last of the Jewish magistrates. On either of these suppositions, the sum will amount to 456, or 450 as an even number.

One objection more remains to be resolved, viz. That the sacred records mention five generations only between Nathan, who died while the Israelites were in the Desert, and Solomon, Ruth iv. 20.—1 Chron. ii. 11.—Matth. i. 5. This objection is, indeed, stronger against the sum 540 than against 480, the commonly received quantity of this period. Against the least of these, however, it is insuperable, unless we suppose that several generations have been omitted. The interval between David's nativity and the building of the Temple being $70 + 4$, cut off that sum from 480: From the remainder subtract 40, the time of sojourning in the Wilderness, there will remain 366, the quantity of the period from the arrival of the Israelites in Canaan to the birth of David, which is to be divided between Salmon, Boaz, Obed, and Jesse. Nathan died in the wilderness. Supposing his son an infant when the Israelites entered into Canaan, his wife Rahab could not, at that time, be less than 20 years of age. If we make Salmon 91 years old when he begat Boaz, Rahab must have been 111, which is incredible. Boaz, Obed, and Jesse, must also have been $9\frac{1}{2}$ years old when they begat children, which is not conformable to the ordinary course of nature. The way of removing this difficulty is, by admitting some intervening generations not mentioned in the sacred records. This was the opinion of the ancient Jews. It is not, indeed, probable that, in the course of this interval, there existed nine or ten generations of high priests, and five only of the genealogy of David. May we not then, conclude, that there has been an omission of several generations between Nathan and Salmon, or rather between Salmon and Boaz? An instance of a similar omission we find in the descent of Ezra, Chap. vii. 1. 2. 3. The defect in this genealogy is supplied in 1 Chron. vi. 4.—15. where the whole is recorded.

Reigns of
the Kings
of Judah
and Israel.

X. *Period of the Reigns of the Kings of Judah and Israel.* Immediately after the death of Solomon, the kingdom was rent into two parts, which formed two different kingdoms, Judah and Israel. In each of these kingdoms many kings reigned in succession; but it is a difficult matter to fix the duration of every reign. The perplexity and seeming contradictions that are found in the accounts of the sacred writers, have inclined certain learned chronologers to suppose, that these accounts must have been corrupted. But as this would be to cut, instead of loosing the knot, some other method must be attempted of removing the difficulty, and of reconciling the apparent differences. For these purposes, let it be observed, 1st, That the list of the Kings of Judah is more uniform, consistent, and complete than that of the Kings of Israel; therefore, when any defect is found in the latter, it is to be supplied from the former. 2^{dly}, That incomplete years are sometimes reckoned for complete ones. Thus, when Jeroboam is said to have reigned 22 years (1 Kings xiv. 20.) the meaning is, that he reigned 21 full years, and part of the 22d, which might have coincided with the second of Aha. 3^{dly}, That, instead of incomplete years expressed as yet current, the complete ones may be understood; as in 1 Kings xv. 9. where it is said, that Aha began, &c. in the 20th year of Jeroboam, the meaning may be, that his reign commenced

inenced in the beginning of the 21st of Jeroboam. *4thly*, That sometimes a King having, through age or infirmities, become unfit to reign, devolved the management of the kingdom on his son, who, from that time, is said to have reigned, though his father lived some years thereafter. *5thly*, That a father, engaged in war, sometimes appointed his son to be King during his absence, and resumed the government on his return; an instance of which we have in 2 Kings i. 17. and viii. 16. *6thly*, That the years which had elapsed, during an interreign, or a minority, are sometimes included in the reign of the succeeding Kings. *7thly*, That the computations do not always originate from the commencements of reigns, but sometimes from a remarkable epoch or revolution in the kingdom. Thus, it is said, in 2 Chron. xvi. 1. That Baasha, &c. *i. e.* in the 36th year of the division of that kingdom, of which Asa was King. *8thly*, That the kingdom of Israel was often in a state of anarchy; which intervals are rarely distinguished by the sacred historian. Thus, it is evident, by the passages referred to in the table, (Tab. IV.) that an interreign must have happened after the death of Amaziah King of Judah; another after Jeroboam II. and a third after Pekah King of Israel.

By the help of these few observations, most part of the difficulties that have perplexed this period may be removed. Lest any material error should have been committed in the computation of these years, God himself hath been pleased to determine the sum of them, from the revolt of Jeroboam to the captivity, Ezek. iv. 3. &c. In this passage days are put for years, and a round sum is used, though it might have been, in reality, a year or two more or less. The duration of this period, from the building of the Temple to the captivity of Israel is 295, and to the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar is 428 years.

XI. *Æra of the Olympiads*. This æra derived its origin and name from the Olympic games, which were celebrated with so much solemnity, every fifth year, at Olympia, a city in Elis. The institution of these games has been ascribed to Hercules, one of the Idaei Dactyli, (Pausan. Eliac. p. 154.). Diodorus Siculus (L. iv. p. 256. &c.) relates that they were instituted by the Theban Hercules, to serve as a bond of union between the Argonauts, after their return from Colchis. At first they were celebrated without pomp, and were of no fixed date until Iphitus, King of Elis, formed them into a regular and coherent system. From that time they were continued without interruption. When Iphitus, by the assistance of his kinsman Lycurgus, had revived and established them, he wrote the laws of the games upon a disc, which was repositied in the temple of Juno at Olympia. The names of Iphitus and Lycurgus were likewise inscribed upon it, in memory of this institution. But none of the victors was recorded until the 108th year after the restoration by Iphitus, when Choraebus prevailed. From that epoch the names of the victors were inserted in a public register kept in the Gymnasium. It now appears that there were two dates of the Olympiads, one at the institution of these games by Iphitus, and another at the victory of Choraebus. The Greek writers reckoned from the latter, which has been fixed by the evidence of history, and by astronomical observations, to the 776th year

Of the O-
lympiads.

before the vulgar Christian æra. The Olympic games were celebrated during the full moon of the summer solstice, which, in the time of Choræbus, was in the middle of July (Pindar. Ode 3.); but the Olympiads were usually reckoned from the new moon nearest to the Tropic, when the year began, viz. from one of the days in June or July. Hence it is obvious, that the first six months of the Julian year corresponded with the latter part of one Olympic year, and the last six months with the former part of another. In general, it is to be observed, that every year of the Olympiads is understood to have commenced on the 1st of July of that year to which it is opposed in chronological tables. Yet we find that Diodorus and Pliny have dated their Olympiads from the beginning of the Roman civil year; while Eusebius, Jerome, and Father Pagi, have confounded the Olympian year with the civil year of the Greeks, and supposed it to have begun on the 1st of September. At what particular period this æra was first used, as a measure of time, is uncertain. Many years after its establishment, the Greek writers computed by the Priests of Argos, the Ephori of Sparta, and the Archons of Athens. Timæus the historian, who flourished in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, was, perhaps, the first who applied the Olympiads to the dates of events in history. The commencement of this æra, on account of its great utility, has been regarded as the boundary of the historical times, beyond which all is confusion, obscurity, and fable. Some writers have continued the use of the Olympiads to the 312th year of the Christian æra. Cedrenus alone has brought them 80 years lower, making the 393d year of our Lord the last Olympian year, (See Appen. Tab. I.).

Building of
Rome.

XII. *Epoch of the building of Rome.* This epoch, the most celebrated of any in ancient history, cannot be ascertained with any degree of precision. The uncertainty in a point of so much importance may be easily accounted for. During the space of five centuries after the building of the city, there was not, in the Roman Empire, an historian, nor scarcely a fabulist, to record the date of this, or of any other remarkable event, (Dion. Hal. L. 1.). It is no wonder, then, that diversity of opinions were entertained when these became the subjects of inquiry. The sentiments of the earliest Roman writers, with respect to this epoch, are various. Polybius refers it to the year B. C. 751. Cato, whose opinion is adopted by Solinus, Eusebius, Dion. Hal. &c. places it one year earlier. Terentius Varro adjusts it to the 23d year of the Olympiads, *i. e.* 753d B. C. Fabius Pictor, who flourished in the time of the first Punic war, and is styled by Dion. Hal. an accurate writer, brings it down to the 29th year of the Olympiads, *i. e.* 747 B. C. Diodorus Siculus is of the same opinion; while L. Cincius prefers the 48th Olympic year, *i. e.* 728 B. C. Sir Isaac Newton, on the testimony of some later Roman writers, observes that Rome was built in the 15th age after the destruction of Troy, that is, after the fourteen Kings who reigned at Alba. Allowing 21 years to the reign of every King, and computing from the year B. C. 904, when he supposes Troy to have been taken, he brings forward this epoch to the 38th Olympiad, *i. e.* B. C. about 627. It is difficult to discover the truth amidst such variety of conjectures. The validity of the last mentioned opinion may be disputed, as it is founded on hypothesis, and unsupported by the evidence of ancient

ancient history. In confirmation of the Catonian date, it has been asserted, that Romulus, who reigned 37 years after he had founded Rome, died at the time of a solar eclipse; and that this eclipse, by calculation, has been adjusted to the first year of the 16th Olympiad (Dion. Hal. L. 2. Plut. in Vit. Rom.). But it has been demonstrated, that there was no conjunction of the sun and moon, and consequently no eclipse in the year supposed. The Varronian computation was adopted by the Roman Emperors in their proclamations, by Plutarch, Tacitus, Dion, Gellius, Censorinus, Onophrius, Baronius, and by the greater part of modern chronologers. Yet we find that many of the ancients occasionally adopted the computations both of Varro and of Cato; sometimes reckoning by the one, and sometimes by the other. Among those who have fluctuated thus in opinion, are Sigonius, Cicero, Livy, Pliny, and Paterculus. But time is not to be wasted on this subject, as no ancient records are extant to direct our researches. I have adopted the epoch of Varro, which coincides with the year B. C. 753, and with the spring of that year, or 24th of April, the day on which the Romans celebrated the feast called Palilia, in commemoration of the nativity of their capital, (Plut. in Rom. Dion. Hal. L. i. and ii. Marham Chron. p. 412. 470. Petav. Doct. Temp. L. ix. c. 45. Censorin. de Die Natali, c. 21. Newton's Chron. p. 43. &c. Hook's Rom. Hist. v. 1. dissert).

XIII. *Æra of Nabonassar.* The author of this æra was Nabonassar, the founder of the Babylonish monarchy. It is of essential service in chronology; for by means of it all other epochs are connected and adjusted. Hipparchus, Ptolemy, and Censorinus, have used it in their calculations. By many observations, astronomers have fixed the date of it to the 3967th year of the Julian Period, *i. e.* B. C. 747; and to the beginning of the month Thoth, which in this year corresponded to February 26th of the Julian year, at mid-day. The solar cycle was 19, the lunar 15, and the cycle of indiction 7. This æra included a period of 424 Egyptian years, from the commencement of Nabonassar's reign to the death of Alexander the Great; and was thence carried down to the reign of Antoninus Pius. The form of it is singular, and very useful in computations. Every year consists of 365 days, and is divided into 12 months. Every month contains 30 days. Five epagomenæ, or intercalary days, are added to these months; and the sum composes the quantity of the Nabonassaræan year. Though this quantity was not equal to that of the solar year, yet no intercalary month, or days, were admitted, besides those already mentioned. It is obvious, that, in every four Julian years, the corresponding four years of this æra were deficient by one day. The beginning, therefore, of the Nabonassaræan years must have had a retrograde motion; and, in the space of 1460 Julian years, must have gone through every day of the year. It follows, that 1460 Julian are equal to 1461 Nabonassaræan years. If the first year of the æra of Nabonassar began on Wednesday, February 26th, the second and third years must have begun on the same day; because these two years contain 365 days each, in the Julian, as well as in the Egyptian calendars. The following year, *i. e.* B. C. 744, being a bissextile, one day was added to the Julian year. Therefore, the Nabonassaræan year began on February 25th in this and the three succeeding years. In the year B. C. 740, it began on February 24th;

Æra of Nabonassar.

24th; in 736 B. C. on February 23d; and so of the rest. By this singular, but uniform, retrogression, a table has been calculated for 888 years, *i. e.* until the 140th year of the Christian aera, when the observations of Ptolemy were concluded. (See Appen. Table XI.)

The Thoth, or first day of any year of the Nabonassarean aera may be found by the following general rule. Divide the given year by 4, (because in four years the Nabonassarean year anticipates the Julian by one day), and the quotient will be the number of the days of anticipation, or of the omitted leap days. If the quotient be less than 57 (the number of days from January 1st to February 26th), let it be subtracted. If the quotient exceeds 57, subtract it from 422, *i. e.* from 57 + the number of days in one Julian year, and the remainder will be the day of the Julian year, reckoned from January 1st, which is the Thoth of the year following the given one. From the day found, subtract 1, and the remainder will be the number of the day required.

Ex. On what day of the Julian year did the Thoth of N. \mathcal{A} . 230 fall?

Divide 230 by 4, and the quotient will be 57, which, if subtracted from 422, leaves a remainder of 365. This shews that the Thoth of N. \mathcal{A} . 231st fell on December 31st, or on the 365th day of the Julian year. Subtract 1, and the remainder 364, or December 30th, will be the day required.

Babylonish
captivity.

XIV. *Period of the Babylonish Captivity.* The quantity of this period is 70 years, (Jer. xxv. 9. 11.) The commencement of it is, in some degree, uncertain, as several captivities of the Jewish nation happened about the same time. Five of these have been specified. The first was B. C. 606, being the 4th year of Jehoiakim's reign, when Nebuchadnezzar, admitted to partnership with his father in the kingdom of Babylon, marched to Carchemish with a great army, to recover from the King of Egypt all that he had lately conquered in Syria and Phoenicia. In the course of this expedition he ravaged Judaea, and made Jehoiakim tributary to him. The second happened B. C. 603, in the 7th year of the reign of that unfortunate Prince, when Nebuchadnezzar, immediately after his father's death, returned to Judaea, made captives of many Jews, and bound their King in order to carry him to Babylon, though he restored him afterwards to his kingdom, having received the strongest assurances of subjection and allegiance. These professions of obedience notwithstanding, Jehoiakim again rebelled, in the 11th year of his reign, and 599th B. C. Nebuchadnezzar, hearing of his revolt, came against him with a prodigious army, and threatened all Judaea with destruction. Alarmed and intimidated, Jehoiakim surrendered himself into the hands of his enemy, who slew him, with many of the nobles, in Jerusalem, and placed his son upon the throne, (2 Chron. xxxvi. 6.) Repenting of what he had done, and fearing lest Jehoiachin should, one day, revenge his father's death, Nebuchadnezzar returned within three months, carried that unfortunate Prince into captivity, and appointed Zedekiah to reign in his stead, (2 Chron. xxxvi. 9. 2 Kings

xxiv. 10. &c. This may be reckoned the third captivity of the Jews by the King of Babylon. The fourth was in the year 588th B. C. when the whole land was made desolate, when the city and temple of Jerufalem were destroyed, and when Zedekiah King of Judah was bound with fetters of brass, and carried prisoner to Babylon, where he died, (Ezek. xii. 13. 2 Chron. xxxvi. 8.). *Lastly*, In the year B. C. 584, and 23d of Nebuchadnezzar's reign, that Monarch sent Nabuzardan, captain of his guard, to revenge the death of Gedaliah governour of Judaea. Nabuzardan desolated the land, and carried to Babylon the wretched remains of that miserable nation.

To each of these captivities the date of this period has been referred. It ought, perhaps, to be computed from the fourth year of Jehoiakim, when Judaea was, for the first time, deprived of its liberty, by Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon. The period, extending thence to the second year of Cyrus, when the Jews were permitted to return to their own land, amounts to 70 years; for Cyrus conquered Babylon in the conclusion of the year B. C. 538th, so that the year following, viz. 537th, was the first year of his reign, and 536th the second, and 71st from the fourth year of Jehoiakim.

The date of the Babylonish captivity may be ascertained by the following facts: Nebuchadnezzar became master of Tyre, in the 34th year of his reign, 26th of Jehoiakim's captivity, and 573 B. C. as we learn from the Tyrian annals, (Joseph. cont. App. L. i. f. 21.). Cyrus took Babylon in the 14th year of Hiram, and 36th after it had been taken by Nebuchadnezzar, *i. e.* in the end of the year 538th B. C. (Joseph. loc. Sup. cit.). In this instance, therefore, the Tyrian records confirm the sacred chronology. During this interval, many nations were to be subdued, according to the predictions of some ancient Prophets, (Jer. xxv. Ezek. xxxii. 24. &c.). The nations, whose doom was thus foretold, were the Assyrians, the Elamites, the northern nations, probably the Scythians, Edom, and the Kings of the adjacent countries, Zidon, and Tyre, and, last of all, Egypt. The several prophecies, emitted by men inspired, concerning the fate of these kingdoms, were exactly fulfilled, as is evident in the history of that period.

XV. *Æra of the Persian Monarchy.* The date of this æra has been fixed with certainty. Almost all ancient historians refer it to 55. 1 Olymp. *i. e.* 559 B. C. Of this opinion are Diodorus Siculus, Thallus, Castor, Polybius, Phlegon, and Eusebius. From the beginning of the Nabonassaræan æra to the first year of the reign of Cyrus over Babylon, Ptolemy reckons 209 years. If this number be subtracted from 747 there will remain 538 as the Babylonian epoch of Cyrus. According to Agathias, this monarchy stood from the first year of Cyrus 228 years. That this is the quantity of its duration, is evident from a passage in Plutarch, (in Vit. Alex.), where it is said, that 11 days before the last battle between Darius and Alexander, there was an eclipse of the moon, in the month Boedromion. This eclipse we find, by calculation, to have coincided with the 446th Olympic year, September 20. If, therefore, the difference be computed between the 55. 1 Olympiad, *i. e.* the 217th Olympian

Persian
Monarchy

pian year, when the Persian Empire began, and the 446th when it ended, it will appear that it flourished 228 or 229 years. Oriental historians relate that Bahaman King of Persia deprived Balthasar, son of Nabuchodnossor, of the government of Babylon, on account of his cruel treatment of the Jewish captives, and gave it to Kires or Cyrus, with injunctions to restore the Jews to liberty, (Herbelot. Bibl. Orient. v. Babel et Kiresch.). Hence it would seem that those Princes, who were regarded as absolute and independent among the Jews and Greeks, were only deputies, or lieutenants of other Kings who reigned in Asia. But neither the ancient history, nor the chronology of eastern nations, can be relied upon; for it is also said, that Bahaman was surnamed Ardschir Diras-deft, *i. e.* Artaxerxes Longimanus, and that he gave Cyrus the government of Media, Assyria, and Chaldaea; whereas we know that the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus did not commence till many years after the death of Cyrus.

Consular
dignity.

XVI. *Epoch of the Establishment of the Roman Consular Dignity.* The republican form of government in Rome owed its origin to the tyranny of Tarquin, the seventh King, who reigned in the most despotic manner. Without consulting the senate or assembly of the people, he long maintained, by cruelty and violence, that power which he had acquired by parricide. The senate and people at length rose up in arms, and banished the Tarquins, together with the sovereign power from Rome for ever. A new form of administration was established, the sovereign authority was divided, two magistrates were annually elected, on whom the title of Consuls was conferred. The annual government of these magistrates has been considered and noted by historians, as so many precise characters of time. But the series was mutilated and defective until the year of the Christian aera 1547, when the public records, called *Tabulae Capitolinae*, were found amidst the ruins of Rome. These tables were supposed to have been at first constructed by Flaccus the grammarian, and afterwards published in the reign of Augustus. Notwithstanding the pains and labour that have been bestowed in the adjustment of this kalendar, there are still four years, or pairs of consuls, wanting. To account for this deficiency, various conjectures have been formed. The most probable one is, that it was owing to the irregularity of the Romulean and Pompilian years.

The consular dignity was conferred on Brutus and Collatinus, leaders in the revolution, 244 years after the building of the city. This date is fixed by Livy and other ancient historians. Pliny observes, in confirmation of it, that the expulsion of the Kings from Rome happened in the same year with that of the Pisistratidae from Athens, (L. xxxiv. c. 4.).

The names of the consuls were registered in the kalendars until A. D. 541, though, after Julius Caesar, little else than the shadow of a common-wealth remained. In the 15th year of Justinian, when Basilus was consul, the order was abolished. From this period the affairs of the Roman Empire were marked and arranged, by the years after the consulate of Basilus; by the years of the Emperors; and, lastly, by those of the Christian aera.

XVII. *Epoch and Interval of the Seventy Weeks of Daniel*, Chap. ix. 24. &c. The prophecy relating to these weeks has been always considered as one of the great pillars of the Christian system. Learned men, accordingly, have employed much time and labour in the explanation and illustration of it. Some of their attempts have been unsuccessful. It is not, indeed, surprising that they should have disagreed, at least, with respect to the commencement of this period; for, in profane history, we find nothing certain as to the names, numbers, and years, of the Persian Kings, or the form and beginning of their year. Though, perhaps, I am unable clearly to elucidate this important prediction, yet it may not be improper to make a few observations upon it.

Seventy
weeks of
Daniel.

Two sorts of weeks are mentioned in the sacred records. The first is the week of seven days; and the second is the week of seven years, Levit. xxv. 8. Ezek. vi. 6. That the seventy weeks of Daniel are not to be understood in the former sense is obvious; for the sum of all would amount to one year, four months, and a few days only; a quantity of time too inconsiderable for the various events and transactions relating to it. Taking them for sabbatical weeks, they amount to 490 years. In this interpretation most of the Jewish and Christian commentators have agreed. By the going forth of the commandment, is to be understood the publication of the edict to restore and rebuild the holy city. Four different edicts, or appointments to that effect, are mentioned in the sacred writings. The first was issued out in the first year of Cyrus King of Persia, (Ezra i. 1. &c. 2 Chron. xxxvi. 22.). But this could not be the decree referred to, as it appears to have been only a permission to return and rebuild the temple, which did not immediately take effect, (Ezra iv. 4. &c.). The second edict went forth in the third year of Darius Hystaspes, and was a renewal of the former, Ezra vi. 1. &c. The third was published in the conclusion of the sixth, or beginning of the seventh of Artaxerxes Longimanus, and is mentioned in Ezra vii. 11. But this was a decree for the return of the Jews, under the direction of Ezra, not for the rebuilding of the temple and city. The last commission was granted to Nehemiah toward the end of the 20th of the same King, (Nehem. i. 1. ii. 1.). We read of no other decree than the two last that had relation to the rebuilding of the city, either in a civil or a literal sense. Upon one of these, therefore, the commencement of this period must fall. If, on the former, 490 solar years, consisting of 365°. 5". 49', reckoned thence, will bring us to A. M. 4040, Olym. CCII. 4. and V. C. Æ. 32d. If, on the latter, 483 Chaldaean years of 360 days each, or 69 weeks, will bring us down to the same epoch. In the computation of these years it is to be observed, that the sixth of Artaxerxes ended, and the seventh began, at the vernal equinox, and so of the rest, descending to Tiberius, whose 18th year ended and 19th began in the same season nearly.

XVIII. *Death of Alexander the Great*. The learned have not agreed in opinion concerning the date of this epoch. A. Gellius makes the duration of his reign 11 years, whereas Strabo reckons as many after his last victory over Darius. According to Eratosthenes, Diodorus Siculus, Clemens Alexandrinus, Arrian, Eusebius, Sul-

Death of
Alexander.

pitius

pitius Severus, and many other ancient writers, Alexander reigned twelve years and seven or eight months, and died Olym. CXIV. 1. when Hegesias was archon at Athens, and L. Papirius Cursor was consul at Rome. Censorinus observes that the 562d year of Philip, *i. e.* from the death of Alexander, coincides with the consulate of Ulpian and Pontianus. This consulate, by the computation of Varro, is dated in the 238th year of the Christian æra. Hence it is evident that Alexander died B. C. 324, in the spring, or 6th of Thargelion, and 28th of the Macedonian month Dæsius. After his death, his vast Empire was divided into many principalities, among which, four were distinguished in succeeding ages, according to the prediction of Daniel. The æra of Alexander, or of Philip, as it is sometimes called, was made use of by Theon, Albategni, and others, in the computation of time.

Æra of the
Seleucidae.

XIX. *Æra of the Seleucidae, or Syro-Macedonians.* This æra derived its origin and title from Seleucus, one of the Generals of Alexander's army. After the death of that fortunate hero, his Empire was divided among the Generals of his army. Ptolemy obtained the possession of Egypt; Antigonus seized Asia the less; Antipater became master of Macedonia and Greece, and Syria was the portion of Seleucus. Expelled thence by Antigonus, he fled to Ptolemy for protection. Having received sufficient aid, he returned, and made himself master of Babylon, together with the provinces of Media and Susa. In commemoration of his success, this æra was instituted, and it is still in use among the Asiatics. It is reckoned from the time when he took Babylon and ascended the Asiatic throne. These events happened in September or October, B. C. 313; so that the first year of this æra coincides with B. C. 312, and with CXVII. 1. Olympiad. There are other characters, besides those already mentioned, by which this æra has been distinguished. It is sometimes called the Grecian Æra, and the Æra of Principalities, in reference to the division of Alexander's Empire. The Arabians style it Tarik Dhilcarnaim, *i. e.* the Æra of Contracts, and the Greeks the Horned Æra. The authors who use this æra reckon sometimes by Nabonassar years, and sometimes by Julian, composed of Roman months, to which Syrian names have been affixed. There is also a difference in opinion concerning the month in which these years begin. The Greeks in Syria reckon from the Macedonian Gorpiaeus, and Syrian Eloul, which answers to September. Albategni, and others, reckon from the 1st of October. In the first book of Maccabees, the year is said to have begun in Nisan, which is the 1st month of spring; but, in the second book, and in other Jewish histories, the beginning of it is dated in Tizri, or the Macedonian Hyperberetæus, which is the first month of autumn.

Spanish
æra.

XX. *Spanish Æra.* This æra commenced at the time of the second division of the Roman provinces among the Triumviri. This division was made in the 715th year of Rome, and B. C. 39, when Octavius had both the Hesperias allotted to him. The æra founded on these important events is reckoned from the 1st of January in the year following, viz. B. C. 38; so that the first year of the Christian coincides with the 39th year of the Spanish æra. The most famous synods of Spain and Africa have been distinguished and described according to the computation of this æra; but

but, by a decree of the council of Tarragon, A. D. 1180, the Christian æra was substituted in its stead, though it continued in use until the year 1383 (Marianc, L. 3. c. 24). The Portuguese were the last nation who computed by this æra; and they gave it up, as appears from their records, A. D. 1415, or 1422. It may not be improper to add, that, in ancient Spanish inscriptions and monuments, this word is written era, and not æra; which shews that the conjecture of Sepulveda, concerning the etymology of it, is destitute of any solid foundation. He derives it from a vicious punctuation of A. ER. A. *i. e.* *Annus erat Augusti*. This cannot be the origin of the word for the reason already assigned. Besides, it is unusual to substitute A for Annus, unless *vixit* went before; and it is highly improbable that two letters would be put for *erat*, and one for *Annus*, or for *Augustus*.

XXI. *True and Vulgar Christian Æras.* Considerable difficulty has occurred in fixing the true epoch of Christ's nativity. Instead of enumerating the various opinions of learned men, I shall propose what has appeared to me to be most probable on this subject. The incarnation of our Blessed Lord must have happened some time before the death of Herod the Great, and during the reign of Augustus (Math. ii. 1. 22. Luke ii. 1.). Josephus (Antiq. L. xiv. c. 29.) informs us that Herod was appointed King at Rome, A. U. C. 714. Olym. cxii. 4. *i. e.* before the vulgar æra 40, when C. Domit. Calvinus and C. Asin. Pollio were Consuls. The same historian observes, that he died in the 37th year of his reign, and 34th after the death of Antigonus, viz. in the 42d Julian year (Antiq. L. xvii. 10.). If to 713, we add 37, the sum will be 750, the year of Rome in which this Prince made his exit. Immediately before his death, there was an eclipse of the moon, (Antiq. L. xvii. c. 6.) which, by calculation, is found to have happened early in the morning of March 13th, 42d Julian year. This date is confirmed by the history of Herod's successors. Archelaus, in the beginning of the 10th year after his father's death, was accused, before Augustus, by the Jews and Samaritans. M. Æmilius Lepidus and L. Junius were at that time Roman consuls; therefore the 10th of Archelaus must have coincided with the 759th of Rome, and 51st Julian year. If 9 be subtracted, there will be a remainder of 750, and of 42, the date of Herod's death, and of Archelaus's reign (Joseph. Antiq. L. xvii. c. ult. Dio. L. LV.). Philip obtained a share of his father's dominions, and died in the 20th year of Tiberius, after having governed his province 37 years (Joseph. L. xviii. 6.). The 20th of Tiberius corresponded with the 79th Julian year. Subtract 37, the sum of Philip's reign, and 42 will remain, as the year of his father's death. Once more, Cyrenius seized Archelaus's estate, and finished the assessment in Judæa, in the 37th year after the defeat of Anthony at Actium by Caesar Augustus. The victory at Actium was obtained September 2. in the 723d year of Rome. Therefore, the 37th year from that epoch begins September 2. A. U. C. 759, and ends September, A. U. C. 760. If 37 be added to 15, the sum will be 52, the Julian year which coincides with the 10th of Archelaus. If 10 be subtracted, 42 will remain, as the date required.

Christian
æra.

Having ascertained the time of Herod's death, I proceed to observe, that the incarnation could not have happened in the month of December preceding. An interval of about three months could not have afforded time sufficient for the purification of the Virgin Mary, for her return to Nazareth, for the journey of the wise men, the flight of Joseph and his family into Egypt, and their abode in exile, at least some months, until the death of Herod and the accession of Archelaus. On the other hand, it is highly probable that our Saviour was born not much more than a year before Herod's death. Luke observes, that John began to baptise in the 15th year of Tiberius, and that Jesus, soon after, came to be baptised by him, (Luke, ch. iii. 21. 23.). The reign of Tiberius had two dates or commencements; one when Augustus admitted him as his colleague after his return from Germany, A. U. C. 765, which answers to the 12th year of the vulgar Christian æra; and another in the 14th year of that æra, when he began to reign alone after the death of Augustus. By what has been already observed, it is evident, that the Evangelist must have reckoned from the first of these, when he dated John's ministry in the 15th year of Tiberius's reign, viz. A. U. C. 779, and A. D. 26. Now, if we suppose that John began his ministry in November of that year, and that Jesus, being some months more than 30 years of age, was baptised by him in January following, or in the beginning of A. U. C. 780, and of A. D. 27, we will be led to conclude that Jesus was born in the middle of A. U. C. 749, or perhaps in the end of the foregoing year, viz. about one year, somewhat more or less, before the death of Herod, and about four years prior to the date of the vulgar Christian æra, which commenced January 1. A. U. C. 753-4, (Lardner's Credibility of the Gospel Hist. B. II. c. 3. and App. Macknight's Harmony, v. i. Chron. Dissert. 2d and 3d.).

During the course of several centuries, the Christian æra was not used in the computation of time. About the year 527, Dionysius the Little, a Roman abbot, invented this æra, and adjusted the 1st year of it to the 4714th of the Julian Period. As it is generally understood to be dated from the epoch of Christ's birth, but is not so in reality, it has obtained the title of the Vulgar Christian Æra. The years of other æras, which correspond with the first year of this, are the following, viz. 4008th year of the world, which began in autumn; 5503d of the Alexandrian æra, which began on the 29th of August preceding; 5493d of the ecclesiastical æra of Antioch, which began on September 1. B. C.; 5509th of the Constantinopolitan period, which began September 1. B. C.; 195. 1st Olympiad, which began on July 1.; 754th year of Rome, which began on April 21.; 749th of the Nabonassaræan æra, which began on August 23.; 313th of the æra of Seleucidae, which began on the 1st of September or October; 49th of the Cæsarean æra of Antioch, which began on September 1.; 46th Julian year, which began on January 1.; and 39th of the Spanish æra, which began at the same time. The solar cycle of this year is 10; the lunar cycle 18; the paschal cycle 2; the indiction 4; the epact 11; and the dominical letter B.

Epoch of
Christ's
passion.

XXII. *Epoch of the Passion of Christ.* Learned men have differed in opinion concerning the time of Christ's death. Some have referred this event to the 29th year of

of the vulgar æra; others to the 31st; and not a few to the 33d. It is difficult to determine which of these dates ought to be preferred. I incline to adopt the last of them, for the following reasons: 1st, There is no other year besides the 33d of the vulgar æra, 78th Julian year, and 4746th of the Julian period, to which this event can be properly referred; for Jesus Christ went to eat the Passover with his disciples on the evening of the 14th of the 1st month, and was crucified on the day following, viz. on Friday April 3. the 16th day of the paschal moon, according to the true, and the 15th, according to the Jewish computation. 2d, The seventy weeks of Daniel, if reckoned as formerly mentioned, began in the 20th year of Artaxerxes Longimanus, and ended in J. P. 4746, when Messiah was cut off. 3d, Phlegon, the freedman of Adrian, and esteemed as an exact computer of the Olympiads, observed, "That, in the 4th year of the 202d Olympiad, there was a miraculous darkness; for at the 6th hour of the day came on night, inasmuch that the stars of heaven were seen. At the same time there was also a great earthquake in Bithynia, which threw down part of the city of Nice." Compare this account with Matth. xxvii. 45. and Luke xxiii. 45. The 4th year of the 202d Olympiad answers to the first six months of the 33d year of our vulgar æra, and to the 19th of the reign of Tiberius. 4th, When Christ suffered, Pontius Pilate was governor of Palestine, (Tacit. L. xv. Joseph. Antiq. L. xviii. c. 5.); Herod Antipas was tetrarch of Galilee, (Luke xxiii. 6. Joseph. Antiq. L. xix. c. 7.); and Cazaphas was high-priest among the Jews, (John xi. 49. Luke iii. 2. and Acts iv. 6.). From these and other characters it appears, that Jesus Christ lived about 36 years 3 months 9 days and 15 hours, if we reckon (according to the generally received opinion concerning the month and day of his nativity) from midnight of December 25th, of the 42d Julian year commencing, to April 3d, and 3 in the afternoon, of the 78th Julian year.

XXIII. *Destruction of Jerusalem.* It had been predicted by Messiah, that Jerusalem should be destroyed, and that the whole Jewish nation should either fall by the sword, and by famine, or be led away captive by the Gentiles, (Matth. xxiv. 3. &c. Luke xxi. 20. &c.). These predictions were verified in the most awful and most circumstantial manner. The date and detail of the sad calamities, which befel the Jews in those days, were recorded by Josephus, who was an eye-witness of them, and by other credible historians. The Jewish war, we are told, began in the 12th year of Nero's reign, and in the 2d after Florus had been appointed governor of Judæa, (Joseph. Antiq. L. xx. c. ult. Tacit. Annal. L. v.). The destruction of the city and temple was effected in the 4th year of the war, which answers to the 2d year after the death of Nero; and in that same year in which Vitellius was slain near Cremona, soon after a great eclipse of the moon, (Joseph. L. vi. c. 47. Dion. Cass. L. lxxv. 66. Tacit. L. iii.). The eclipse referred to is found, by astronomical calculation, to have happened on the 18th of October, A. D. 69. The Romans began the siege on the 14th day of the month of Xanthicus; the temple was consumed by fire on the 10th day of the month Lous; and the whole city was destroyed on the 8th of Gorpiacus, (Joseph. Hist. L. v. c. 11. &c. L. vii. c. 9. 10.). These are names of three Macedonian months, and answer to Nisan, Ab, and Elul, of the Hebrews, and to April 14th, August

Destruction
of Jerusa-
lem.

August 6. and September 1. in the Julian kalendar. The temple had been taken five several times before its final destruction by Titus, (Joseph. Hist. L. vii. c. 18.); by Afoch King of Egypt, by Antiochus, by Pompey, by Herod and Sofius, who preserved the city; but, before that time, the King of Babylon had laid it in ruins. In the siege and taking of Jerufalem, by Titus, 1,100,000 Jews were slain, or made prisoners, if we may credit the testimony of Josephus, Eusebius, Orosius, and some other historians. At that time the Jews ceased from being a nation, the royal dignity was abolished, and the kingdom was reduced to the form of a Roman province.

Æra of Diocletian.

XXIV. *Æra of Diocletian, called afterwards the Æra of Martyrs.* The date of this æra was originally the beginning of Diocletian's reign; but afterwards it seems to have been transferred to the time of the persecution authorized by him. According to the Alexandrian chronicle, and Ammian. Marcellinus (L. xxiii.), Diocletian was elected Emperor, in the room of Numerian, by the army at Chalcedon, on September 17. A. D. 284, about nine months after the death of Carus. On the 1st of January following, he appeared publicly in the character of consul. Carinus, the colleague and rival of Diocletian, fell a sacrifice to the private revenge of a tribune in May. Variety of other characters confirm the date of this reign. The first year of it was the 79th before Julian and Sallust were Consuls; and the 50th before Optatus and Paulinus were raised to the same dignity. The former of these promotions happened A. D. 363; and the latter A. D. 334, (Idat. in Fastis. Cassiodorus. Onuphrius.).

The date of the persecution raised by Diocletian is next to be ascertained. Eusebius places it in the 19th year of his reign, February, or March, A. D. 303, when he was the 8th, and Maximian the 7th time consul, (Euseb. Eccles. Hist. L. viii. c. 2.). In the first year of the persecution, he entered into the 20th of his reign, and celebrated that memorable epoch, together with his victories, by the solemnity of a Roman triumph. Hieronymus dates this triumph in the 18th, and Cedrenus in the 17th year of his reign; but Lactantius affirms, that the Vicennalia and triumph were celebrated at the same time, (de Mort. Persecut. Euseb. Eccles. Hist. L. viii. c. 13.). After this persecution had raged two years, viz. in May 305, he resigned the imperial dignity at Nicomedia, voluntarily descended to the station of a subject, and died, May, A. D. 313, (Tillemont. Hist. des Emp. T. 1. p. 525.).

Æra of Constantinople.

XXV. *Æra of Constantinople.* This æra is supposed to have commenced before the creation of the world; for the 5509th year of it answers to the 1st of the vulgar Christian æra. It was adopted by the Greek church and empire, all the public acts of which are still dated by it; and the Muscovites computed by it until the reign of Peter the Great. They who reckon by this æra make use of two sorts of years, viz. civil and ecclesiastical. The former begin with the month of September, and the latter sometimes with the 21st of March, and sometimes with the 1st of April.

XXVI.

XXVI. *Epoch of New Rome, or Constantinople.* All historians agree, that Constantine the Great founded this city on the ruins of Byzantium, and designed it as a bulwark against the Persian power, and as a restraint upon the Syrians and other distant provinces of the empire. The building of a city, that has been justly considered as the key of Europe and of Asia, ought to be distinguished as an epoch in chronology; and the more especially as it was productive of the most important and fatal effects. The division of the Roman empire may be thence dated. This division exposed it to certain and sudden ruin. By the removal of those legions that guarded the Danube and the Rhine, the Western Empire became an easy prey to the barbarous nations that rushed, with impetuosity, from bleak inhospitable climes, and settled there. Historians are not unanimous concerning the date of this epoch. It has been referred to the time when the city was founded,---when it was solemnly consecrated,---and when it was finished. The most accurate writers have computed from the time of its consecration. Reckoned in this manner, the first year of this æra was the 25th of the reign of Constantine, (Jerom. Cedrenus) the CCLXXVII. 2d Olympiad, (Euseb. Chron.) A. M. 5838, as the modern Greeks estimate the æra of the creation, (Zonaras, Jo. Monachus) J. P. 5043. By the assistance of these marks, we fix the consecration of this city in the 330th year of the vulgar æra, and 11th of May.

Epoch of
New Rome.

XXVII. *Hegira, or Flight of Mahomet from Meccah to Medina, in order to avoid the persecution of the Coraischites, who were the most violent opposers of his religion.* This flight happened in the 14th year after Mahomet was declared the Prophet of God, and on the 12th day of Rabi-al-aoual, *i. e.* Prior, which is the 3d month of the Arabian year. Yet the Mahometans compute their æra from the month of Mucharrem preceding, which answers to the 15th or 16th of July, A. D. 622.

Hegira.

It is difficult to reduce the Arabian mode of reckoning to that used by any other nation. The Arabian year consists of 12 lunar months, or 354'. 8". 48'. Their civil year is lunar, and contains 354, and sometimes 355 days. To determine the number of intercalary days necessary for the adjustment of their civil to their lunar years, the Arabians, who were formerly excellent arithmeticians, composed a cycle of 30 years, in which were contained 19 common years of 354 days each, and 11 of 355 days, *viz.* the 2d, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th of each cycle. These 11 days are the sum of 8'. 48'. multiplied by 30. At the conclusion of this cycle the Arabian lunar and civil years agree. Each year is divided into 12 months, which have alternately 30 and 29 days, the last excepted, which, in intercalary years, consists of 30 days: These months are composed of weeks, each day of which begins in the evening after sun-set. Our sun-day is the 1st Feria, and Saturday the 7th, of the Arabic week. Astronomers have infallible methods of adjusting the Arabian to the Julian year; but these are too nice and complicated for the bulk of mankind. Chronologers have formed tables to shew the coincidence of these years. The most accurately constructed table is inserted in *L'Art de verifier les Dates*, and in *Du Fresnoy's Chronology*. As it may be useful to those who consult the writings of the Arabs, I have subjoined it in the Appendix, (Table II.). This table also re-

presents the character of each year, or the feria on which each year begins. As every month, too, has its character, I have annexed another table, to indicate these in any year whose character is known, (Table III.). Both tables seem to require the following illustration: The character of the 891st year of Hegira is 7; for that year began on the 7th of January: The corresponding year in the Christian aera is 1486, the dominical letter of which is A. The day of the week on which the 7th of January fell was Saturday, as appears from table XIX. In the perpendicular column which has 7 at top, in the table of characters, the month Sefer has 2 for its character. Reckoning 30 days from the 7th of January, we come to February 6. and Monday, which is the initial day of Sefer. Rabi 1st has for its character 3. Having computed 29 days from February 6. we find that this month began on the 7th of March, which was Tuesday. The character of Rabi 2d is 5, or Thursday April 6. &c. The last day of the 12th month falls on December 27. which is the 30th day from the 28th of November. The character of this month is 3, having begun on Tuesday. The last month contains 29 days in common, and 30 days in intercalary years: Therefore the year 892 began on December 28. and had for its character 5. When a year of Hegira begins in one year of the Christian aera, and ends in another, it is necessary to inquire whether the latter be bissextile, that proper allowance may be made. I might observe farther, with respect to the adjustment of the Arabian lunar to the Julian year, that 43,830 of the former are precisely equal to 42,523 of the latter. When that portion of time has elapsed, the cycles will return to the same points in the Julian year as formerly: So that this period may be stiled the Great Arabian Cycle.

*Æra of
Yezdezerd.*

XXVIII. *Yezdezerd, or Jeshdegird, the Persian Æra so called.* This aera derives its name from the last King of the race of Sassanians, or 5th Dynasty, that reigned in Persia. Some suppose the ancient Persian aera to have been established by Gemshid, one of the Pishdadian Kings, about 800 B. C. On the day when the sun entered Aries, he is said to have made his public entry into Persepolis, which he had just finished, and to have ordained the aera to commence from that time, in honour of the sun, and in commemoration of the building of his capital city. He divided the year into 12 months of 30 days each; to the last of which 5 supplementary days were added. No attention was bestowed on the odd quarter of a day, till astronomers, in the reign of Yezdezerd, observing that the beginning of the year had moved in a retrograde direction from Aries to Pisces, corrected this error, and appointed one month to be inserted at the end of every 120 years, and to be devoted to festivity. This reformation of the kalendar produced a new aera, which is adopted still in many parts of Persia. All, however, do not agree in the epoch of its commencement. Some refer the date of it to the beginning of Yezdezerd's reign, which they place in the 11th year of the Hegira, *i. e.* A. D. 632, June 16. Of this opinion are Ulug Begg and Herbelot (Bibl. Orient.). Others compute from the time of his defeat by the Arabs at Cadestia, A. D. 636. Not a few reckon from his death, A. D. 651, or 652; and in this class are Alfragani, Scaliger, &c. The best modern chronologers have adopted the first of these opinions. The years of this aera are Nabonassarean; for

for each year consists of 365 days, or 12 months of 30 days, with the addition of 5 intercalary days to the month Aban, or to the end of the year, (Grav. Epochæ celeb. p. 24).

Besides this form of the year, Persian astronomers use the Gelalæan year, so called on account of the title Gelaeddin or Dgeladedden, which was conferred on Melek-shah, Sultan of Khorasin. This great prince, A. D. 1074, assembled the most celebrated astronomers of his time, in order to reform the kalendar, which he found imperfect, to ascertain the vernal equinox for astronomical purposes, and for the regulation of their solemn festival Neuruz, and to change the position of the months, under the idea of restoring the ancient mode fixed by Gemshid. The year, as reformed by him, was twofold, civil and astronomical. He fixed the beginning of both in the 14th of March, the season of the equinox, A. D. 1074, or, according to Zacuti, a Jewish author, A. D. 1079. In the correction of the civil year, besides five intercalary days, in every 4th year he added, six or seven times in succession, a 6th day; after which the intercalation was not to be oftener than once in five years. The Persian astronomical year was of the same form, and nearly of the same quantity with the solar tropical year; for it consisted of $365^{\circ} 5^{\prime} 49'' 53'''$. From these frequent reformations of the Persian kalendar, there has arisen no small disagreement amongst different writers, with regard to the seasons and days when several festivals were to be celebrated, which it would be difficult to reconcile, (Ulug Beigi-Epochæ Celeb.---Olear. Itiner. Pers. pars 2.).

XXIX. *Epoch of the Reformation.* The most important and most glorious event that has happened in the Christian church, since the time of its establishment, was the happy change introduced into the religious system which is distinguished by that appellation. The profusion and despotism of the Roman pontiffs, the fraud and extortion of their legates, the ignorance and licentiousness of the clergy of all denominations, filled the minds of men with indignation and disgust, and prepared them for a revolution. Many other circumstances concurred in the production of such an event. At length it originated from a source, in human estimation, very inconsiderable, and unlikely to produce the mighty effects that flowed from it. To supply his exorbitant demands, Leo X. had recourse to a sale of indulgences. The indiscretion and irregularities of those who were chosen to publish them excited just abhorrence in Luther, Professor of Divinity at Wittemberg. This bold theologian published his Theses, September 30. A. D. 1517. The attention of the court of Rome was soon roused by animadversions equally pertinent and severe: Its influence and power were exerted to destroy that daring opponent, and to suppress his doctrines; but in vain. He was summoned to justify his opinions and intentions at the diet of Augsbourg, October 1518. Determined not to yield to the arrogant dictates of mere authority, he appealed, November 8. to a general council. On the 9th of December Leo published a bull to magnify indulgences, and to condemn the opinions of Luther. All means of reconciliation were rendered abortive, by the excessive zeal of some bigots who were employed in the service of the church. The Pontiff imprudently issued out
one

Epoch of
the Reformation

one bull against Luther, June 15. A. D. 1520; and another, January 5. A. D. 1521. Neither of these had the desired effect. He next solicited the aid of several Princes; but their thoughts were too much engaged, in the differences that had arisen among themselves, to attend to the affairs of religion. Such were the beginnings of the Reformation in Germany. This grand revolution extended its effects not only to all the kingdoms of Europe, but likewise to the most distant parts of the globe. The date of its introduction into many nations has been ascertained. It was made known in Switzerland, A. D. 1519, by the ministrations of Zuingli, a canon of Zurich. It was authorised in Sweden, A. D. 1526, by Gustavus Vasa; and in Denmark, A. D. 1521, by Christiern II. It was introduced into England, A. D. 1534, by the prudence of Archbishop Cranmer, and the caprice of Henry VIII.: Into Ireland, about the same time, by George Brown Archbishop of Dublin; and into Scotland, A. D. 1547, by the rude but persuasive eloquence of John Knox, a disciple of Calvin, who had established a church at Geneva, A. D. 1541. The reformed doctrines were propagated in the United Provinces, A. D. 1556, and established there, A. D. 1573.



A

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

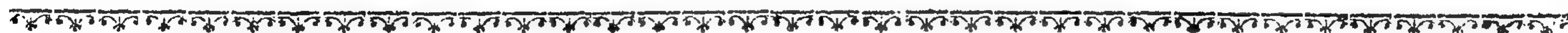
O F T H E

MOST SIGNAL REVOLUTIONS

T H A T H A V E H A P P E N E D

I N E V E R Y K I N G D O M,

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF TIME TO THE PRESENT PERIOD.



R

CONTENTS OF THE SECOND, OR HISTORICAL PART.

Of Judah and Israel.

Of Egypt.

Of Assyria.

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Of England.

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Of the Ottoman Porte.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.



OF JUDAH AND ISRAEL.

THE sins of the Antediluvians were punished by a just judgment from heaven, sixteen hundred and fifty-six years after the creation of the world. An interposition of divine providence, so extraordinary as that of the universal deluge, must have sensibly affected the posterity of Noah, during the space of several ages. The impression, however, gradually wore off: True religion was diminished in its extent and influence: Idolatry at length prevailed. To preserve the knowledge and worship of a Deity in the world, God was pleased to select a people for his service, and to communicate to them such intimations of his will as were necessary for the regulation of their faith and practice.

State of religion after the flood.

Destined to be the father of that chosen race, Abraham was commanded to leave the place of his nativity, and to go into the land of Canaan, where his posterity were to be established. He departed from Ur in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Twenty-four years after his settlement in the promised land, he instituted the painful rite of circumcision, by which his family and descendants were distinguished from other nations. In the year following, Isaac, the son of the promise, was born. He lived sixty years, and begat Jacob, the father, or founder, of the twelve tribes of Israel. Joseph, one of the sons of Jacob, was sold by his brethren, and carried into Egypt. After a course of adverse fortune, he was promoted to the highest dignity in that kingdom, B. C. 1779. The seven years of famine, the prediction of which was the mean of his advancement, commenced B. C. 1772. In the second year of the famine, Jacob with his family descended into Egypt, and settled in the land of Goshen. His posterity multiplied exceedingly, and became a great people. The envy and jealousy of the Egyptians were excited. The memory of Joseph having been obliterated, the Israelites were persecuted and enslaved. For many years they groaned under the Egyptian yoke. Moses, at length, received a commission from heaven, to bring

Abraham the father of the faithful.

Isaac.

Jacob.

Joseph.

Jacob settled in Egypt.

The Israelites were oppressed.

the redemption.

forth

forth his brethren out of captivity. By a train of dreadful plagues he compelled the King of Egypt to permit their departure. The incensed Monarch, with a mighty host, pursued them; but the Egyptians were overthrown in the midst of the Red-Sea, which the children of Israel had passed through in safety. These memorable events happened B. C. 1555.

they wan-
dered 40
years in the
Wilderness;

Fifty days after this wonderful deliverance, God promulgated the moral law on Mount Sinai. Notwithstanding this and other signal interpositions of heaven in their behalf, that ungrateful race rebelled. A crime so daring did not pass unpunished. They were carried round the deserts of Arabia for the space of forty years. Toward the conclusion of this period, Moses, their legislator, died. He was succeeded by Joshua, who extirpated the Canaanites, and led the people of Israel into a land flowing with milk and honey.

arrived in
Canaan;

rebelled,
and were
punished.

Their jud-
ges.

Their
kings.

Saul.
David.
Solomon.

The divi-
sion of the
kingdom.

After the death of Joshua, the Israelites were governed by elders and by judges. The former were the heads or rulers of the people; the latter were extraordinary magistrates, whose office it was to preside in the senate, to protect the state, to pronounce the law, and to regulate divine worship. In the course of this period God permitted them to be frequently enslaved by neighbouring powers, as the punishment of their ingratitude, apostacy, and rebellion. The last of the judges was Samuel. In his days the people would have a king to reign over them: Yielding to their importunities, he anointed Saul to be King of Israel, B. C. 1099. After Saul, reigned David, a great King, a great conqueror, and a great prophet. To him succeeded Solomon his son, who began to build the magnificent temple of Jerusalem, in the fourth year of his reign. The latter part of his life was prostituted to sensual gratifications, and to idolatry. In the reign of his son Rehoboam the kingdom was divided. Ten of the tribes revolted. Thus two kingdoms were formed: The one, comprehending the ten rebellious tribes, called the Kingdom of Israel; the other, consisting of the two remaining tribes, called the Kingdom of Judah. This revolution happened B. C. 979.

The capti-
vity of the
ten tribes.

In the history of each of these kingdoms, we find a long succession of kings; but it is a very difficult matter to ascertain the quantity of each reign (See Epochs, &c.). The kingdom of Israel subsisted two hundred and fifty-nine years. Kings and people adhered to the idolatrous worship established by Jeroboam. Many prophets were sent to instruct and reclaim them, but in vain. In the ninth year of Hoshea's reign, God delivered them into the hands of the Assyrians, who destroyed Samaria, transported the ten tribes to Nineveh, and dispersed them among the Gentiles.

The Baby-
lonish cap-
tivity.

The kingdom of Judah survived that of Israel about one hundred and thirty-three years. At first religion flourished under royal protection and favour; but, in process of time, idolatry and vice prevailed. All means of reformation having proved ineffectual, Nebuchadnezzar II. King of Babylon, inflicted the punishment which their crimes had deserved. Thrice he besieged and took Jerusalem. He destroyed the
holy

holy city and temple, and carried the miserable remains of the people into captivity, four hundred and thirty years after Solomon had laid the foundations of the temple, and five hundred and eighty-six before the vulgar Christian æra.

The Babylonian captivity was of seventy years duration, as an ancient prophet had foretold, (Jer. xxv. 11. 22.). When this term expired, Cyrus, King of Persia, permitted the Jews to return into their own country, under the conduct of Zorobabel, to rebuild the temple, and to repopulate the desolated region of Judaea. In the second year after their restoration, the Jews laid the foundations of the temple. The Samaritans interrupted or discouraged them in the prosecution of this work. Notwithstanding all the opposition of their enemies, they renewed their labour in the second year of Darius Hyllaspes, having obtained a decree in their favour. The temple was finished and dedicated in the twentieth year after the foundations had been laid.

The restoration.

From this time anarchy prevailed in church and in state, until Ezra received an order of Artaxerxes Longimanus to reform and establish the one and the other. Nehemiah, governour of Judaea, was afterwards permitted to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem. From this epoch the seventy weeks of Daniel commenced (See Epochs, &c.). By the assistance of Esdras the priest, Nehemiah proceeded, with equal vigour and success, in the establishment of the Jewish religion, and in the reformation of abuses. After the death of Nehemiah, the high-priest was intrusted, by the governour of Syria, with the management of all affairs in Judaea, civil and ecclesiastical. In the course of this period, the Jews were exposed to many severe persecutions; the last and most bloody of which was raised by King Antiochus, who plundered and profaned the temple of Jerusalem, and commanded the worshippers of the true God to renounce their religion, and offer sacrifices to idols. With unrelenting severity he punished those who refused to comply. Mattathias, the high-priest, commiserating the afflictions of his countrymen, exerted himself in their behalf, and engaged his sons Judas, Jonathan, and Simon, in the defence of their religion and liberty. Animated by the example of these brave leaders, the Jews resisted their oppressors with courage and success. Having gained many signal victories, they asserted their liberty, established their religion, and flourished long under the government of priests, who assumed the regal name and diadem, one hundred and sixty-seven years before the Christian æra. These princes were distinguished by the titles of Asmoneans and Maccabees.

The seven weeks of Daniel.

Antiochus persecuted the Jews.

They were destroyed.

and the Jews.

The tranquillity enjoyed by the Jewish republic under the Asmonean family, was at last disturbed by the ambition of Aristobulus, younger brother of Hyrcanus. Both parties appealed to Pompey the Roman Emperor. Aristobulus, dissident of success, prepared for his own defence. Pompey repented this insult, restored Hyrcanus to the offices of high-priest and governour, and made the Jews tributary to the Romans.

The Jews were destroyed.

The Asmonean race did not long survive the disgrace of their country. Herod, surnamed the Great, an Idumean by birth, was created King of the Jews. In the nineteenth year of his reign, this artful and ambitious Prince projected the plan of rebuilding

Herod.

the temple.

rebuilding the temple of Jerufalem, in order to ingratiate himfelf with the Jews, and to erect a monument of lafting honour to his name. In the fpace of nine years and an half this magnificent ftructure was finifhed.

The king-
dom was
divided.

After Herod's death the kingdom was divided into four parts. Each divifion was called a Tetrarchy, and was governed by a prince who bore the title of Tetrarch. In thofe days the daemon of fedition raged in Judaea. The Romans, provoked by the frequent infurrections and rebellions of the Jews, marched againft them with a great army, befieged and took Jerufalem, demolifhed the temple, defolated the kingdom, and difperfed the whole nation. Thefe dreadful judgements were inflicted upon that ftubborn and ungrateful race for their manifold offences, and, in particular, for the crucifixion of the Son of God.

The tem-
ple, &c. de-
froyed by
th. Ro-
mans.

O F

E G Y P T.

Egypt, at
firft, of
fmall ex-
tent.
Lower E-
gypt.

THIS kingdom was originally of fmall extent: It confifted of a narrow tract on the banks of the river Nile. The region afterwards called Lower Egypt, and the Delta, was, in thofe early ages, a gulph of the fea. This is evident from a circumftance mentioned by Homer (Odyff. B. iv. v. 354.). He obferves, that, at the time of the Trojan war, the ifle of Pharos was a day's fail, *i. e.* about fifty leagues, from Egypt; whereas, at prefent, it is not above a mile from Alexandria. Several places alfo, which, at the Crufades, were on the fea-fide, are now a confiderable way within land. To account for this, it appears that there is a continual acceffion to the Delta, by the mud which the Nile annually brings thither, from the upper regions of Ethiopia. All Egypt, properly fo called, is the gift of that river, and has been gained from the fea (Wood's Eflay on Homer.).

The date of
its popula-
tion not
known.

The date of the population of Egypt is uncertain. Some learned men have conjectured, that, not long after the general divifion of the earth among the fons of Noah, Ham with his family retired to this fertile tract; and that Mifraim, or Menes, was the firft who affumed the title of King. They have added, that, after his death, Egypt was divided into feveral fmall principalities, which were governed by their refpective fovereigns. The fact, with refpect to thefe circumftances, cannot be afcertained, as no hiftory of that period is extant. That Mifraim, the grandfon of Noah,

was

was the first King of Egypt, cannot be admitted; for it is not probable either that the sons of Noah went immediately to take possession of the regions allotted to them, or that Misraim would have assumed the regal name and power over his own family. The world, it should seem, was at first planted by tribes, or colonies, composed of different families blended together without distinction. Every tribe remained separate and independent, in its settlement, until it was constrained to yield to some powerful invader. Thus, by degrees, the monarchical form of government was established.

The Egyptians, it is known, have always boasted of their antiquity. If we rely on some fragments of ancient history,---if we regard the temperature of the climate and the fertility of the soil,---we shall perhaps be inclined to admit that their pretensions are not wholly destitute of foundation. The sources, whence any probable information concerning the ancient state of Egypt has been derived, are the following:

The great antiquity of this nation

Sources of information.

First, an old chronicle preserved by George Abbot of St Simcon, and surnamed Syncellus, as being suffragan to Tarasius patriarch of Constantinople. From this chronicle we learn, that, after the reigns of the gods, 8 demi-gods succeeded, who reigned 217 years; and 15 of the cunic circle, who reigned 443 years. Then follow, Dyn. 16th of the Tanites, 8 in number, who reigned 190 years; Dyn. 17th of Memphites, 4, 103.; Dyn. 18th of Memphites, 14, 348.; Dyn. 19th of Diospolites, 5, 194.; Dyn. 20th of Diospolites, 8, 228.; Dyn. 21st of Tanites, 6, 121.; Dyn. 22d of Tanites, 3, 48.; Dyn. 23d of Diospolites, 2, 19.; Dyn. 24th of Saïtes, 3, 44.; Dyn. 25th of Ethiopians, 3, 44.; Dyn. 26th of Memphites, 7, 177.; Dyn. 27th of Persians, 5, 124.; Dyn. 28th, uncertain, 39.; Dyn. 30th, a Tanite, 18 years.

The Chronicon of Syncellus.

Secondly, Manetho, priest of Heliopolis, and keeper of the sacred records, was ordered by Ptolemy Philadelphus to compose the history of his own country, (soon after the Septuagint translation of the Hebrew Scriptures,) with a view to raise its antiquity as highly as possible. This historian reckoned, in succession, those Kings who were contemporary, and considered the numbers annexed to the revolutions of the planets and other heavenly bodies, as if they had related to the reigns of gods and kings in Egypt. Thus he made the Egyptian annals to reach higher than the accounts of Moses; that is, higher than the creation itself.

Of Manetho.

Thirdly, Eratosthenes, a native of Cyrene, and librarian of Alexandria, was employed, not long after Manetho, to make an additional collection of the Kings of Egypt. The list of Theban Kings, composed by him, is one of the most authentic and valuable remains of antiquity. It contains the reigns of 38 successive Kings, for the space of 1050 or 1055 years, or, as some chronologers assert, 1076 years. Dicaearchus the historian computed 436 years from Nilus the 37th King to the first Olympiad. The 38th and last King Amuthantacus reigned 63 years: So that the catalogue ended B. C. 1149, and began B. C. 1200 or 1225 years. From these sources the accounts of Josephus, Africanus, Eusebius, Syncellus, and others, have been extracted. The sum of the whole is, that there were 30 Dynasties in Egypt, which consisted of 113 generations and 36,525 years; that, after a period of somewhat more than 34,200 years,

Of Eratosthenes.

years, in which their gods and demi-gods reigned, the cunic circle succeeded. The duration of this Dynasty is fixed to 443 years, after which their Kings began to reign; the first of whom was Menes.

The Egyptian chronology is false.

This account, as commonly received, is extravagant and absurd. In all probability, it originated from the Egyptian priests, who frequently imposed upon strangers, by blending theology with history; and by producing dates, transactions, and events, fictitious or exaggerated, in order to aggrandize their nation. It is certain, that none of the periods already mentioned refer to the reigns of gods or of men: Perhaps they relate to the revolutions of the heavenly bodies; and the number 36,525 is, we may suppose, the amount of days in a cycle of 100 years; or rather of 1461, the great canicular year, multiplied by 25, the symbolical number of the common tropical year of 365 days 6 hours. Rejecting these figments concerning the ancient Dynasties, I acquiesce in the established opinion, that Egypt was inhabited in a very early period; though I cannot reconcile all the apparent contradictions, nor obviate all the difficulties that occur in the history of this kingdom. To the reader's consideration I submit the result of my inquiries with respect to a subject hitherto involved in obscurity. The rise, progress, and most remarkable revolutions of the Egyptian nation were, I apprehend, as follows:

The most probable account of this nation.

A colony of the descendants of Ham migrated into Egypt in a very early period, and settled in the province of Thebais. The particular form of government at first established among them cannot be known. It is most likely that they remained, for several ages, in separate independent tribes, or families, prior to the introduction of monarchy. Their peace and felicity were at length disturbed by the approach of a large body of adventurers, distinguished in history by the titles Auritae, Hyksos, and Shepherds. Ancient and modern writers have not agreed in their conjectures concerning this enterprising and fortunate people. Manetho supposes the Auritae to have been Arabians; but the ingenious and learned Bryant contends that they were Cuthites, who had been expelled from Babylon by the sons of Shem, at the second dispersion. Unwilling to remain at home indigent and inactive, or unable to resist the shock of some powerful foe, they abandoned a region which they could no longer possess in tranquillity, precipitated themselves into Egypt, drove the disunited tribes of Ham from the most fertile part of their territories at the upper end of the Delta, and settled there. This invasion happened soon after the Assyrians had become formidable by the conquests of Ninus; for we are told that the Auritae fortified the eastern borders of their new settlements towards Arabia and Chaldaea. About this time, as all the ancient historians assert, the Delta had acquired the consistency of a morass. Drained by the shepherds, it soon became a temperate and beautiful, as it naturally was a fertile, region. For the space of two centuries and an half, that bold and enterprising race kept possession of Middle and Lower Egypt. In the course of this period, they discovered, we are told, many useful arts and inventions, and sent out colonies, from time to time, in quest of new settlements. Two hundred and sixty years after their arrival in Egypt, the posterity of the original natives, not finding sufficient accommodation

The Auritae.

accommodation in Upper Egypt, to which they had been hitherto confined, or envying the success of their fortunate invaders, commenced hostilities against them. After a long, doubtful, and bloody contest, the Auritae were compelled to retire. They separated into several bodies, and migrated into Phoenicia, Syria, Greece, and other regions, carrying their inventions and improvements along with them.

Their expulsion.

This memorable revolution happened not long before the descent of Jacob. The land of Goshen, that had been evacuated by the expulsion of the Shepherds, was allotted as a settlement to him and his family. His posterity retained the possession of this province for the space of two hundred and fifteen years. In the reign of Amenophis they were permitted to depart. Soon after their departure the Egyptian Monarch, attended by the prime of the nobility and a powerful army, went in pursuit of them, with the direful intention of bringing them back to servitude, or of destroying them, unarmed and defenceless, in the Wilderness. The interposition of heaven frustrated their horrid purpose, rescued the Israelites from the jaws of destruction, and overthrew Pharaoh with all his host.

Jacob settled in Egypt.

The Egyptian nobility perished in the Red-Sea.

The effects of this awful judgment were felt in Egypt for many ages. Deprived of its strength and glory, it remained long without any regular form of government. In process of time it united under one head, and acquired new vigour: The Egyptian name again became famous. The arts and sciences were cultivated, but never brought to maturity. Several circumstances contributed to retard the literary progress of the Egyptians. In those early ages they had no way of communicating their ideas but by hieroglyphics, which, at best, was a very imperfect and doubtful method. Commerce was unknown to them; and strangers, who went thither on business, were punished with death or slavery. Specimens of their skill in architecture, sculpture, and geometry, remain; but these display their industry more than their taste. All the science which the Greeks derived from them was very inconsiderable; otherwise Pythagoras, who travelled thither in pursuit of knowledge, would not have sacrificed an hecatomb on the discovery of the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid; nor Thales an ox, on finding out the method of inscribing a rectangled triangle in a circle, after having studied mathematics in Egypt.

Arts and sciences flourished in Egypt.

The chronology of this period is extremely confused. From a few fragments of ancient history, which have escaped the ravages of time, we only learn,---that the prosperity of the kingdom was of short duration---that intestine commotions arose---that civil wars broke out---and that foreign powers, by frequent hostilities, increased the general disorder and calamity. In those ages of anarchy, it was not unusual for several persons to exercise the regal power, at the same time, in different provinces. Overlooking this circumstance, historians and chronologers have been led into gross mistakes, when they attempted to ascertain the Kings of each Dynasty, and the dates of their reigns. They have transferred Kings from one province to another, and they have placed in succession those who were contemporary. When they found different names prefixed to the same date, in ancient lists or registers, they applied them

The propriety of their date.

to the same person; whereas, in reality, they frequently denoted different Kings, who reigned, at the same time, over separate principalities.

Psammitichus restored the public tranquillity.

During these violent convulsions, an Ethiopian family ascended the throne, and kept possession of it for the space of several years. After their abdication, and an interregnum of two years, the form of government was changed into an aristocracy. The superior ambition and abilities of Psammitichus, one of the Princes, soon united the power of the kingdom in his own person. He also restored peace to his dominions. To secure himself on the throne, he hired foreign troops, encouraged navigation, invited strangers to settle in Egypt, and granted them particular immunities and privileges. These proceedings filled his subjects with jealousy and resentment. Numbers of them abandoned their country, and retired to distant regions. Notwithstanding this general discontent, the commercial system, now established, made a surprising alteration in the genius and disposition of the people. They became more liberal in their sentiments, and more refined in their address. An air of business, alacrity, and diligence, was diffused through the whole kingdom. The social arts were practised with elegance, and the sciences were brought to a degree of perfection which they never exceeded in Egypt.

Nebuchadnezzar invaded the kingdom.

In the midst of so much prosperity, this devoted nation was on the brink of ruin. Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, having conquered Assyria, marched against Pharaoh Necho, and defeated him. A few years after this defeat, he returned to Egypt with a powerful army, laid waste the kingdom, drove the unfortunate Apries from his throne, invested Amasis with the supreme power, and carried an incredible quantity of captives and spoils to Babylon. The spirit of disaffection and rebellion still subsisted in Egypt. Consulting his own safety, Amasis entered into an alliance with the Grecian States, and with Croesus King of Lydia. About this time, the Persian empire was elevated to an astonishing height by the victories and triumphs of Cyrus. Twenty-three years after the conquest of Lydia, Cambyfes, the son of Cyrus, reduced Egypt, and made it tributary to Persia, B. C. 525 years.

Cambyfes subdued it.

Frequent revolts.

Upon the death of Xerxes, the Egyptians threw aside the Persian yoke, and elected Inarus to be their King. They were again compelled to submission by Artaxerxes. A second revolt happened in the reign of Tachus; and it shared the fate of the former. Impatient of subjection to a foreign power, they had recourse once more to arms. At first their efforts were successful; but Artaxerxes Ochus, marching in person with a numerous army into Egypt, annexed this kingdom to the Persian empire, B. C. 359 years.

Alexander subdued it.

The reign of the Ptolemies.

Egypt became a Roman province.

It remained not long in this situation; for Alexander the Great, having subdued Persia, marched towards Egypt; and the whole kingdom submitted to his victorious arms. After his death, Ptolemy, one of his generals, took possession of it; and his posterity maintained themselves upon the throne for the space of two hundred and forty years. Upon the defeat of Anthony, and the death of Cleopatra, Egypt shared the

the fate of other kingdoms, and became a part of the Roman empire. Augustus divided the government among several persons of equestrian order; not judging it safe to trust a nation, so daring and inconstant, in the hands of senators who were otherwise too powerful. While Egypt remained subject to the Roman jurisdiction, history has recorded nothing memorable concerning it. In the year six hundred and forty-first of the Christian æra, Omar, Caliph of the Saracens, subdued this kingdom; and his posterity secured the conquest, until Saladin, A. D. 1174, established the empire of the Turks in Africa. In the middle of the 13th century the Turkish government gave way to that of the Mamelukes.

It was reduced by the Saracens;

by the Mamelukes;

This Dynasty of Sovereigns is the most remarkable one that occurs in history. The Mamelukes were originally a guard of Circassian slaves, which the Caliphs established for their personal security. The commander of this formidable band was called their Sultan, and was their præfect or general. The ambition of these Sultans kept pace with their power. One of them, despising the weakness and effeminacy of the Caliphs, deposed Ascrif Mufa, and ascended the throne of Egypt. His successors, all of whom were Mamelukes, reigned during the space of two centuries and an half. In the year 1517 this kingdom was annexed to the Turkish dominions by Selim. It remains in subjection to the Sultans, and is governed by bashaws, who have reduced it to extreme misery.

by the Turks.

O F

A S S Y R I A.

SEVERAL ancient writers, in particular Ctesias and Diodorus Siculus, have affirmed, that the Assyrian monarchy, under Ninus and Semiramis, comprehended the greater part of the known world. Had this been the case, it is not likely that Homer and Herodotus would have omitted a fact so remarkable. The sacred records intimate, that none of the ancient states or kingdoms were of considerable extent; for neither Chedorlaomer, nor any of the neighbouring princes, were tributary or subject to Assyria; and we find nothing of the greatness or power of this kingdom, in the history of the Judges and succeeding Kings of Israel, though the latter kingdom was oppressed and enslaved by many different powers in that period. It is highly probable, therefore, that Assyria was originally of small extent. According to Ptolemy it was bounded

The Assyrian monarchy comprehended the greater part of the known world.

on the north by Armenia Major; on the west by the Tigris; on the south by Susiana; and on the east by Media.

Its history
fabulous.

Ancient, as well as modern, historians and chronologers have disagreed concerning the time of its commencement and of its duration. Africanus and Eusebius suppose that Ninus, the second Assyrian King, began to reign three hundred and nine years after the flood, and forty-three years before the birth of Abraham. Berofus, a priest of Belus, and Chaldaean historian, dates the foundation of this empire from the building of the Tower of Babel, viz. about one hundred and thirty-one years after the flood. Cassiodorus admits an interval of more than four centuries between these two remarkable events. Usher extends this interval to 1085 years; and Jackson reduces it to 531. The difference is also great with respect to the period of its duration. Ctesias, and after him Diodorus Siculus, make the sum of this period 1360 years; Justin, 1300; Castor, 1280; Syncellus, 1460; Scaliger, 1306; Eusebius, 1240; Velleius Paterculus, 1070; Herodotus, 520; and Appian Alexandrinus makes the duration of the Assyrian, Median, and Persian empires together, not to exceed 900 years. It is not surprising that accounts, so various and different, have been given of the origin and duration of a kingdom, the chronology of which is so doubtful and uncertain. The ancient Assyrian annals have long since perished. The sole sources of information are, the sacred historians, the oriental writers, the Greeks, and the Latins. The first of these have recorded few things concerning a nation with which the Jews had little intercourse. The productions of the second, some fragments excepted, have been long buried in oblivion. The Greeks knew nothing as certain, any earlier than the battle of Marathon. The Latins copied, chiefly from the Greeks, their accounts of the ancient state of nations.

The most
probable
account of
the origin,
&c. of the
Assyrian
Monarchy.

Of Nimrod.

Of Ninus.

Semiramis.

It is probable that the origin and revolutions of the Assyrian monarchy were as follows: The founder of it was Ashur, the second son of Shem, who went out of Shinar, either by the appointment of Nimrod, or to elude the fury of a tyrant; conducted a large body of adventurers into Assyria, and laid the foundations of Nineveh (Gen. x. 11.). These events happened not long after Nimrod had established the Chaldaean monarchy, and fixed his residence at Babylon. The Persian historians suppose that the Kings of Persia of the first Dynasty were the same with the Kings of Assyria, of whom Zohah, or Nimrod, was the founder of Babel (Herbelot Orient. Bibl. v. Bagdad.). It does not, however, appear, that Nimrod reigned in Assyria. The kingdoms of Babylon and Assyria were originally distinct and separate (Micah v. 6.); and in this state they remained until Ninus conquered Babylon, and made it tributary to the Assyrian empire. Ninus, the successor of Ashur (Gen. x. 11. Diod. Sic. L. 1.), seized on Chaldaea, after the death of Nimrod, and united the kingdoms of Assyria and Babylon. This great Prince is said to have subdued Asia, Persia, Media, Egypt, &c. If he did so, the effects of his conquests were of no duration; for, in the days of Abraham, we do not find that any of the neighbouring kingdoms were subject to Assyria. He was succeeded by Semiramis; a princess of an heroic mind; bold, enterprising, fortunate; but of whom many fabulous things have been recorded. The

several

several accounts that have been given of her adventures and exploits, as they exceed our belief, do not merit our attention. Historians have not even agreed as to the time when she existed. Syncellus fixes it B. C. 2177; Herodotus, 713; Diodorus, 31 generations, or 930 years before Sardanapalus; Philo-Byblius, from Sanchoniatho, B. C. 1200; Eusebius, 1984; Petavius, 2060; Helvicus, 2248; Usher, 1215; Jackson, 1964; and Sir I. Newton, about 730. It appears that there were two Princesses of the same name, who flourished at very different periods. One of them was the consort of Ninus; and the other lived five generations before Nitocris Queen of Nebuchadnezzar (Euseb. Chron. p. 58. Herod. L. i. c. 184.). This fact has not been attended to by many writers.

Whether there was an uninterrupted series of Kings from Ninus to Sardanapalus, or not, is still a question. Some suspicion has arisen, that the list which Ctesias has given of the Assyrian Kings is not genuine; for many names in it are of Persian, Egyptian, and Grecian extraction. This list, however, I have adopted, as it is of great antiquity.

The list of Kings.

Nothing memorable has been recorded concerning the successors of Ninus and Semiramis. Of that effeminate race of Princes it is barely said, that they ascended the throne, lived in indolence, and died in their palace at Nineveh. Diodorus (L. ii.) relates, that, in the reign of Tentames, the Assyrians, solicited by Priam their vassal, sent to the Trojans a supply of 20,000 foot and 200 chariots, under the command of Memnon, son of Tithonus President of Persia: But the truth of this relation is rendered doubtful by the accounts of other writers.

Sardanapalus was the last of the ancient Assyrian Kings. Contemning his indolent and voluptuous course of life, Arbaces, governor of Media, withdrew his allegiance, and rose up in rebellion against him. He was encouraged in this revolt by the advice and assistance of Belshis, a Chaldaean priest, who engaged the Babylonians to follow the example of the Medes. These powerful provinces, aided by the Persians and other allies, who despised the effeminacy, or dreaded the tyranny of their Assyrian lords, attacked the empire on all sides. Their most vigorous efforts were, in the beginning, unsuccessful. Firm and determined, however, in their opposition, they at length prevailed, defeated the Assyrian army, besieged Sardanapalus in his capital, which they demolished, and became masters of the empire, B. C. 821.

Sardanapalus.

After the death of Sardanapalus, the Assyrian empire was divided into three kingdoms, viz. the Median, Assyrian, and Babylonian. Arbaces retained the supreme power and authority, and fixed his residence at Ecbatana in Media. He nominated governors in Assyria and Babylon, who were honoured with the title of Kings, while they remained subject and tributary to the Median monarchs. Belshis received the government of Babylon, as the reward of his services; and Phul was entrusted with that of Assyria. The Assyrian governor gradually enlarged the boundaries of his kingdom, and was succeeded by Tiglath-pileser, Salmanasar, and Sennacherib, who

The kingdom was divided.

asserted and maintained their independency. After the death of Assar-haddon, the brother and successor of Sennacherib, the kingdom of Assyria was split, and annexed to the kingdoms of Media and Babylon. Several tributary Princes afterwards reigned in Nineveh; but no particular account of them is found in the annals of ancient nations. We hear no more of the Kings of Assyria, but of those of Babylon. Cyaxares, King of Media, assisted Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, in the siege of Nineveh, which they took and destroyed, B. C. 606. The Chaldaean or Babylonish kingdom was transferred to the Medes, after the reign of Nabonadius, son of Evil-merodach, and grandson of Nebuchadnezzar. He is styled Belshazzar in the sacred records, and was conquered by Cyrus, B. C. 538.

O F

P E R S I A.

The an-
cient Dy-
nasties.

ORIGINALLY of small extent, this kingdom was peopled by the Elamites, the posterity of Shem. From the reign of Chederloamar to that of Cyrus, the Persian history is involved in impenetrable obscurity. Four Dynasties are said to have reigned before the Arabian conquest, viz. the Pischdadians, or Legislators, the Kaianians, the Afhkanians, and the Sassanians.

The Persian writers relate, that Caiumarath, the founder of the first Dynasty, was the grandson of Noah, and the first King of the world; that his successors were renowned for their victories over the Demons, or Genii; and that the sum of the reigns of this Dynasty amounted to 800 or 1000 years.

The Gre-
cian ac-
counts dif-
fer from
those of the
Persians.

The second Dynasty, we are told, consisted of those who were known by the Greeks to be Kings of Persia. In what period Kaicobad, its founder, began to reign, we are left to conjecture. Darab, or Darius II. the last King of this Dynasty, was conquered by Alexander the Great, B. C. 330. If we allow 25 years for each reign, or 228 years for nine reigns, we fix the date of Kaicobad's advancement to the throne in the middle of the sixth century before the Christian aera. From this epoch the Grecian writers have composed the history of Persia; but it has been remarked, that their accounts bear no resemblance to those of the Asiatics. The names, number, and actions of the Kings, recorded by the one and the other, are widely different. The Eastern historians make no mention of those remarkable facts and events which are so illustrious in the Grecian annals. Whether this inconsistency ought to be attributed

tributed to the omissions and defects of the former, which is probable, or to the credulity of the latter, I cannot determine. Though it be generally admitted by the Greeks that Cyrus, the son of Cambyfes and of Mandane, was the founder of that mighty empire which was the glory and the terror of the east, and which extended from the Ægean sea to the river Indus, and from Scythia to the Indian ocean; yet the greatest uncertainty prevails with respect to the time of his nativity, his expeditions, and his death. The history of his successors, to the time of the Macedonian conquest, equally abounds in fable. In general it is obvious, that the pride and luxury of the Persian monarchs, the illiberal education of the young princes, and the servile spirit of the people, were the real sources of the ruin of that mighty empire.

The interval between the death of Alexander and the accession of Artaxerxes is no less perplexed than the foregoing period. The most probable account of it is the following: In the reign of Antiochus Theos King of Syria, Arsaces, a Bactrian, excited the Parthians to shake off the Macedonian yoke, and to choose him as their King, B. C. 256. He soon reduced Persia to subjection. The monarchy which he established became formidable, and was maintained by his successors 475 years. During the course of this period, uninterrupted hostilities were carried on between the Parthians and Romans. The success was various; and the event proved fatal to both. Artabanus, the last King of Persia, having exhausted the strength of his kingdom in war, a Persian, of ignoble descent, but of singular courage and experience, improved the favourable opportunity, stirred up his countrymen to revolt, declared war against Artabanus, defeated his army, A. D. 222, and in the year following ascended his throne. The family of Arsacidae were not extinguished in Artabanus, but reigned in Armenia, tributaries to the Persian monarchs, until the time of Justinian.

Arsaces
introduced
Persia.

Thirty Kings, and 430 years, are reckoned in the fourth Dynasty of Sassanians; but nothing memorable has been recorded concerning them. Jesdegird was the last King of that race and nation who reigned in Persia. About the time of his reign the successors of Mahomet had become very powerful in the east, by the conquests which they had made of almost all that had belonged to the Roman empire in Lesser Asia. Ottoman, or Osman, attacked and overcame Jesdegird, and reduced Persia to the form of a conquered province, A. D. 652.

The fourth
Dynasty.

The king-
dom was
subdued by
Osman;

Frequent insurrections happened in Persia under the government of the caliphs. Ambitious and enterprising subjects rose in rebellion against a succession of Kings effeminate and inactive, and seized on provinces, which they formed into separate and independent kingdoms. Thus the caliphate was dismembered, and divided into many separate states. The chief Dynasties founded in this manner are the following.

and dis-
membered

The first is that of the Tahirians, established in Khorasan by Taher, who had obtained the government of that province, and converted it into a sovereignty, under the caliphate of Mamon, A. D. 820. It was overturned, A. D. 872, by Yacoub the son

The Tahi-
rians.

son of Sophar, who founded the Dynasty of Soffarides. This Prince, and his successors, added Persia Proper, with several other provinces, to their dominions.

Achmed.

Achmed, son of Thoulon, raised Egypt, of which he was governour, to a state of independence, A. D. 879; but it was reduced, A. D. 905, by Moctafi caliph of Bagdad, in the reign of Sultan Haroun.

The Samanides.

The family of Samanides, who had reigned several years in Tranfoxiana, took possession of the provinces of Soffarides, A. D. 902.

The Dilemites.
The Bouides.

In 927, Wafchoudan founded the Dynasty of Dilemites in Dilem. His successors subdued Dgiorgian, Tabarestan, and almost all Persia. The Bouides, descendants of Bouiah, raised themselves on the ruins of the Dilemites, whom they reduced, A. D. 934. Many branches of this family reigned in different provinces, and abridged the power of the caliphs.

The Gaznevides.
The Selgioucides.

The Gaznevides, whose founder was Sebekteghin, who died A. D. 997, reigned in Gazna, and afterwards in Khorasin and Fars. The Selgioucides, under the conduct of Thogoul Beg, grandson of Selgiouk, seized on Khorazan, A. D. 1035, and on Persia, Armenia, &c. The branches of this family gave many Kings to Syria and Asia Minor.

The Kharismians.

The Kharismians conquered Turquestan, Persia Proper, and the region lying between Indostan and the Caspian sea. This formidable power, which crushed the Selgioucides, yielded to that of the Mogul, A. D. 1230.

The arts,
&c. flourished.

Though the preceding period abounded in revolutions, yet it may be considered as the most distinguished æra of Persian learning. A literary emulation subsisted among the Princes who had dismembered the Empire. The arts and sciences were cultivated with care, and learned men were patronized and encouraged. But the conquests of Gengis-khan, and of Tamerlane, banished the arts of elegance and peace, and plunged the eastern world into a state of ignorance and darkness, in which it remained for the space of 300 years.

Gengis-khan.

In the conclusion of the twelfth century, Gengis-khan had laid the foundations of a mighty empire in Asia. A. D. 1211, he subdued Tartary and the northern provinces of China. In the space of six years, viz. from 1218 to 1224, he nearly completed the conquest of Persia, and of all the western provinces of Asia. Having spread terror and desolation throughout Europe, he died A. D. 1227.

The empire divided.

His Empire was divided among his four sons, Touschi, Zagatai, Oktai, and Touli. Mangou, son of Touli, was proclaimed Khan of the Moguls, A. D. 1251. Having embraced Christianity, by the persuasion of the King of Armenia, he resolved to exterminate Mahometans and Infidels. With this view he besieged Bagdad, which he
took,

took, A. D. 1259. Together with the seat of government, the vast empire of the caliphs fell into the hands of the Moguls, whose dominions comprehended Khorasan, Parthia, Assyria, Chaldaea, Media, Persia, Choufistan, Diarbekir, the country of the Greeks, the provinces on the borders of the Caspian sea, Poland, Muscovy, Moravia, and China.

Towards the conclusion of the Dynasty of Gengis-khanides, this empire was convulsed and dismembered. Insurrections and rebellions were frequent; and the number of principalities daily increased. One of these was founded by Emir-Thaman, or Athman, ancestor of the Othmans. All that precedes the reign of this Prince in the Turkish history is fabulous. Athman, or Othman, was emir of Gaiatheddin Masoud, last Sultan of Iconium. He and his son Orkan were the sole emirs of the Seljuicides, who profited by the fall of their sovereigns. Ambitious and bold, he formed the plan of establishing a new kingdom on the ruins of the former. Many emirs, by choice or compulsion, were engaged to facilitate his attempt. In this manner was the foundation laid of that mighty empire of the Turks, which, to the present time, hath flourished under the title of the Ottoman Porte. The power of this empire soon arose to an height so astonishing, that almost all the provinces of the Romans in the east were subjected to the dominion of the Turks. Othman began to reign, A. D. 1299.

The founder of the Ottoman empire.

Not long before this revolution, the Moguls, who had been introduced into the Persian empire by Gengis-khan, formed two Dynasties, the one of which reigned in Persia properly so called, and the other in Transoxiana, or Turkestan. The founder of the former was Houlagou, who reunited Chaldaea, Syria, and Natolia to Persia; the latter originated in Zagatai, submitted to the victorious arms of Tamerlane, A. D. 1363, and was utterly extirpated in the beginning of the fifteenth century. The Modhafferiens, who reigned in a province of Persia, from 1318, were also subdued by that brave, enterprising, and successful Prince, A. D. 1387. Chaldaea was conquered in 1336 by the Ilkanians, who were eradicated by the faction of the Black Ram, A. D. 1410. The faction of the White Ram succeeded in 1648. Hassan, their founder, subdued not only Chaldaea, but also Persia properly so called. Alvand, the fifth prince of this family, was dethroned, A. D. 1501, by Ithmael Sophi, whose descendants reigned in Persia until A. D. 1721.

Tamerlane.

The factions of the Black and White Ram. Ithmael Sophi.

In the reign of Hussein the Aghuans of Candahar revolted under Mirweis. This Prince meditated the expulsion of Hussein; but death prevented the execution of his purpose. Mahmoud his son prosecuted the plan he had formed, and took possession of the throne of Persia. In the year 1736 Kouli-khan was proclaimed sovereign of Persia, under the title of Schah-Nadir. Three years after his advancement, he subdued the empire of the Moguls, and annexed part of it to his own dominions. In the midst of victories his subjects conspired against him. Not finding himself secure in Ispahan, he retired to his army, and was assassinated. His family shared the same fate: And this occasioned another revolution in Ispahan, A. D. 1747.

Kouli-khan.

O F

M E D I A.

The boundaries of
Media;
its ancient
history.

MEDIA, so called from Madai the third son of Japhet, was anciently bounded on the north by part of the Caspian sea; on the south by Persis, Susiana, and Assyria; on the east by Parthia and Hyrcania; and on the west by Armenia Major. Several colonies, invited by the fertility of the soil and the temperature of the climate, migrated thither in a very early period. Their descendants gradually formed many separate and independent tribes and principalities, which were governed by their respective sovereigns. These were, at last, united into one monarchy. No probable account has been recorded of the reigns and transactions of the ancient Kings of Media. If we may rely on the authority of Ctesias, this kingdom was reduced by Ninus, to the form of an Assyrian province: And in this state it remained until the time of Sardanapalus, when Arbaces, governor of Media, put an end to the Assyrian empire, B. C. 821. Some time after the Medes had shaken off the Assyrian yoke, they subsisted in a state of anarchy. Having experienced the miseries of such a state, they agreed to establish some regular form of government, and elected Dejoces as their King, B. C. 710; viz. about 150 years before the reign of Cyrus, (Herod. L. 1. Dion. Hal. Appian. Alex.). Phraortes, his son and successor, made himself master of almost all upper Asia; but the Assyrians shared the fruits of his victories. The Scythians invaded and plundered Media during the reign of Cyaxares.

Having freed his country from Scythian oppression and servitude, this Prince was soon after engaged in a war with the Lydians, which was carried on five years with various success. In the sixth year of this war a great battle is supposed to have been fought near the river Halys, at the time of a great solar eclipse, predicted by Thales the Milesian, B. C. 603. This awful phaenomenon, having been interpreted a sign of the divine displeasure, frightened both armies into a suspension of hostilities. Peace was speedily concluded. The next attempt of Cyaxares was against the Assyrians, whom he defeated, and whose capital Nineveh he laid in ashes; as it had been foretold in several prophecies uttered a century prior to that event, (Nahum i. 1. ii. 1. 2. &c. iii. 1. &c. Zephani. ii. 13. 15.). The Medes and Babylonians divided the Assyrian monarchy. Many neighbouring nations afterwards submitted to the united power of the conquerors, Ezek. xxxii. 22. &c. In this manner Media became a powerful empire.

Several

Several historians and chronologers have affirmed that the Lydian war began between Cyaxares and Halyattes, eleven years after the destruction of Nineveh, and was concluded in the sixth year, viz. B. C. 585, by a battle near Halys, during a remarkable eclipse of the sun. Astronomers have found, by calculation, that there was a solar eclipse, nearly total, in that year. But, whether this, or the foregoing date, ought to be admitted as the true one, I cannot at present determine. The most eminent writers have widely differed, one from another, in fixing the date of this event.

After the death of Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon, who had assisted Cyaxares in the conquest of Assyria, his son Evil-Merodach, a dissolute and tyrannical Prince, having reigned two years in his stead, was murdered by Neriglissor, who usurped the crown. Ambitious of bringing the Medes into subjection to the Babylonian empire, he formed a powerful confederacy with Cræsus King of Lydia, and many other Princes, and declared war against Media. By the aid of Cyrus a Persian, the King of Media triumphed. After his death Cyrus reigned in Media, and prosecuted the war against the Kings of Babylon and Lydia. The latter of these kingdoms was subdued by him, B. C. 548, and the former, B. C. 538. These dominions he divided into 120 provinces, the government of which was conferred on those officers who had distinguished themselves in the course of the war.

O F

C H I N A.

THE vast empire of China is bounded on the east and south by the Indian ocean; on the north by a stupendous wall of stone, 12,000 miles in length, which divides it from Tartary; and on the west by inaccessible mountains. It lies between 115° and 181° E. Long. and between $20^{\circ}.14'$ and $41^{\circ}.25'$ N. Lat. The great antiquity of the Chinese nation appears from the simplicity of their language, their manners, customs, institutions, and religion. The date, however, of their origin cannot be ascertained; and the first period of their history is entirely fabulous. Poan-kou is said to have been the first man, who was succeeded by Tien-hoan, Ti-hoang, and Gin-hoang. Tien-hoang had thirteen successors, and Ti-hoang eleven, each of whom reigned 18,000 years. The remainder of time that elapsed before the foundation of the Chinese empire is supposed to have exceeded 90,000 years. The interval between Poan-kou and the death of Confucius, B. C. 479, according to different computations of it,

Limits of
China,its great
antiquity;first period
of its histo-
ry fabulous;

it, has been reckoned 276,000—2,276,000,—27,598,000,—and, lastly, 96,961,740 years.

the date of
its true hi-
story un-
certain;

the ancient
annals de-
stroyed;

the manner
in which
the ancient
annals have
been com-
posed and
transmitted
to us.

The true history of this empire is supposed by some to have commenced with the reign of Fou-hi, and by others with that of Yao. But the time when these Princes flourished is uncertain. Many circumstances concur to prove, that the first period of what is called the true Chinese history, is unworthy of credit. From the manner in which this history has been compiled, and transmitted to recent ages, we may infer the uncertainty of it. None of the ancient annals exist, a few fragments excepted. Ambitious of being reputed, by posterity, the founder of the empire, Hoang-ti, B. C. 213, ordered all the books, medals, inscriptions, coins, and monuments of antiquity to be destroyed, that there might remain no earlier record, date, or authority, relative to religion, science, or politics, than those of his own reign. This barbarous command was implicitly obeyed. The histories of the three first Emperors, Fou-hi, Chin-nong, and Hoang-ti, perished in the general ruin. A fragment only of Ou-tien, *i. e.* the annals of five succeeding Princes, have been recovered. The history of the Dynasties Hia, Chang, and Tcheou, was preserved, we are told, by Fou-Seng, who, in the ninetieth year of his age, repeated it to Tckao, though he had not strength left to articulate the sounds. Another copy of this history, written in the ancient character, was found, it is said, in the ruins of a building, B. C. 132. The Chou-King, the title of the history now mentioned, is regarded as the most ancient and authentic of the Chinese records: But when, or by whom, it was composed, we are left to conjecture. No ancient vases, nor monuments of antiquity, have been found prior to the Dynasty of Chang, *i. e.* thirteen or fourteen centuries before the Christian era; and those that relate to this Dynasty consist of a small number of characters, which it is very difficult to interpret. From these materials Sse-ma-tan, by order of Han-ou-ti, (about a century before Christ), and his son Sse-ma-tien, composed an history which commenced with the reign of Hoang-ti; but he marked neither the dates nor the durations of reigns, or of Dynasties, until B. C. 878. This history was entitled Sse-ki, *i. e.* Historical Memoirs, and is greatly esteemed in China. It consists of 130 books; in three of which all the ancient history previous to 1122, B. C. was comprehended; and it is acknowledged by all the learned, that, since the time of Sse-ma-tien, no monument, record, nor MS. has been discovered that relates to any part of the Chinese history prior to the Dynasty of Tcheou. In the reign of Han-ming-ti, Pan-pias, and his son Pan-kou, prefixed to Sse-ki an account of the first period; but they assigned no years to the reigns of Kings during that period. Hoang-fou-mi, who flourished in the second century, has annexed dates without having produced his authority. Later writers, however, have adopted his dates, with variations. He assigned 100 years to Hoang-ti, 80 to Chao-hao, 78 to Tchuen-hio, and 70 to Ti-ko. On these suppositions Hoang-ti must have begun to reign, B. C. 2685. If 9 years be added for the reign of Ki, Yao's brother, it will give 2694. Sac-ma-kouang, who lived A. D. 1060, formed the Chinese history into one regular body from B. C. 208 to A. D. 960. These annals were extended to Fou-hi by Licou-ju, in a work called Ouai-ki. Thus completed, they were received with applause.

Within

Within the space of a century Tchu-hi made an abridgement of them, under the title of Kang-mou. The latter was considered as the text, and the former as the commentary; and both, when united, were entitled Tong-kien-kang-mou. The histories of succeeding Dynasties were afterwards added to it. In the reign of the third Emperor of Ming, T'ien-pien, *i. e.* the ancient annals, or history of Kin-li-t'iang, that extended from B. C. 2357 to B. C. 208, was prefixed to Tong-kien-kang-mou, instead of the Ouai-ki of Lieou-ju. Kin-li-t'iang lived in the conclusion of the Dynasty of Song. This history was translated into the Tartar language by the command of the Emperor Kang-hi, about A. D. 1707; and thence into French by Mailla, a missionary in China. From this brief detail the degree of credit due to the ancient part of the Chinese annals may appear.

A review of the annals themselves would also dispose us to call in question their authenticity. We are informed that two generations before Fou-hi, the Chinese were rude and barbarous, without arts, without discipline, without laws. In the reign of Fou-hi they are represented as a civilized, intelligent, refined people; skilled in science, acquainted with the mode of computing time by a cycle of sixty years, observers of the celestial signs, and the motions of the heavenly bodies. The art of writing is said to have been invented in the reign of Hoang-ti, many astronomical observations made, the solar and lunar years nearly adjusted, the motions of these, and of the planetary orbs, determined, an orrery constructed, &c. Within the space of a century after the death of Hoang-ti, we are told, that the Chinese were so profoundly skilled in astronomy as to calculate a conjunction of the planets which happened in that period. Other instances of their uncommon penetration and abilities in these early ages might be mentioned: But I proceed to observe, that this account of the rapid progress of the Chinese to perfection in science, does not accord with our notion of the improvement of the human mind, with the state of society in its earliest period, with the national character of the Chinese themselves, nor with other parts of their history. The improvement of nations, as well as individuals, is gradual, being the result of many vigorous and often painful efforts. No where else have we found that a people had arrived at perfection in the speculative and abstract sciences, while they remained in a state of immaturity with respect to the useful and ornamental arts: Nor has any instance been produced, in which a nation has gradually relapsed into ignorance of a science in which they had been thoroughly versant, while the same means by which they originally acquired knowledge have been regularly used, and while they made uniform, though slow, progress in other branches of science and in the arts. Farther, if we look into the first period of the Chinese history, and take a view of their manners, customs, &c. as therein represented, we must observe, that their improvement in the necessary and useful arts was, for many ages, inconsiderable, and not suited to those who had attained to perfection in the sublimer sciences. It may be added, that their national character has always opposed the idea of rapid progress in literary pursuits. They are slow and superficial, destitute of subtilty and penetration, without invention, without curiosity, without enterprise. Accordingly we find, that,

Review of
the ancient
annals;

their au-
thenticity
doubted.

though for the space of several thousands of years societies have been established for literary purposes, and recompenses have been bestowed on learned men, yet the empire of China has not produced a single man of great attainments in speculative science; nor one who has displayed that degree of acuteness and penetration that is essential in the study of philosophy, or the desire of information necessary to improvement in knowledge. From these particulars it is very obvious, that there is some reason for calling in question the authenticity of the ancient Chinese annals and historical books.

Examina-
tion of an
eclipse and
conjunc-
tion.

It has been affirmed, that the authority of these records, and the pretensions of the Chinese to the highest antiquity, are founded on eclipses, and other celestial phaenomena, which constitute the most solid basis of chronology. The truth of this affirmation ought to be investigated.

In the history of China it is recorded, that, ‘ in the reign of Chong-kang, at the autumnal equinox, and on the first day of the moon, there was an eclipse of the sun in the constellation Fang, *i. e.* Scorpio; that Hi and Ho, mathematicians, were punished because they did not predict this eclipse; and that their punishment was founded on a law of the Emperor Yu, which inflicted death on those who were appointed to predict and observe celestial phaenomena, but who omitted the same.’ In another passage it is remarked, ‘ That Tchien-hio decreed that the year should commence at the new moon of the vernal equinox; and, as he knew by calculation, that, in one of the years of his reign, a conjunction of the planets would be observed in the constellation Che (a constellation of 17 degrees extent, the middle of which was about the 6° of Pisces), he chose that year to be the first in his kalendar.’ These astronomical observations have been given as indubitable proofs of the great antiquity of the Chinese nation. The evidence, however, that arises from these observations, appears to be somewhat doubtful, for the following reasons:

1. The eclipse is mentioned in the annals in so vague a manner, that nothing with certainty can be affirmed concerning it. Ko, a learned Chinese writer, in a work lately published relating to the Chinese antiquities, has remarked, that ‘ Chu-king speaks of an eclipse in the reign of Tchong-king, but mentions neither the date nor the magnitude of it.’ Accordingly astronomers have widely differed, one from another, with regard to the year in which it happened. It has been referred to the year B. C. 2885, to 2159, to 2155, to 2137, to 2007, and to 1948.

2. An eclipse of the sun is found, by calculation, to have happened in the reign of that Emperor, and B. C. 2159; but, as it did not exceed one digit in quantity at Peking, and that, too, immediately after, or, as some would have it, an hour before sun-rise, it could not have been observed; and though it had been observed, it could not have greatly alarmed the nation, when science was so highly cultivated, and the causes, &c. of eclipses were so well understood; for,

3. If

3. If the passages referred to in the Chinese history be genuine, it must be admitted, that the Chinese astronomers calculated conjunctions and eclipses at least 25 centuries before the Christian aera, as Mailla contends; that is, long before the motions of the sun and moon were determined and adjusted, as appears from the subsequent part of the history.

4. No mention is made of any radix whence they computed, or of their knowledge of any of the principles necessary in such calculations. The cycle of sixty years was entirely civil, of the same nature with the Roman indiction, and had no reference to the motions of the heavenly bodies.

5. From the foundation of the empire to B. C. 776, no other celestial phaenomena, besides the conjunction and eclipse under review, are found in the records of China, notwithstanding the law and practice already mentioned. Mailla remarks, (*Lettre* i. p. 88.) that the petits mandarins of the tribunal of mathematics watched the heavens day and night, and gave an account every day to their superiors of all that they had observed; and this he assigns as the reason why the eclipse in 2159 did not escape their notice, though it was but very small. But if every unusual appearance in the heavens was so attentively observed, and so carefully registered, by what good fortune came that eclipse and conjunction to be preserved, while all others, for so many centuries, were lost? From B. C. 776, almost to the epoch at which the history of Sema-kouang commenced, which was about the middle of the fifth century before the Christian aera, eclipses alone have been recorded. No observations were made of the appulses of the planets to fixed stars, or of comets. From that epoch comets were observed: But so great seems to have been the imperfection of astronomy in those times, that the direction in which comets appeared, and sometimes the season of the year, are barely noted, for the space of four centuries. Afterwards we perceive the place of a comet to be fixed and determined always by its vicinity to some star or constellation.

6. Learned men have also differed widely in opinion concerning the date of the conjunction. Some have referred it to the year B. C. 2513, and others to 2461. Kirch, Vignoles, and Muller, agree that it must have happened on February 8th, B. C. 2449. Cassini affirms it to have been B. C. 2012; and adds, that, on the day following, there was a conjunction of the sun and moon, which the annals assert to have happened on the same day with the conjunction of planets.

7. Gaubil, a learned missionary, informs us, that the most credible Chinese historians consider this conjunction as fictitious, or, at least, know not from their annals when it could have happened. Pan-kou, in particular, who presided over the tribunal of history, and was reputed to be the most learned man in the empire, makes no mention of it, though he had minutely examined all that had happened until his own time, and had composed the history of the primitive ages.

8. Several

8. Several more astronomical observations, inserted in the ancient annals, have been found to be false or fabulous. Thus, we are told, that, in the second year of Yao's reign, *i. e.* according to Mailla's chronology, B. C. 2356, Fomalhaut was in the first degree of Capricorn, and Lucida pleiadum in the first degree of Aries. But, allowing to the equinoctial points a retrograde motion, at the rate of one degree in $70\frac{1}{2}$ years, the former could only have happened B. C. 2500, and the latter B. C. 2280, neither of which dates agrees with the time mentioned for these observations. Again, it is reported, that, in the same reign, the sun did not set for the space of ten days together, and that it was feared the world would be set on fire, (Martin. Hist. Sin. L. 1.); an event which could not have happened.

9. *Lastly*, In the memoirs concerning the history, arts, &c. of the Chinese, extracted from the grand annals, and lately published by the missionaries of Peking, it is proved that all the relations of events prior to the reign of Yao, (which they date B. C. 2057), 'are fabulous, composed in modern times, unsupported by authentic records, and full of contradictions; and that neither the *King*, nor the books of Confucius, or of his disciples, make mention of any genealogies or Princes before Yao. It is also proved, that the origin of the Chinese empire cannot be placed higher than one or two generations before Yao. These proofs arise from a profound disquisition concerning the geography, the government, the manners, the population, the arts, the sciences, and the religion of China.'

It seems, therefore, to be highly probable, if not absolutely certain, that the eclipse and conjunction now found in the first period of the Chinese history, have been inserted in modern times, to enhance the antiquity of the nation. But by whom these interpolations were made, we cannot determine; perhaps by those astronomers who have been permitted to take out of the public records false calculations, and to substitute others in their room; or by those annotators who composed, on particular passages of history, glosses or commentaries, which, in process of time, were transferred into the text.

Date of the
empire un-
certain.

From what has been said, it will likewise appear, that the date of the Chinese monarchy cannot be ascertained. Father Amiot would have the historical period to commence in the sixty-first year of the reign of Hoang-ti, viz. B. C. 2637. Mailla supposes that Fou-hi, the first King, began his reign B. C. 2953, and that the history of this empire takes its rise in the year B. C. 2940, which, as he observes, is 383 years prior to the reign of Yao. Du-Halde assures us, that the most approved Chinese historians agree that Yao began to reign B. C. 2357; while Martin and Couplet bring down the commencement of this reign to B. C. 2159. Freret, in a learned dissertation, fixes the foundation of the empire, and the reign of Fou-hi, in 2639; and observes, that nothing certain was recorded in the Chinese annals previous to the reign of Yao, who flourished B. C. 2325, or 2207. If we suppose the observation of the position of the colures, in Yao's reign, to be exact, we shall be inclined to reject all of these dates. We are informed, that, A. D. 1005, the colures had gone backwards

backwards 42° from the points in which they were observed by Hi and Ho. These astronomers must, therefore, have made their observation B. C. 1960, or 2000. The learned missionaries already mentioned fix the reign of Yao more agreeably to this date; for they place it no higher than B. C. 2057. By a comparative view of these different opinions, it would appear, that the true history of China commences with Yao; and that all antecedent to his reign is obscurity and fable.

There is
strongly
probable
that
Yao.

Though Mailla seems to have dated the origin of this empire in a period too remote, yet, as the history translated by him has received public approbation, I have adopted his chronology, and begun the list of Chinese Emperors with Yu, reputed to be the founder of the first imperial Dynasty.

Mailla's
chronology
adopted.

Some writers suppose that China and Tartary were peopled by the descendants of Magog, Meshech, and Jubal; while others suppose the Chinese to have been a colony of Egyptians, who were constrained to leave their country by the Auri-tae, or shepherds. M. de Guignes imagines, that the ancient history of Egypt, carried to China by an Egyptian colony, who settled there B. C. 1122, was prefixed to the true Chinese history, which commenced with the Dynasty of Tcheou. The two preceding Dynasties he affirms to have been Theban Kings in Egypt: And this he endeavours to prove by comparing the names in each list, and by analysing the Chinese characters, (*Hist. des Hunsfoa*). It must be acknowledged, that, in many things, there is a striking resemblance between these nations. The ancient Chinese writing is nearly of the same nature with the ancient hieroglyphics. In manners and customs there is little difference. In both, we find the same respect for their Kings and parents; the same bias in favour of national merit, and aversion from intercourse with strangers; the same application to agriculture; the same progress in the arts and sciences, which were cultivated without taste, and were never brought to maturity; the same love of peace; the same politeness loaded with ceremony; the same superstitious attachment to ancient customs and usages; and, in consequence thereof, the same restraints on genius. In both we perceive the same admiration of their own productions, and the same respect for antiquity, and aversion to innovations. But, notwithstanding these circumstances of resemblance, this singular hypothesis cannot be admitted without evidence more direct and decisive.

By whom
China was
peopled.

Re-
semblance
between
the
Chinese and
Egyptians.

The original form of government in China was monarchical. In this opinion the Chinese historians agree; and they have produced a series of Kings or Emperors, from Fou-hi to the present time.

The history of China, during the reigns of Fou-hi and his immediate successors, is fabulous, and the chronology of that period is altogether uncertain.

The first Dynasty, called Hia, was founded by Yu. It consisted of seventeen Emperors, who reigned 439 or 440 years. The tyranny and cruelty of Li-koue occasioned a revolution. Having found him irreclaimable, the whole empire revolted.

Founded
Hia.

Tching-tang, Prince of Chan, and a descendant of Hoang-ti, conducted this rebellion, expelled the detested remains of Hia, and founded the Dynasty of Chang, which subsisted 644 years.

Dyn. II.
Of Chang.

This Emperor reformed the kalendar, and ordained the year to commence at the new moon nearest to the winter solstice. He was the author of many excellent laws and regulations, and left the empire in a flourishing condition. Few of his successors imitated his example, or merited a crown. The greater part of them lived in indolence and inactivity, or abandoned themselves to the most criminal pursuits and pleasures. The debaucheries and cruelties of Cheou-sin proved the immediate cause of another revolution.

Dyn. III.
Of Tchcou.

Ou-ouag, a Prince of the empire, took possession of the throne in the year B. C. 1122. The Dynasty of Tchcou, which he established, contained thirty-nine Emperors, who reigned 867 years. The arts and sciences flourished under the patronage of this family. Vou-vang corrected the kalendar, and enacted many salutary laws. The prime minister of Tching the son of Vou, presented to the ambassador of Cochin-China, an instrument called chinan, so artfully contrived, that it always pointed its gnomon to the north, and was an infallible guide to those who travelled by sea or land. In the reign of the fourth Emperor, the great Indian philosopher Foe was born, who introduced the sect of the Bonzees, and was worshipped by the Indians. The reign of the twenty-third Emperor is memorable on account of the birth of Confucius, the prince of Chinese philosophers, the best and wisest man with whom this nation was ever blessed. He was born in the year B. C. 551, and died in the seventy-third year of his age. His memory is still held in profound veneration, his posterity enjoy the greatest privileges, and his works are of the highest authority.

Mariners
compass.

Foe.

Confucius.

Dyn. IV.
Of Thsine.

Tchao-siang-vang, Prince of Tsin, ambitious and brave, formed the plan of a revolution; but death prevented him from the execution of it. His son and successor expelled the family of Tchcou, and established himself on the throne. The Dynasty of Thsine consisted of six Emperors. The fourth was a Prince of a vast and enterprising genius. After a successful war of twenty-five years against the petty Kings, he reunited the detached principalities to the empire, and greatly extended the limits of his dominions. To check the incursions of the Tartars, he ordered the great wall to be built, or, at least, he united several walls that had formerly been constructed with the same design. He changed the form of government, introduced new laws and regulations, and advanced the empire to a state of prosperity unknown in former ages. That he might be considered, in future times, as the founder of the empire, he commanded all the Chinese records to be destroyed. In this manner perished many of the most curious monuments of antiquity. Notwithstanding the precautions which this Emperor used to efface from the minds of the Chinese an idea of the ancient form of government, we observe, during the reigns of his successors, the ancient names of Tchao, Tsi, Yan, Ouei, Han, &c. inasmuch that, B. C. 206, China was divided into twenty principalities, or kingdoms.

Wall of
China.

Annals
destroyed.

The

The several parts of the empire were reunited by the power and policy of Kao-hoang-ti, who began to reign, B. C. 202. The Dynasty founded by this Prince was the most illustrious one that ever reigned in China. From this epoch the Chinese history is curious and interesting. The family of Han had frequent wars with the Hunns and Tartars, who seized every opportunity of plundering and desolating the Chinese territories. But, A. D. 93, the great empire of the Hunns was destroyed. Vast bodies of these barbarians passed into Europe, A. D. 376, and made dreadful ravages under Attila. From this time the Chinese had intercourse with the Indians and Persians, and even with the Romans; though mention is scarcely made of foreign nations in their annals. This Dynasty reigned until A. D. 220, and was succeeded by that of Heou Han.

Dyn. V.
Of Han.

Empire of
the Hunns
destroyed.

Dyn. VI.
Of Heou-
Han.

Tsao-tsao, prime minister of the empire, in the reign of Hien-ti, had acquired more than ministerial power, having usurped all the royal prerogatives under the title of Prince of Ouei. His son Tsao-pi deposed Hien-ti, and was proclaimed Emperor of Northern China.

About the same time Sien-kiuen, son of Sien-kien, who had performed many important services to the family of Han, became sovereign of the southern part of the empire. Four Kings reigned of this, and five of the former Dynasty. The intermediate provinces were governed by the family of Han-heou, *i. e.* Han the latter; which was established by Licou-fi, a descendant of King-ti, fourth Emperor of Han. The Princes of this family are ranked in the grand annals as the Emperors of China, though they were inferior in power to the sovereigns of Ou and Ouei.

The empire did not long remain in this divided state. Sse-ma-yen extirpated the Ouei, reduced the disaffected provinces, and assumed the title of Emperor, A. D. 265. This family, called Tsein, were a short time masters of China. Many independent principalities were established; of these seventeen have been mentioned in history, some of which were collateral, and others in succession. Incessant hostilities were carried on by the contending parties; and every province became the prey of the most powerful invader.

Dyn. VII.
Of Tsein

Licou-yu founded the Dynasty of Song, A. D. 420. This Prince was of mean extraction; but, by his uncommon merit, he arrived at the highest posts in the empire, and at last ascended the throne. About this time Northern China was divided into six kingdoms. 1. The Tartars of the family of To-pa were in possession of Ouei. 2. Ki-fo-tchi-pan reigned over three hoards of Sien-pi in Chen-fi. 3. The Hia had become masters of Si-ngan-fou. 4. Fong-po was King of Pe-tche-li. 5. Tsiu-kiu, surnamed Mong-fun, reigned at Hau-tcheou in Chen-fi. 6. Li-suin, son of Li-kao, swayed the sceptre over Si-leang, and resided at Tficou-tsuen. There were eight Kings of the Dynasty of Song, who reigned sixty years. Siao-tao-tching was prime minister of Chun-ti, the last of the race of Song. Equally ambitious and ungrateful, he deposed his royal master, A. D. 480, and established himself on the throne.

Dyn. VIII
Of Song

The

Dyn. IX.
Of Tsi.

The Dynasty, of which he was the founder, is that of Tsi, the ninth in succession. Pao-kuen, the last emperor of this Dynasty, had abandoned himself to pleasure, and entrusted the management of the empire to six ministers of equal authority, who governed by turns. Siao-yen, a general distinguished by his prudence and fortitude, foresaw that these ministers would soon embroil the state, in aspiring to the supreme power, and he made the necessary preparations. A civil war ensued. The unexampled cruelty which the Emperor exercised in the suppression of insurrections, filled every mind with horror. Many provinces revolted. Siao-yen, who had kept his army in readiness, improved the favourable opportunity, and gave a new Emperor to China. The Dynasty of Leang, of which he was the founder, subsisted fifty-six years only, and was succeeded by that of Tchin, A. D. 557.

Dyn. X.
Of Leang.

Dyn. XI.
Of Tchin.

Tchin-pa-fien, the author of this revolution, had been created Prince of Tchin, and was entrusted with the affairs of state by King-ti, a feeble and inexperienced monarch. Making an undue use of his own power, and of the Emperor's incapacity, he prevailed upon him to resign the crown in his favour. This Dynasty consisted of five Princes; the last of whom was overcome by Yang-kien, or Ouen-ti, of the family of Yang.

Dyn. XII.
Of Soui.

Yang-kien had served different Princes, and had been promoted by Heou-tchu to be prime minister of the empire. To increase his power and influence, he bestowed all places and offices of trust upon his partisans. Having ensured success, he revolted, and assumed the title of King of the North. Some years after this usurpation he subdued the neighbouring principalities; and, A. D. 590, got possession of the person and the throne of the last Emperor of the race of Tchin. He founded the Dynasty of Soui, which subsisted thirty-eight years.

Dyn. XIII.
Of Tang.

The debaucheries of Yang-ti, second Emperor of the Soui, alienated the affections of the vulgar, and disgusted the nobility. Li-yuen, or Kao-tsou, improving the general dissatisfaction to his own advantage, made himself master of the empire. The Dynasty of Tang, founded by him, became very powerful, rendered Tartary, Coree, Turphan, &c. tributary to China, and kept possession of the throne during the course of 290 years.

Dyn. XIV.
Of Heou-leang.

Towards the conclusion of this Dynasty, the Emperors had abandoned the management of public affairs to their eunuchs, who tyrannized over the state. Many efforts were made, without success, to wrest the supreme power out of their hands. At last, Tsoui-tsong expelled these dangerous favourites; and Tchu-ouen, bold, ambitious, and cruel, effected a revolution by the murder of Tchao-tsong his sovereign and benefactor. The Dynasty of Heou-leang, which he established A. D. 907, subsisted seventeen years.

Dyn. XV.
Of Heou-tang.

In the course of this short period, Li-ke-yong, a general of singular merit, had been created Prince of Tcin. His son and successor, becoming very powerful, collected

lected a numerous army, assumed the title of Emperor, and, by a total defeat of Mo-ti, put an end to the tyranny of Heou-lang.

The family of Heou-tang did not long remain masters of the empire. Che-king-tang, a barbarian from the west, of unknown origin, had espoused the daughter of Ming-tong. By means of this relation, and of his own enterprising genius, he acquired great authority and influence. Having formed a party, and secured the aid of a powerful tribe of Tartars, he rebelled, defeated Lou-ti, A. D. 936, and ascended the throne.

Dyn. XVI.
Of Heou-tang.

Revolutions in those times were frequent in China, owing chiefly to the indolence and effeminacy of the Emperors, and to the turbulent ambition of their ministers and eunuchs. The Dynasty of Heou-tien reigned twelve years. To reward the services which the Tartars performed to Che-king-tang, that Prince had ceded to them sixteen cities, and had promised a great annual tribute. Encouraged by this success, they meditated the conquest of China. They commenced hostilities A. D. 946, and, in the year following, became masters of the empire, and crowned Lieou-tchi-yuen, who had basely betrayed the Emperor Tci-ouang.

Dyn. XVII.
Of Heou-tien.

Five years after the advancement of the family Heou-han to the throne, Hou-ouei, a renowned general, arriving from the northern provinces with a victorious army, deposed Kong-ti, and founded the Dynasty of Tcheou, which subsisted ten years; and was succeeded by the great Dynally of Song.

Dyn. XVIII.
Of Heou-tcheou.

Nineteen Emperors of this family reigned three hundred and seventy-nine years. Under their protection and patronage, the arts and sciences were cultivated, and a greater number of learned men flourished than in any former period.

Dyn. XIX.
Of Song.

About the year 1275, the Tartars of Sukuem invaded the empire, and over-ran the northern provinces. Jealous of their glory, and alarmed by the rapidity of their conquests, the Tartars of Smarcand opposed and defeated them. They improved this success, and became absolute; Yuen their leader was advanced to the throne, and his family kept possession of it ninety years.

The Tartars were soon enervated by the pleasures that accompany peace and security. Chu, who was descended from the ancient kings of China, judging this to be a favourable opportunity to undertake the deliverance of his country from the servitude of a foreign yoke, disciplined a numerous train of followers, marched against the Tartars, defeated them in several battles, compelled them to retire, and founded the Dynasty of Tai-ming, A. D. 1369.

Dyn. XX.
Of Tai-ming, or Ming-shan.

From this epoch war was carried on, with little interruption by the Chinese and the Tartars, during the space of several centuries. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Tartars of Niuche resolved on the conquest of the empire. Their

Dyn. XXI.
Of Tai-ming.

sovereign had fallen into the hands of the Chinese, who had put him to death. The Tartars loudly complained, but obtained no redress from the court of Peking. Stimulated by resentment, they took up arms, and penetrated into the province of Leotang. At the same time a rebellion broke out in another part of the empire. Unable to resist the impetuosity of the rebels, the imperial army retired northward, and solicited the aid of the neighbouring Tartars. By means of a powerful reinforcement, the rebels were defeated, and peace was restored. On various pretences the Tartar chief delayed his return. Meanwhile he strengthened his party; and, at last, established his nephew Xungsti on the throne, A. D. 1664. The family of Tai-ming were unsuccessful in their opposition to that of Ta-jang; and, in the space of seven years, twelve provinces were subjected to the power of the Tartars.

O F

G R E E C E.

The first
period of
the Grecian
history.

ANCIENT GREECE, now a part of Turkey in Europe, was bounded on the east by the Egean Sea; on the south by the Cretan or Candian Sea; on the west by the Ionian Sea; and on the north, by Illyria and Thrace. The first period of the Grecian history and chronology is involved in impenetrable obscurity. Nothing which the earliest writers have transmitted to us concerning it, can be relied upon. The most probable accounts are the following:

The first
inhabitants
of Greece.

The original inhabitants of this country were the descendants of Japhet (Gen. x. 2. 5.), to whom, in the general division of the earth, the isles were allotted by their progenitor Noah. They remained long in a state of ignorance and barbarity, without arts, without laws, and without religion. About 2000 years before the Christian æra, colonies of other families, more civilized, migrated from Asia, or Egypt, and settled in those regions, which they distinguished by the titles of their respective tribes. When they were constrained, by superior force, to quit any part of their settlements, the names of the evacuated provinces were changed. Hence we read of the Ionians, Pelasgians, Argives, Danaans, Hellenes, &c. A fertile soil, and an agreeable situation, exposed those who enjoyed such advantages to the depredations of foreign invaders. Attica, the most barren part of Greece, had the least experience of these miseries. In this disunited, distracted state, Greece remained until the time of the Trojan war.

After

After many ages, several small principalities were formed, every one of which had its own customs, manners, and laws. These states occupied chiefly the interior parts of the country, and built their villages at a distance from the sea-coasts, which were exposed to the ravages of pirates, who abounded in those days, and were esteemed an honourable class of adventurers. Minos, King of Crete, who flourished B. C. 1406, is reputed to have been the first Prince who equipped a fleet to clear the Grecian coasts, and the adjacent isles, from these banditti. Cities were afterwards built on the coasts for the conveniency of trade and commerce.

States
formed.

A century had scarcely elapsed in these improvements, when a memorable revolution was effected in Greece by the arrival of Pelops from Asia, who had been defeated by Ilus King of Troy, and compelled to fly to Elis for refuge. His arrival happened not long before the siege of Troy. Having bribed the inhabitants by the wealth which he liberally distributed among them, he obtained possession of the supreme power, called the country by his own name, and laid the foundations of the future grandeur of his family. Notwithstanding all the steps that had been taken, for several ages, to promote the union and improvement of the Grecian states, they had not hitherto arrived at any considerable degree of perfection.

Arrival of
Pelops.

The fatal consequences of the Trojan expedition long prevented farther progress in civilization and refinement. The absence of the Grecian leaders, and the return of the Heraclidae, which happened about eighty years later than the war of Troy, proved the sources of many dissensions, usurpations, and revolutions, and overwhelmed Greece with the most direful calamities and miseries. Peace and tranquillity were at last restored; the inhabitants multiplied; the useful arts were cultivated; commerce flourished; colonies were sent to Italy, Sicily, and the adjacent isles. But this prosperous and happy state was of short duration.

Effects of
the Trojan
war.

A revolution, almost general, was soon effected in Greece. Naturally restless, and galled by oppression, the Greeks refused to obey when their Kings were found unfit to command. A spirit of liberty diffused itself on all sides. Written laws were introduced; and republican forms of government were every where established. As Greece was now composed of several small republics, bordering one upon another, and differing in their laws, characters, and customs, emulation and jealousy were excited, which prevented them from uniting together in any great enterprise. Ambitious men revived ancient animosities, fomented civil dissensions, and formed powerful factions; hoping that the subversion of all order would prove favourable to their own interested views. These evils daily increased, and soon stood in need of a very potent remedy. Such a remedy was found, and applied with success. Greece recovered its freedom; and all the tyrants, those of Sicily excepted, were expelled by the vigorous efforts of the Lacedemonians, not many years before the battle of Marathon.

A revolution.

Republics
established.

Expulsion
of the ty-
rants.

The Grecians had scarcely tasted the fruits of their valour, when a formidable enemy came from a distant region to enslave them. The army which Xerxes conducted
into

Perseus
valour.

into Greece was innumerable. The Grecian states, however, combined against him, and compelled him (B. C. 480) to retreat with precipitation.

Civil diffusions.

No sooner had the Greeks defeated the ambitious schemes of the Persian monarch, than jealousies and dissensions arose among themselves. The Athenians and Spartans, in particular, soon commenced hostilities against each other. The interval between the Persian invasion and the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, contains little else than a sad recital of contests, battles, and truces.

Date of the Peloponnesian war.

The date of this war has been accurately ascertained by Thucydides, (Lib. ii.) who, fixes it in the fifteenth year after the conquest of Eubœa, in the sixth month after the battle of Potidæa, when Chrysis had been forty-eight years priestess at Argos, when Æneias was ephorus at Sparta, and Pythodorus ten months archon at Athens, in the very beginning of the spring, at the change of the moon. In the summer of that year there happened an eclipse of the sun, in the afternoon, when the sun looked, for a time, like a crescent of the moon, and some stars appeared. From these characters it is evident, that the Peloponnesian war began in the four hundred and forty-first year before the vulgar Christian æra. The fluctuations of success were various during the space of twenty-seven years. The Lacedæmonians at last prevailed.

Confederacy against Sparta.

Having demolished the Athenian power, the Spartans not only gave laws to the rest of the Greeks, but also meditated a blow against Persia. All Greece united to chastise the arrogance of Sparta; and the Persian monarch strengthened the alliance. Engaged in a succession of furious but undecisive conflicts, both by sea and land, with the powerful confederacy which they had provoked, the Spartans grew every day weaker; and, in a short time, were scarcely able to defend their own city.

Conquest of Greece by Philip.

While the rival states were thus contending for superiority, the kingdom of Macedon, hitherto obscure or contemptible, acquired irresistible strength, and bore down all before it. Philip, notwithstanding the most vigorous efforts of the Grecian statesmen, commanders, and orators, was every where victorious. The barbarous nations that bordered on Macedon were subdued one after another; and, B. C. 338, the liberty of Greece was lost for ever on the plains of Chaeronea.

Some of the Grecian states having revolted after the death of Philip, were severely punished by Alexander the Great, and were kept in subjection during the reign of that monarch. The news of Alexander's death were received in Greece with the most indecent expressions of joy. A league was expeditiously formed, and the standard of war erected. Antipater marched against the confederates, triumphed over them, and abolished democracy. During several years, the Greeks frequently changed their masters, together with their form of government. In this languishing distracted condition, Greece was found at the time of the Gaulic invasion. The Gaulic barbarians rushed upon it with fury, B. C. 278; but were repulsed with prodigious havoc, having been intimidated by a dreadful storm and earthquake.

The

The Achæan league is an object, in this part of the Grecian history, that merits attention. The cities of Achæia had formed a powerful confederacy for mutual safety and defence. Under the successors of Alexander, the Achæians were at once deprived of their liberty and their league. Determined, however, not quietly to submit to the oppressive government established among them, they revolted B. C. 280, expelled the tyrants, and reclaimed those rights which they had long enjoyed. Aratus of Sicyon added strength to their alliance: And many cities successively acceded. This league subsisted until B. C. 146, when L. Mummius, a Roman consul, took possession of Achæia, and demolished Corinth. Ten commissioners were sent from Rome, who dissolved the assembly of the Greeks, changed the form of government, and imposed an annual tribute on Greece, now become a Roman province under the title of Achæia.

Achæan
league.

O F

S I C Y O N.

SICYON, a town in Peloponnesus, was situated near the Isthmus, and in the neighbourhood of Corinth. It is said to have been built by the Pelasgi soon after their settlement in Greece, and is generally supposed to have been more ancient than Argos. The date of it, however, is uncertain. Syncellus observes, that Ægialeus, its founder, was contemporary to Nahor and Terach; the former of whom died B. C. 2011, and the latter B. C. 1925. Eusebius supposes the kingdom of Sicyon to have commenced in the seventy-sixth year of Nahor, *i. e.* as he reckons, B. C. 2089. This chronologer also fixes the destruction of Troy, which happened B. C. 1184, in the twenty-ninth year of Polyphides, King of Sicyon, *i. e.* fifty-four years before the conclusion of the reign of Zeuxippus, which finished the Sicyonian kingdom, 962 years after its commencement. According to this computation, the kingdom of Sicyon began B. C. 2091; which nearly coincides with the foregoing date.

The king-
dom is of
great anti-
quity.

Almost all ancient writers agree that twenty-six Kings reigned in Sicyon; though they differ with respect to the order and duration of their reigns. A list of these Kings, but no account of their transactions, has been transmitted to us. Perhaps the earliest occurrences and events in this, and other petty barbarous states, deserve not to have been recorded.

The num-
ber of its
Kings.

Called Ægi-
alea.

Was an-
nexed to
Argos.

This kingdom was at first called Ægialea from its founder; and afterwards Sicyon from its nineteenth sovereign. The last King who reigned there was Zeuxippus. After his death the government devolved on the Priests of Apollo, seven of whom held it thirty-three years. At the close of this period, Phalces, a descendant of Hercules, took possession of Sicyon, and annexed it to the kingdom of Argos. The Sicyonians were thenceforth called Dorians. Though Sicyon shared the fate of Argos, yet it long remained a place of considerable strength and importance.

O F

A R G O S A N D M Y C E N Æ.

Inachus.

ARGOS, in Peloponnesus, a city of great antiquity, was built by a colony of Argives, who migrated, it is said, from Egypt, under the command of Inachus, and settled in Greece. Polemon, and Ptolemy Mendefius, ancient Greek writers, inform us, that Inachus was contemporary to Amosis, who demolished Avaris, and expelled the shepherds out of Egypt. If, with some learned chronologers, we suppose Inachus to have begun to reform the Argives B. C. 1856, and to have died B. C. 1808, he must have been coeval with Amosis, who reigned in Upper Egypt fifteen years before the expulsion of the shepherds and ten years after that event, which happened B. C. 1806. Inachus was stiled the Son of the Ocean, because his origin was not known, or because he had come by sea into Greece. Before his arrival the inhabitants were rude and barbarous. These he united and civilized, and instructed in various arts. His son Phoroneus instituted the laws of government; and, on that account, has been called the first King in Argos, the first of men, and the father of mortals. Nothing of importance has been recorded concerning the Kings of Argos. The family of Inachus, after having kept possession of the throne 347 years, were expelled by Danaus, who arrived B. C. 1509, with a colony from Canaan. The date

Danaus.

The date of
his arrival.

of Danaus's arrival in Greece may be ascertained in the following manner: Inachus settled at Argos B. C. 1856. Apis, who is said to have reigned thirty-five years, was never King of Argos (Æschyl. in Supplic. v. 264. Pausan. in Corinthiacis). If, then, we deduct 35 from 382, the number of years reckoned by Castor from the first year of Inachus to the death of Sthenelus, 347 will remain as the sum of this period, which must have ended B. C. 1509, the year in which the Israelites obtained entire possession of the promised land.

Acrifus, the last King of Argos, died B. C. 1313, and was succeeded by Perseus, his grandson, who transferred the seat of government to Mycenæ, 544 years from the first year of Inachus, in the reign of Cecrops II. King of Athens, and about the time when Pelops the son of Tantalus King of Phrygia, having been compelled by Ilus to leave his native country, came into Greece with great wealth, and acquired supreme power in the region afterwards called by his name. In the thirty-seventh year of Eurystheus, grandson of Perseus, the Argonautic expedition happened, *i. e.* B. C. 1224. This unjust and tyrannical Prince had assigned to Hercules his tasks; and, after the death of that hero, he banished all his children. These were the Heraclidae who fled to Athens for protection, and who returned to Peloponnesus forty years after the destruction of Troy. In the reign of Agamemnon, the Trojan war commenced; and it was carried on with vigour during the space of ten years. In the year B. C. 1184 Troy was taken, and war was concluded. Scarcely had the Grecians settled in their own country after their return from this dangerous expedition, when the posterity of Hercules invaded Peloponnesus, took possession of it, and divided it among themselves. This is a remarkable epoch in the history of Greece: Eratosthenes observes that this event happened eighty years after the destruction of Troy, and Diodorus Siculus reckons 328 years from it to the first Olympiad. Both of these dates refer the return of the Heraclidae to the year B. C. 1104. Here the kingdom of Mycenæ ended; and that of Sparta was established on its ruins.

Acrifus.

The Heraclidae.

The Trojan war.

Return of the Heraclidae.

O F

S P A R T A O R L A C E D E M O N.

THE kingdom of Sparta, or Lacedæmon, is supposed to have been founded by Lelex, about half a century after Cecrops had settled in Attica. Ten Kings reigned in succession from Lelex to Menelaus who assisted at the Trojan war. The history of this interval has been long consigned to oblivion. In the division of Greece among the Heraclidae, Aristodemus, their general, became master of Sparta. He was succeeded by his two sons Eurysthenes and Proclus, who were crowned at the same time, and who alternately exercised the supreme power. This form of government remained entire for the space of several centuries, though it proved the source of much civil discord. Lycurgus, at last, appeared. Admirably qualified to act as a King and as a legislator, he new-modelled the state. The regal power and influence were abridged by the institution of a senate, which was to serve as a counterpoise between the prerogative and the people.

The date of Sparta.

Aristodemus.

Lycurgus.

Learned

Learned men have not agreed concerning the time when Lycurgus flourished. Sir Isaac Newton pretends to fix the date of his administration by an Olympic disc, on which his name was inscribed. From this inscription Aristotle concluded that Lycurgus was contemporary to Iphitus; and several ancient writers of undoubted credit were of the same opinion. Newton affirms that this could not have been the case, as the quinquertium, of which the disc was one game, was not instituted until the 18th Olympiad of Coraeus. But no evidence has been adduced to prove that the disc of Iphitus was one of those that were used in the quinquertium. It seems rather to have been a plate of metal, in the form of a disc, on which the names of the restorers of the Olympian games, and the truce between the Illeians and Peloponnesians, were engraven. Phlegon, (*Frag. de Olymp. p. 1.*) speaking of the institution of these games by Iphitus of Elis, Lycurgus of Sparta, and Cleosthenes of Pisa, observes that these three men having persuaded the states of Peloponnesus to agree to a suspension of hostilities during the celebration of these games, ordered the articles of truce, together with the necessary regulations, to be inscribed on a disc, which was to be reposit in the Olympic temple. This is the plate commonly called the Olympic disc, and the disc of Iphitus. The same ingenious chronologer adds, that 27 Olympiads, *i. e.* 108 years, had elapsed between Iphitus and Coraeus. Iphitus must then have flourished B. C. 884. Diuchidas, an ancient historian quoted by Clemens, Eratosthenes, Apollodorus, &c. have assigned nearly the same date to the tutelary government of Lycurgus, which they have placed about 300 years after the siege of Troy.

The institution of the Ephori.

The history of this kingdom, from the time of Lycurgus to the Persian invasion, presents nothing great or interesting to our view. One alteration, however, in the form of government, merits our attention. About 130 years after the death of this celebrated legislator, the order of Ephori was instituted. Five magistrates were annually elected by the people, and invested with extensive powers, to keep the senate in awe. Though this change rendered the government democratical, yet such was the excellence of the laws of Lycurgus, that no bad effects were felt for the space of many ages. The strictest oeconomy, severity of discipline, public spirit, attention to the education of youth, and disinterested concern for the prosperity of neighbouring states, distinguished the Spartan nation. It was long revered as the parent state of Greece. The government of Sparta, however, too rigorous, became at last intolerable. Allies and dependants were treated with unrelenting severity; a circumstance that greatly favoured the ambitious views of Athens. Having triumphed over their powerful rival, B. C. 404, the Spartans grew insolent and presumptuous. Elated with success, they aspired to be absolute, and raised enemies against themselves in every quarter.

The government of Sparta too rigorous.

Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks.

About this time, B. C. 401, Cyrus, son of Darius Nothus, and brother to Artaxerxes Mnemon, formed the dangerous plan of seizing the crown of Persia. To facilitate this enterprise, he solicited the aid of Sparta. Thirteen thousand Grecian veterans, under the command of Xenophon, marched to Babylon. The fate of

Cyrus

Cyrus was decided by one battle, in which his army was defeated, and he was slain by the hand of his brother. After the disappointment and death of this unfortunate Prince, ten thousand Greeks effected that retreat which has excited the admiration of all succeeding ages.

On their return, the Spartans, inflamed with resentment, took up arms to check the Persian power, and to free their Asiatic colonies from servitude. Agésilas conducted this expedition, and might have triumphed, had he not been recalled for the defence of his own country.

War be-
tween the
Spartans
and Per-
sians.

The Grecian states had formed a league against Sparta, and had resolved to hazard every thing for liberty. After the sea-fight at Onidus the Lacedemonians lost the superiority; and, in the year following, B. C. 394, the walls of Athens were rebuilt. Peace was concluded with Persia on terms the most dishonourable to Greece. The Lacedemonians renounced every claim to the Asiatic colonies, and agreed to permit the neighbouring states to be governed by their own laws. Sparta had subsisted as a free state about 500 years, viz. from the reformation of Lycurgus to the battle of Leuctra, which happened B. C. 370. From this date the Grecian States were on the decline; and the reduction of them could have been easily effected by a Prince of courage and enterprize. Such a Prince was Philip of Macedon, whose life and transactions, together with those of his illustrious successor, are generally known and admired. Some of the states of Greece having revolted, after the death of Philip, were severely punished by Alexander the Great, and were kept in subjection by the succeeding Kings of Macedon.

The Gre-
cian States
combine a-
gainst Spar-
ta.

Philip of
Macedon.

Sparta shared in the calamities which tyranny had introduced into Greece. An attempt to restore the laws of Lycurgus proved the source of many miseries that were peculiar to that state. Vice and corruption prevailing among all ranks, the laws were contemned, and every plan of reformation was opposed.

About the same time, superiority over the Achaean republic was aimed at by the degenerate Lacedemonians. Unable to resist their efforts, Aratus pretor of Achaia implored the aid of Antigonus King of Macedon. This ambitious and politic Prince marched into Peloponnesus, defeated Cleomenes King of Sparta, and made himself master of that enervated state. After this revolution, which happened B. C. 222, Sparta scarcely deserves to be mentioned in history.

Aratos

O F

A T H E N S.

THE Athenian history is better known, and the chronology of it more certain, than that of any other Grecian state; for the inhabitants of Attica experienced few revolutions, and transmitted their antiquities with care to posterity. Accordingly, we find, that, by means of tradition, inscriptions on monuments, and fragments of heroic poems, many historical events and occurrences relating to Athens have been preserved. With respect to several essential facts, however, we are still left to conjecture.

The date of
this king-
dom.

The time and manner in which Attica was at first peopled have not been ascertained with precision. The Athenians boasted that their ancestors, the original inhabitants of Attica, were coeval with the sun, and were the spontaneous production of the soil to which they were attached. Rejecting an account of their origin so fabulous, some learned writers have supposed them to have been a colony of Saïtes, or shepherds, who migrated from Egypt in a very early period.

Parian
chronicle.

The date of this kingdom may be nearly fixed by the following computations. Castor and Eusebius have placed it about 780 years before the first Olympiad. The Parian chronicle refers it to the year B. C. 1582; but it is evident, from concurring testimonies of historians and chronologers, that this chronicle has placed all historical facts, antecedent to the siege of Troy, twenty-five years too high; and also after it to the time of the annual Archons. In the use of it, therefore, twenty-five years must be deducted in any computation of facts which it contains during that period. Tatian and Clemens Alexandrinus agree in the opinion, that Cecrops was contemporary to Triopas. From the first year of Inachus, *i. e.* B. C. 1856, to the commencement of the reign of Triopas, sixth King of Argos, Castor reckons 304 years. Triopas must then have begun to reign B. C. 1552; that is, in the fifth year of Cecrops. The first King of Attica flourished in the time of Moses, who died B. C. 1515, aged 120 years, and of Marathonius, who died B. C. 1529, after having reigned thirty years in Sicyon (Euseb. chron.). Upon these, and the like authorities, we may fix the date of this kingdom in the year B. C. 1556.

Cecrops is generally admitted to have been the first King of Athens. In ancient history, he is represented of a twofold nature, viz. half man and half serpent, to denote his prudence and strength, or to indicate that he introduced the serpent worship into Greece. This Prince divided Attica into twelve districts, and established the court of Areopagus. In his reign the deluge of Deucalion is said to have happened; but, on a review of the circumstances that have been narrated, it appears probable that the floods of Deucalion, and of Ogyges, are only confused accounts of the universal deluge. The prerogative of the Athenian Kings was very limited. Their power and authority were chiefly confined to the command of the army, and almost vanished in the time of peace. Nothing memorable has been recorded concerning the transactions of their reigns. The monarchical form of government subsisted five centuries nearly. The last King who reigned in Athens was Codrus, who sacrificed his life for the good of his country. After his glorious death, the Athenians abolished royalty, declaring Jupiter to be their only Sovereign.

Cecrops.

Deucalion's flood.

The last King.

Magistrates, called Archons, succeeded the Kings of Athens, and were entrusted with the supreme power. This office, at first, was hereditary, and during life. Medon, the eldest son of Codrus, was elected Archon; and from him the twelve succeeding Archons were surnamed Medontidae. They were entrusted with the direction of all matters, civil and ecclesiastical; but their conduct was subjected to the review of the people. An image of royalty too striking to be long tolerated, the Archontic administration was changed into a decennial (B. C. 754); and afterwards (B. C. 684), into an annual magistracy. Nine of the principal men of the city were annually elected to this office. One of these, entitled Archon, was governor in chief. In his name all affairs of importance were transacted; and from him the year received its character. The exercise of power so limited was attended with little satisfaction, and productive of many pernicious effects. Factions were daily formed; dissensions and discords broke out, and raged with violence. Material alterations in the form of government became necessary; but these could be effected only by a legislator. The salutary effects of laws had been long displayed in the regulation of the Spartan commonwealth. As the Athenians were a more enlightened people, they expected greater advantages from a new institution. In the choice of a legislator they pitched upon Draco, a person of approved abilities, but rigid beyond human sufferance. He published his laws in the thirty-ninth Olympiad. Their excessive rigour counteracted the design of them, and paved the way for the most dangerous impunity.

Archons.

Reformation necessary.

Draco.

Solon, the wisest and the best man in Athens, appeared, and (B. C. 594) established excellent rules of justice, order, and discipline. Scarcely had Athens tasted the fruits of these new regulations, when Pisistratus, an opulent citizen, usurped the supreme power (B. C. 560); which he and his posterity exercised during the space of 50 years. The struggles of the Athenians for deliverance from the tyranny of the Pisistratidae have been assigned as one of the causes of the Persian war. The tyrant Hippias, having been expelled from Athens (B. C. 510), fled for protection to Darius, King of Persia, who was at that time meditating the conquest of Greece. Ambition and re-

Solon.

Pisistratus.

Hippias.

Sentiment

War with
Persia.

The Athe-
nians aspire
to be arbi-
ters of
Greece.

They inva-
ded Sicily,

and were
reduced.

sentiment prompted that Monarch to yield to the solicitations of the tyrant, and to commence hostilities against the Grecian powers. The victories of Marathon, Salamis, Plataea, and Eurymedon (B. C. 490, &c.), the honour of which the Athenians claimed, secured their liberty, and led them to aspire to be Sovereigns of the other states, and arbiters of Greece. The jealousy of Sparta was excited, and the fears of their allies, and dependents, were alarmed. War was proclaimed by the rival states; and Greece was involved in greater calamities than any that had been formerly experienced. The unfortunate expedition of the Athenians into Sicily (B. C. 413) first shook the power of these haughty republicans. Dissensions broke out, and raged with violence among them. The form of government was changed; and 400 citizens were elected to regulate the state. Alcibiades was recalled from banishment. He received the command of the fleet, and defeated the Spartans, who soon after (viz. B. C. 404) obtained a signal victory at Oegospotamos. Athens was taken, and plundered, and its fortifications were destroyed. The reduction of the Athenian power terminated the Peloponnesian war.

Thirty ty-
rants.

Greece, however, had only changed her masters; for Sparta, rigid and intolerant, oppressed her subjects and vassals in her turn. Prejudiced in favour of her own form of government, she attempted to abolish democracy, by establishing a government of ten in several states, and by imposing thirty tyrants on Athens, who exercised every species of oppression and cruelty.

Democracy
was resto-
red.

The prosperity of Sparta rendered her absolute, presumptuous, and secure. The dependent states submitted to the yoke with impatience, and groaned for deliverance. Thrasybulus at last arose, expelled the tyrants (B. C. 401), and restored democracy. Conon established the liberty of his country, (B. C. 395), by a complete victory over the Lacedemonian fleet at Cnidus. The Athenian arms were successful by sea and land, at Corinth, Naxos, Corcyra, and Leucas. The Spartans were compelled to submit; and the Grecian states were restored to independency.

The The-
bans.

At this time the Thebans had become the glory and the terror of Greece, and appeared to assert their claim to sovereign power. The exploits of their heroes have been admired in all ages. Epaminondas defeated the Lacedemonians at Leuctra (B. C. 371); but the death of that brave general at Mantinea (B. C. 363), prevented the destruction of Sparta, slackened the zeal of the principal powers of Greece, and rendered them secure. The Athenians, in particular, abandoned themselves to ease and pleasure. Indolence, effeminacy, and corruption, overspread the state.

Philip of
Macedon.

The Athe-
nians never
regained
their liber-
ty;

Meanwhile Philip, King of Macedon, by his policy, activity, and courage, gradually impaired their strength, and at last enslaved them on the plains of Chaeronea, (B. C. 338). After his death the Athenians revolted, but were soon reduced by Alexander, his son and successor, during whose reign they submitted to the Macedonian yoke. The news of his death revived their ancient spirit, and encouraged them to take up arms in defence of the liberty of Greece. Notwithstanding the most vigo-

rous

rous exertions, they were defeated by Antipater, (B. C. 323), who abolished democracy, and restored the Aristocratical government. Succeeding efforts to regain their freedom also proved abortive, until the year B. C. 197, when they were enabled to shake off the yoke by the aid of the Roman power. During the course of many years they enjoyed the shadow of liberty under the Roman protection and favour.

In the Mithridatic war the Athenians espoused the cause of the King of Pontus. Irritated by their opposition, or provoked by their ingratitude, Sylla besieged and took their city, demolished its walls and fortifications, butchered its inhabitants, and reduced it to a state of desolation. This dreadful shock was felt in Athens until the reign of Adrian. While Rome was divided into factions and parties, the Athenians generally declared for the victors, and received their imperious mandates with abject submission. In this fluctuating situation they remained until they were entirely subjected to the Roman power by Vespasian. The Goths took possession of Athens, (A. D. 267, or 268), but were soon compelled to retire. During the reign of Arcadius and Honorius, Alaric, King of Goths, made an incursion into Greece, and laid Athens in ruins. From this period, nothing memorable concerning the Athenian state has been recorded in history. After having frequently changed its masters, it submitted to the power of the Turks about the middle of the fifteenth century; and it remains a province of the Turkish empire.

but were at last subjected to the Roman power.

O F

M A C E D O N.

CARANUS, of the race of the Heraclidae, migrated from Corinth with a small body of adventurers, (B. C. 814), and founded the kingdom of Macedon, which was terminated on the east by the Ægean sea; on the south by Thessaly and Epirus; on the west by the Adriatic or Ionian sea; on the north by the river Strymon and the Scardian mountains. The history of the most ancient Kings of Macedon is very imperfect, and contains little else than a superficial account of some irregular wars carried on against the Illyrians, Thracians, and other neighbouring nations. Formed into an independent state, Macedonia, still rude and barbarous, occasionally took shelter under the protection of Athens, Sparta, or Thebes. This kingdom, in the beginning of no estimation, gradually increased in power and influence, until, in the reign of Philip, it became the umpire of Greece. Alexander, the son and successor of this

The ancient history of Macedon is imperfect.

D d

Monarch,

Philip, Alexander.

Monarch, extended his victorious arms from the Hellespont to the Indies, and gave law to Asia. The history of the reigns of both these Princes is generally known.

The empire of Alexander was divided.

The untimely death of Alexander having prevented him from the nomination of a successor, the Macedonian chiefs divided among themselves the fruits of his victories and conquests. 1. Ptolemy obtained, as his share, Egypt, Lybia, Arabia, Palestine, and Coelosyria. 2. Cassander seized on Macedon and Greece. 3. Lysimachus reigned in Thrace, Bythia, and a few other provinces. 4. Seleucus took possession of the rest of Asia to the river Indus. This division of the empire of Alexander was effected (B. C. 301) soon after the battle of Ipsus.

Macedon became a Roman province.

During the reigns of Cassander's successors, frequent hostilities were carried on between the Macedonians and neighbouring powers. Macedon at last fell a sacrifice to Roman ambition. Philip, the son of Demetrius II. had resolved on the conquest of Greece. Jealous of his increasing power, the Romans entered into a league with the cities that were attacked by him, compelled him to retire, and (B. C. 196) restored liberty to the Grecian states. By this artifice they divided their strength, and at the same time gained their affections. Perseus renewed the war against the Romans, but was overcome by P. Æmilius, (B. C. 168), who reduced the Macedonian kingdom into the form of a Roman province.

O F

S Y R I A.

The extent of Syria.

THIS kingdom being one of the four into which the empire of Alexander the Great was divided, comprehended not only Syria, properly so called, but also those extensive and fertile provinces which constituted the Persian empire. It was bounded on the one side by the Mediterranean, and on the other side by the river Indus.

The founder of the Syrian monarchy.

The founder of the Syrian monarchy was Seleucus Nicanor; after whom the succeeding Kings were styled Seleucidae. The reign of Seleucus was very illustrious. Every where victorious, he became master of all the kingdoms and provinces which Alexander had conquered, the dominions of Ptolemy excepted.

Seleucus

Seleucus was succeeded by his son Antiochus Soter, of whom nothing memorable has been recorded. During this and the three following reigns, the empire was diminished by the encroachments of the Gauls, by the revolt of the Parthians, (B. C. 256), by the conquests of the Kings of Bythia and Pergamus, and by civil dissensions.

Antiochus the Great restored the empire to its former splendour; but he was unsuccessful in war against the Romans. Defeated by Acilius, he was banished beyond Mount Taurus, and did not long survive this disgrace. After his death, the strength and glory of the Syrian empire again declined.

Antiochus.

Harassed by the Arabians and Jews, the Syrians had recourse to Tigranes King of Armenia, whom they chose to be their sovereign. He reigned in tranquillity for the space of twelve years, and was expelled at last by the Romans, who annexed this kingdom to their dominions, (B. C. 65), after it had subsisted about 250 years in the family of Seleucidae.

Tigranes.

Syria became a Roman province.

The government of Syria, while it remained under the direction of the Roman Emperors, was accounted to be one of the highest honours in the empire; the Praefect having almost regal jurisdiction over all the regions on this side the Euphrates, together with a superintendency over Egypt.

In the division of the Roman empire, Syria was ceded to the eastern Emperors, who preserved its splendour undiminished for the space of many years. It fell, at last, (A. D. 636), into the hands of the Saracens, to whom it remained in subjection, until Tangrolipix, or Thogoul-beg, sultan of Persia, having extended his conquests beyond the Euphrates, made himself master of a great part of Syria. The entire reduction of it must be referred to the reign of Azan his successor, and ascribed to the valour of Melech and Ducas, Princes of Aleppo and Damascus, who added to their dominions the rest of Syria, (A. D. 1075), together with part of Cilicia, and some neighbouring provinces of Asia.

Was reduced by the Saracens,

and by other powers.

Haalon the Tartar, having taken Damascus, to which Syria and Palestine had been subjected, put an end to the Turkish government in those provinces. In a short time they were wrested out of the hands of the Tartars by the Mamelukes, who annexed them to the kingdom of Egypt.

Tamerlane, (A. D. 1400), with a prodigious army, invaded Syria, besieged and took Damascus, and put all the inhabitants to the sword. The Mamelukes recovered Syria, and repaired Damascus. Solyman, Emperor of the Turks, took possession of this province, (A. D. 1516), after the battle of Aleppo, in which the Mamelukes were defeated. Syria still remains a province of the Turkish dominions.

O F

P O N T U S.

THIS kingdom, originally a part of Cappadocia, was bounded by the Euxine sea on the north; by Armenia Minor on the south; by Colchis on the east; and by the river Halys on the west. The ancient inhabitants of Pontus are supposed to have descended from Tubal. This country, together with the adjacent provinces, was, in different periods, under the dominion of the Assyrians, Medes, and Persians; the last of whom divided Cappadocia into Satrapies, or governments, and bestowed that division, which was afterwards called Pontus, on one of the ancestors of Mithridates. This regulation was effected in the reign of Darius, the son of Hyftaspes, and has been regarded as the date of the kingdom.

The first King of Pontus mentioned in history is Artabazes, whom Darius advanced to the throne. Nothing is known of him, or of his immediate successors, that deserves to be remembered. In a series of years Pontus became a very powerful state, inasmuch that Mithridates VII. has been reckoned the most formidable Prince that ever reigned in the east. He maintained a most bloody war against the Romans for the space of forty-six years, and gave them more trouble than Pyrrhus, Hannibal, and the powerful Kings of Syria and Macedon, had occasioned. The Romans were victorious, and reduced the kingdom (B. C. 64) to the form of a province. In this situation it remained until the time of David and Alexis Comneni, who being driven from Constantinople by the French and Venetians, (A. D. 1204), under the command of Baldwin Earl of Flanders, settled, the one at Heraclea, and the other at Trebifond. Alexis erected a new empire, which comprehended great part of Pontus; and his successors reigned above 250 years, until Mahomet II. carried David Comnenus, the last Emperor of Trebifond, prisoner to Constantinople, (A. D. 1462), and subjected his empire to the Ottoman Porte. In this abject state Trebifond and all Pontus have ever since remained.

O F

T R O Y.

TROY, a city in Phrygia Minor, was situated on a rising ground near Mount Ida. The foundation of it is supposed to have been laid (B. C. 1480), by Dardanus of Arcadia, who married Teucer, the King's daughter, and succeeded him in the kingdom. This powerful state has been distinguished by various appellations, derived from the names of the reigning Princes. From the resemblance of their names, languages, and customs, some have conjectured that the Teuceri, or Trojans, were a colony from Greece; but it is more probable that they were of Egyptian origin. The government established in Troy was monarchical. A list of its Kings is still on record; but the history of their reigns is imperfect and fabulous. Troy was often besieged and taken, viz. by Ninus the Assyrian; by Hercules and the Argonauts; by the Amazones; by the Grecians under the command of Agamemnon; by Charidemus Orites; and, *lastly*, by Caius Timbria, a questor under Valerius Flaccus in the Mithridatic war. But the two last calamities relate to new Troy, which was built, or enlarged by Alexander the Great, and by Lyfimachus. Some remains of this city are extant; but no vestige of ancient Troy can be traced. The face of that country is entirely changed by inundations and earthquakes.

The founder of Troy.

This city was often besieged.

After the destruction of Troy by the Grecian army, Æneas, having collected the sad remains of his desolated country, is said to have passed, in quest of a more desirable retreat, into Macedonia, thence into Sicily, and afterwards into Italy, where he espoused Lavinia, daughter of King Latinus, whom he succeeded in the kingdom. But it has been observed, that no affinity can be traced between the languages, manners, customs, dress, or even names and religious rites of the Trojans and Romans; a circumstance which renders the story of Æneas's settlement in Italy very suspicious. If we may rely on the testimony of Homer, Æneas and his descendants reigned over the Trojans after the destruction of Troy; but they must have made an inconsiderable figure, since they are not so much as mentioned in history.

Æneas did not pass into Italy.

A few observations may, with propriety, be added concerning the time of Homer. This elegant poet seems to insinuate that he was contemporary to the great-grandchild of Æneas; and if so, he must have flourished about half a century after the Trojan war. The greater part of learned men, however, have referred his existence

The time of Homer.

to a later date. Solinus is of opinion that Homer lived 272 years after the destruction of Troy. Eratosthenes places him a century posterior to that event. Velicius affirms that he flourished 920 years before the Christian aera, and about 120 before Hesiod. Herodotus supposes Homer and Hesiod to have been contemporaries, B. C. 830. Costard attempts to prove that Homer lived in the time of Cyrus, viz. B. C. 558, and that Hesiod flourished 20 years prior to that epoch. But the arguments produced by him in support of his opinion, are so vague, hypothetical, and inconclusive, as not to merit a review (See Philos. Transact. in the year 1754, art. 59). It has been observed, that, from the rising of Arcturus, the time of Hesiod may be ascertained as follows. In the present year, A. D. 1780, the place of Arcturus is $6^{\circ}. 20'. 1''. 32''$; 2780 years ago, *i. e.* B. C. 1000, it was $5^{\circ}. 11'. 11''. 10''$. The sun's place for the 31st of December in that year was $5^{\circ}. 9'. 35''. 26''$; and the place of his apogee was $5^{\circ}. 18'. 26''. 0''$. Hesiod informs us, that, in his time, Arcturus rose achronically, *i. e.* rose when the sun was setting in Bacotia, on the 60th day after the winter solstice, (Op. et dies, L. 2. v. 185). But as the day of the solstice was not then precisely known; as the place of this observation is uncertain; as it is doubtful whether Hesiod meant the star Arcturus, or the constellation Bootes; or whether he spoke of the real or apparent achronical rising; nothing certain can be thence deduced concerning the time of Hesiod.

O F

T Y R E.

TYRE, anciently Sor, a city of Phoenicia, was built by a colony from Sidon, (Is. xxiii. 2. 12.), 240 years before Solomon's temple, according to the computation of Josephus. It was at first situated on the continent, about 200 furlongs southward of Sidon, and afterwards it was removed to an adjacent island. In a short period it surpassed its rival in grandeur and opulence, and became the seat of commerce, and the centre of riches, (Is. xxiii. 3. 8. Ezek. xxvii.). When it was besieged by Salmanazar, (B. C. 715) it resisted the combined fleets of the Assyrians and Phoenicians. The pride and insolence of its inhabitants increased in proportion to their prosperity, and accelerated their ruin. In the reign of Ithobal, Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon made himself master of Tyre, (B. C. 572), after a siege of thirteen years duration. The inhabitants retired to a neighbouring isle, carrying along with them their most valuable effects, and laid the foundation of a new city, which soon became more powerful than the former had ever been. Insular Tyre was taken and demolished

lithed by Alexander the Great, (B. C. 332); and the isle on which it stood was joined to the main land. Once more it arose out of its ashes, and recovered, in some degree, its pristine glory. It became a confederate of Rome, and was honoured with the privileges of a Roman city. It was taken and destroyed by Antigonus, (B. C. 313), rebuilt by the Emperor Adrian, and subjected by the Saracens, A. D. 636. Having groaned under their oppressive yoke for the space of 488 years, it was recovered (A. D. 1124) by the Christians. Saladine undertook the reduction of it, (about A. D. 1190), but failed in the attempt. It was taken, however, and defolated by the Turks, (A. D. 1289). It remains at this time in subjection to the Ottoman Porte, and is known by the name of Sur.

O F

R O M E.

R O M E, destined to be the capital of the world, was founded by Romulus in the year seven hundred and fifty-three before the vulgar Christian æra, according to the computation of Varro. At first, it consisted of a few despicable huts, reared by a gang of robbers. It was peopled by vagabonds, slaves, and criminals; without laws, without magistrates, without women. Order and discipline were introduced, and a species of mixed monarchy was established by Romulus, its first Sovereign. This plan of government was gradually improved, and Rome became formidable to her neighbours. Servius Tullius, the sixth King, deprived the people of their importance, by transferring all the power and authority to the nobility and patricians. During the reigns of the Kings, Italy was divided into small independent states; which, in succession, were annexed to the Roman territories by alliance, or by conquest. But the transactions of those rude ages scarcely merit attention, however splendid the account of them may be in Roman history. The regal power, which became odious in the person of Tarquin, was abrogated on his expulsion, in the year two hundred and forty-four after the building of the city, and five hundred and nine before the Christian æra.

The date of
Rome

Romulus.

The regal
power
abolished

Having recovered their liberty, the people established a republican form of government, and elected annually two magistrates of the senatorial order, whom they distinguished by the honourable title of Consuls. The office of these magistrates was to superintend the ceremonies of religion, to controul the finances, to levy and command the legions, and to preside in assemblies. This dignity was unanimously conferred on Brutus and Collatinus, the assertors of public liberty. Tarquin's efforts to restore monarchy

Republican
form of go-
vernment
established

monarchy proved unsuccessful. To secure themselves against the assaults of every invader, the Romans formed an alliance with the Carthaginians, which subsisted about two hundred and fifty years.

Civil commo-
tions.

All precautions, however, that were used for the preservation of the tranquillity of the state, could not guard the people against the oppression of the nobility. The former soon found that they had only changed their masters, and embraced the shadow of liberty. They murmured; they complained. These complaints were soon followed by menaces and (B. C. 498) acts of rebellion. Peace was restored by the interposition of a Dictator, who was a magistrate elected in the hour of imminent danger, and invested with temporary despotism. The mutinous spirit of the people was checked; but their grievances were not redressed. Again they complained, remonstrated, and rebelled. For the space of several years Rome was the scene of anarchy and sedition. Matters were brought to a crisis (B. C. 494) by the retreat of the soldiers to Mount Aventine. Alarmed by this general revolt, the senate abated their former rigour, eased the burdens of the people, and secured their future interests by the creation of five new magistrates called Tribunes; who were to be annually elected by the people; whose persons were to be sacred; whose business it was to defend the oppressed; to pardon offences; to arraign the enemies of the people; and, when they judged it necessary, to stop, by a single word, the whole machine of government.

Tribunes
were crea-
ted.

The power
of the Tri-
bunes.

The power of the Tribunes soon rose to an unexpected height, and proved the source of perpetual dissensions in Rome. The nobles and patricians had still in view an aristocratical form of government, while the Tribunes aimed at democracy, hoping thereby to increase their own power and influence. The Tribunes prevailed; and Coriolanus, a patrician of austere and inflexible virtue, was (B. C. 491) banished. Encouraged by the success of the Tribunes, Sp. Cassius Viscellinus, an ambitious Patrician, aspired to the supreme power. In order to accomplish his purpose, he flattered the people by proposing the Agrarian law, which afterwards caused the most violent commotions in the state. His ambition and temerity were punished (B. C. 486) by death. From this time perpetual contentions and discords subsisted between the Tribunes and the Patricians. The number of the former was increased from five to ten; and the people procured the election of these magistrates in an assembly convened by tribes.

The Agra-
rian law
proposed.

The num-
ber of the
Tribunes
increased.

A code of
laws was
composed.

Hitherto the Romans had no written laws. While monarchy subsisted, the will of their Kings was instead of a law. On the principles of natural equity, and on ancient usages, the decisions of the Consuls and of the Senate were founded. To supply this defect in government, the Tribunes proposed an establishment of laws; and the Senate assented with reluctance. Commissioners were appointed to bring from Athens the laws of Solon, that such of them might be adopted as suited the present constitution of the Roman republic. Ten persons were chosen out of the Senatorial order to compose a code of laws from those of Greece, and from the ancient usages of Rome. This system was divided into twelve tables, some fragments of which are still to be found

in the history of that early period. Prompted by the ambition and artifices of Appius Claudius, the Decemviri conspired against the public liberty, and bound themselves by an oath to endeavour to make the government perpetual (B. C. 450). The Senators, soldiers, and people, roused by the tyranny of these usurpers, inflicted the punishment which their crimes merited, and restored the Consular and Tribunitian powers. The contest between the Senate and the Tribunes was renewed and prosecuted with mutual rancour. Rome never enjoyed internal tranquility, unless when at war with its neighbours.

The decemviri.

Hitherto the soldiers had served without regular pay, as under the feudal system. To procure the approbation of the people, and to increase their own power, the Senate levied a tax from every citizen (B. C. 406), and established a fund for the maintenance of the army.

A tax for the maintenance of the army.

To terminate civil discords, war against the Veii was declared. After a siege of ten years, their capital, the rival of Rome, was taken by Camillus; and the Veian territories were annexed to the Roman empire (B. C. 396). The glory, and other good effects, of this conquest, were overbalanced by the subsequent fatal catastrophe. The Gauls, under the command of Brennus, invaded Italy, plundered Rome (390), and laid it in ashes. They retired to their own country loaded with spoils. The city was speedily rebuilt; but the sad effects of this calamitous event were long felt. The neighbouring states combined to prevent the Romans from recovering their former power. But neither the united efforts of foreign enemies, nor intestine divisions, could ruin a city destined to be the mistress of the world. The Gauls returned to Italy, but were compelled to retreat with precipitation (B. C. 367). About the same time, a plebeian was raised to the Consulship, and the offices of Pretor and of Edile were created; the one to administer justice, and the other to inspect the temples and public places. Meanwhile hostilities were carried on by the Romans against those provinces who refused to submit, or who attempted to revolt. In the conclusion of a war of 50 years duration, the Samnites, an hardy nation, who inhabited a large tract of Southern Italy, were subdued (B. C. 319) by Papirius Cursor. The Tarrentine war next employed the Roman arms, and terminated in the conquest of Italy (B. C. 272). In this war, Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, distinguished himself against the Romans for the space of six years.

War against the Veii.

The Gauls invaded Italy.

The offices of Pretor and of Edile.

War against the Samnites.

Tarrentine war.

The command of the Continent did not satiate the Roman ambition. The Carthaginian state excited their jealousy; and the aid which it had granted to the Tarrentines was the pretext for commencing hostilities. Sicily was at first the theatre of war, which was afterwards removed into Africa, and thence into Spain and Italy. For some time the event was doubtful; but (B. C. 242) the Carthaginians were constrained to sue for peace, which they obtained on hard and ignominious conditions. They soon repaired their losses, collected a numerous army, and entrusted Hannibal with the supreme command. War was renewed (B. C. 218), and prosecuted with vigour. Hannibal, prudent, enterprising, brave, marched into Italy, defeated the

The Carthaginian war.

The second Punic war. Hannibal.

Romans in several battles, and threatened Rome with instant destruction. The caution of Fabius, the Dictator, averted the impending blow. In the course of this war Massinissa declared in favour of the Romans; and Syphax, King of Numidia, took up arms against them. Scipio, the Roman general who carried the war into Africa, defeated the combined forces of Asdrubal and Syphax in several battles. Carthage trembled. Hannibal was recalled from Italy, and defeated with prodigious havoc (B. C. 202). Peace was concluded between the Romans and Carthaginians in the following year.

War against
Philip;

The Roman ambition now exceeded all limits, and aspired at the conquest of the world. War was proclaimed against Philip King of Macedon, who was defeated by Flaminius in Thessaly, (B. C. 197), and subjected to the payment of tribute. The subjection of Macedon portended the ruin of all the Grecian states.

against
Antiochus;

Antiochus King of Syria, surnamed the Great, was persuaded by Hannibal to declare war against the Romans, (B. C. 192); but, after three years, he was constrained to sue for peace, and to accept of terms the most rigorous. The Asiatic war, in the event, proved fatal to the Romans, whose simple and austere manners were corrupted by the vices which accompanied the luxury of the east.

against
Perseus.

Perseus, the Macedonian Monarch, refusing to submit to the conditions that had been imposed upon his father, was defeated by Paulus Æmilius; and his kingdom, which had subsisted seven centuries, was reduced (167) to the form of a Roman province.

The third
Punic war.

The poison of prosperity is equally fatal to states and to individuals. Rome was undone by victory. Pretexts the most frivolous were assigned as the causes of the third Punic war. The Romans triumphed over the Carthaginians, who had taken up arms against Massinissa, King of Numidia, a friend and ally of Rome; and Carthage, renowned for arts, opulence, and extent of dominion, was utterly demolished (B. C. 146). In the course of the same year, the ruin of Corinth, and of the Grecian states, was effected. Greece became a Roman province under the title of Achaia. Other kingdoms, among which were Numantia, Lusitania, &c. shared the like fate. In the space of one century, the Romans extended their conquests over the three divisions of the Continent. Thrace, Greece, Africa, Syria, and all the kingdoms of Asia Minor, became members of this vast empire.

Corinth and
the Grecian
states were
subdued.

Dissensions
between the
Senate and
the people.

All dissensions between the Senate and the people had been suspended during their victories and triumphs; but the principle which had excited them still subsisted. Having no foreign enemy to contend with, they now turned their arms against themselves. The sentiments of honour and virtue were extinguished. Pride, luxury, and self-interest, succeeded to temperance, severity of life, and public spirit. Tiberius Gracchus beheld the universal corruption with concern, and undertook the reformation of the state. He proposed the revival of the Licinian law, which proved to be

The revival
of the Licin-
ian law.

the

the cause and occasion of civil war in Rome. Caius Gracchus attempted to abolish the Senatorial order, and to establish democracy; but, by the artifice of the Senators, he shared the fate of his brother (B. C. 121). The laws of the Gracchi were abrogated: Senators and Tribunes combined in the oppression of the people. The Numidian war, which commenced B. C. 111, and lasted five years, afforded many instances of the injustice, insolence, and venality of the republic.

The conspiracy of the Gracchi.

The Numidian war.

About this time, (B.C. 105), an immense body of fierce barbarians rushed, like a mighty torrent, from the northern regions of Europe, and threatened all before it with desolation and destruction. Marius alone was able to avert impending ruin. He defeated those barbarians with great slaughter (B.C. 101): But he fought and triumphed merely with a view to gratify his own ambition, which was unbounded. Sylla, an artful and aspiring patrician, jealous of the glory and popularity which Marius had acquired, boldly opposed him. Factions were formed, and preparations were made for the doubtful contest. The effects of domestic animosities were suspended by the social war; the immediate cause of which was, the murder of Drusus the Tribune. When peace was granted to the allies on honourable terms, the contest between Sylla and Marius was renewed (B. C. 88); and the violence of civil war shook the foundations of Rome. Sylla, after having defeated Mithridates, the most powerful and warlike Monarch of the east, prevailed over Marius, but sullied the glory of his victories by many acts of cruelty and barbarity. He assumed the title and power of perpetual Dictator (B. C. 82), and, after massacring many thousands in cold blood, returned to the station of a private citizen.

Invasion of barbarians.

The Social war.

Civil war.

After the death of this unfeeling tyrant, the flame that had been suppressed by the terror of his power, burst out and raged with fury. New factions were daily formed; new plots were hatched; new commotions were excited. Finding that the Romans now could submit tamely to the arbitrary dictates of a tyrant, Sertorius, Spartacus, Cataline, successively conspired against the state. Pompey and Caesar raised themselves to the highest dignities; and neither of them would admit of a rival. The battle of Pharsalia (B. C. 48) decided their fate, and that of the empire. No vestige of a republic remained; the senate was dispossessed of all its power; and Rome henceforward was never without a master.

Cataline conspiracy.

Rome was deprived of its liberty.

In the space of two years Caesar gave law to the known world. His astonishing success accelerated his ruin. His enemies attacked and murdered him, (B. C. 44), at the foot of Pompey's statue. Mark Anthony improved the favourable opportunity, and became master of the commonwealth. Octavius, the adopted son of Caesar, was opposed to Anthony by the senate. This contest terminated in a civil war; during the course of which Octavius and Anthony were reconciled, and were strengthened by Lepidus the consul. These three usurpers divided the empire among themselves. The liberty of Rome was to be found only in the camp of Brutus and Cassius. Anthony and Augustus attacked and defeated these generals on the plains of Philippi. Victorious over the republican party, Augustus differed from his colleagues; and the battle of Actium (B. C. 31) gave him the empire of the world.

The success of Caesar.

The triumvirate.

Augustus became Emperor.

This

This Emperor new modelled the state, flattered the people, and rendered monarchy supportable to republicans. Long peace, an uniform government, and prevailing luxury, introduced a slow poison into the vitals of the empire. The national character was changed. The outward form remained, but the animating spirit and vigour had vanished. All ranks became effeminate; the senate was contemptible; the magistrates without authority or honour; the people oppressed, insolent, and servile. Military discipline was neglected, and a mercenary army was hired to defend the lives and liberties of Romans. These were sad but sure symptoms of approaching ruin. The history of the reigns of the Emperors, and the state of the empire, during this period, are generally known; and that part of it which relates to the decline of the empire has been lately illustrated by the most profound and elegant historian of the present age, (See Gibbon's Hist. of the Decline, &c. of the Roman Emp.)

Causes of
the decline
of the
empire.

Some of the causes, however, to which the decline of the empire has been ascribed, merit attention. The Government established by Augustus, founded on the power of the sword, not on the consent of the Senate and people, degenerated in proportion as the army became corrupted. This prudent Prince had resolved to confine the boundaries of the empire to the limits which Nature seemed to have pointed out, viz. on the west, the Atlantic Ocean; the Rhine and Danube on the north; the Euphrates on the east; and towards the south the sandy deserts of Arabia and Africa. His immediate successors adopted this resolution. Britain and Dacia were the sole accessions to the empire during the first century of the Christian æra. A military spirit was, in some degree, preserved and cherished, when almost every other virtue was extinguished; but the discipline of the legions was greatly corrupted by the ambition, or relaxed by the weakness of the Emperors, who confided in the army, and particularly in the strength and fidelity of the Praetorian guards, which had been formed by Augustus, and were kept up for the protection of the Emperor's person. The soldiers were soon roused to a fatal sense of their own power, and of the impotency of the civil authority. The sudden downfall of Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, taught them to consider the Emperors as the creatures of their will, and the instruments of their license. By an increase of their pay, and by large donations, the Emperors for some time secured their favour. They became at last grossly insolent; they exposed the empire to sale; and they were guilty of every crime. They received a check from Severus (A. D. 193), who broke the Praetorian bands. Having obtained the purple by means of cruelty and bloodshed, this Emperor secured himself in the government, by inculcating the principles of despotism and passive obedience. His will was the law of the empire. The Senate no longer possessed the shadow of authority in the civil or military departments; so that Severus may be considered as the principal author of the decline of the Roman empire. From this period we behold a train of Emperors vicious, or impotent, either wilfully guilty, or unable to assert the dignity of their station. The empire itself gradually decayed, harassed on all sides by powerful invaders, and convulsed by the furious contests of domestic foes. During the reign of Gallienus, thirty pretenders contended for the supreme power, and added all the calamities of civil war to the misfortunes of this devoted empire. The power and influence of the
Emperors

Emperors were likewise diminished by the adoption of several colleagues, and by the division of the empire between the two sons of Theodosius the Great (A. D. 295). Arcadius was proclaimed Emperor of the East, and Honorius Emperor of the West. The western empire contained all Italy, Spain, France, Britain, Germany, Pannonia, and Africa. The eastern empire comprehended Asia the Less, Arabia, Syria, Egypt, Lybia, and the several regions on the Danube. The latter subsisted for many ages; but the former soon became the prey of barbarians.

The empire
was divided.

In the reign of Valentinian, the fierce inhabitants of the vast countries in the north of Europe abandoned their own forests and mountains in quest of new settlements. Under the command of Attila they defeated the Roman armies (A. D. 452), and laid waste the territories of the empire. Another irruption of uncivilized tribes, from unknown regions, soon followed. Villages, cities, provinces, were plundered and destroyed; and the western world was repopled by those rapacious invaders. Africa was seized on by the Vandals; Pannonia by the Huns; Spain by the Goths, Alans, and Suevi; Gaul by the Franks; and Great Britain by the Saxons *. Odoacer conducted the Heruli, Turcilingae, &c. from Prussia (A. D. 476), and penetrated into Italy. Having apprehended Augustulus, he compelled him to lay aside the purple; he assumed the title of King, and fixed his seat at Ravenna. The Heruli were expelled by the Ostrogoths, whose King, Theodoric, erected a new kingdom in Italy (A. D. 493).

Irruption
of the
Huns, &c.

The Lombards had migrated from Scandinavia, and the extremities of the ocean, and had settled in Germany (A. D. 379). In the year 527 they invaded Pannonia; and thence they passed into Italy (A. D. 568), under the command of Albinus, their first Sovereign. Twenty-one Lombard Kings reigned in Italy; the last of whom, Desiderius, was defeated and imprisoned by Charlemagne (A. D. 774), who put an end to the kingdom of the Lombards, after it had subsisted two hundred and six years.

The duration of the eastern empire reached from the year 395 to the year 1453, in which year Constantinople was taken by Mahomet II. In the course of this period it never equalled the ancient Roman empire in power or splendour; and it presented always a spectacle of weakness, folly, superstition, and crimes. It was gradually dismembered and rent in pieces. One part of it was claimed by the Bulgarians. The Saracens conquered Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Cilicia, and other neighbouring countries. Ravaging the rest of the Roman territories in the east, they besieged Constantinople, and became masters of it (A. D. 1453). Ever since it has been the Imperial seat of the Turkish, or Ottoman Emperors.

Duration of
the eastern
empire.

* A Table of the Kings of the Barbarous Nations that settled within the limits of the Roman Empire is annexed.

O F

G E R M A N Y.

Extent of
ancient
Germany.

ANCIENT Germany extended over one third of Europe, and was divided into many independent states. It is difficult to trace the origin of its first inhabitants. They seemed to have had an affinity and resemblance to the Celtes and Gauls, in their religion, laws, customs, and manners. Intestine wars raged with violence when the Romans broke in upon them. By attacking the tribes separately, by fomenting their divisions, and by other artifices, the Roman power prevailed, and reduced Germany to the condition of a province. Those tribes, which had been chiefly exposed to the incursions of the Romans, combined together (A. D. 240), and withstood the assaults of their enemies.

Ravaged
by the nor-
thern na-
tions.

Vast multitudes of fierce barbarians (A. D. 476) issued from the northern regions, overturned the Roman empire, and broke it in pieces. Germany shared the fate of other Roman states, and became the prey of those powerful invaders. The Franks settled in Germany about this period; and a considerable part of it remained long in subjection to Earls and Marquisses of that nation.

Subdued
by Charle-
magne,
who was
succeeded
by Lewis,

Charlemagne subdued Germany, and revived the Imperial dignity. His extensive dominions were divided (A. D. 840) among the three sons of Lewis le Debonnaire. Lotharius was proclaimed Emperor, Lewis King of Germany, and Charles King of France. Though Germany had been separated from France, and erected into an independent kingdom, yet it was governed by Princes of the race of Charlemagne during the reign of several successive Emperors. Lewis III. the son of Arnulph, and the last of this family, died (A. D. 911) without male issue.

Conrad,
Henry,
Otho I.

The states of Germany were divided, at this time, into two classes. The one comprehended eastern France, Bavaria, Swabia, and Franconia; and the other included Saxony. Both of these agreed in the election of Conrad, Duke of Franconia, and cousin of Lewis. He was succeeded by Henry l'Oisleur, who re-established the affairs of Germany. His son Otho I. triumphed over many rivals, subjected Danemark and Bohemia to tribute, and became the greatest Prince of his age. Having deposed Paderger, he united the kingdom of Italy (A. D. 962) to the empire of Germany; and he procured a decree from the clergy, that he and his successors should have the power

power of nominating the Pontiff, and of granting investitures to Bishops. Nothing of importance happened during the reigns of several succeeding Emperors.

Henry IV. having been accused by his subjects of Simony, and of other crimes, was summoned to appear before Gregory VII. The formidable sentence of excommunication was pronounced against him; and his subjects withdrew their allegiance. Alarmed and astonished, he undertook a journey to Italy in the midst of winter; he approached the haughty Pontiff as a suppliant; and, with difficulty, he obtained forgiveness. Henry V. surrendered up the right of investiture (A. D. 1122), to the disgrace of the Imperial dignity.

Under the house of Swabia, the authority and influence of the Prince were somewhat increased. Frederick Barbarossa extended the prerogative; and Henry VI. copied his example. The power which these Emperors had acquired was lost by Frederick II. the last assertor of the privileges of the empire, in opposition to the pretensions of the Popes. In the course of this period, the factions of the Guelphs and Gibellines convulsed the kingdom of Italy; the former declaring for the Pope, and the latter for the Emperor. Succeeding Emperors had frequent contests with the Popes, who denounced anathemas on the most trivial occasions, and soon brought this engine of power into contempt.

After the demise of Conrad, the successor of Frederick, the electors assembled in order to choose an Emperor; but they could not agree. An interreign of several years commenced A. D. 1254. The double election, viz. of Richard Duke of Cornwall, and Alfonso King of Castile, produced no good effect; for Richard was unable to defray the necessary expence of the imperial dignity, and Alfonso was too much engaged in war against the Moors to establish himself on the throne. Confusion and anarchy prevailed for the space of seventeen years. The laws were violated, and every crime was perpetrated with impunity. Many German Princes increased their own power; and many Italian states detached themselves from the empire. For the security of commerce, the famous Hanseatic league was formed, which soon became formidable to the greatest Monarchs.

After the accession of Rodolph I. of Habsbourg, the fiercest contests were carried on for many years, by those families that aspired to the supreme power. The quarrel of the Emperors with the Popes was likewise prosecuted with rigour. Benedict XII. having refused absolution to Lewis V. the diets of Rentz and Frankfort established the pragmatic sanction (A. D. 1338), and declared, that the majority of suffrages of the electoral college should confer the empire without the consent of the holy see; that the Pope had no superiority over the Emperor of Germany; nor any right to approve of, or to reject elections.

The short reign of Albert II. may be considered as the epoch of the grandeur of the house of Austria; for, in the space of one year (A. D. 1438), this Emperor received three crowns, viz. those of Hungary, of the Empire, and of Bohemia.

Art of
printing.

In the succeeding reign, John Guttenberg, of Mentz invented the art of printing, which has greatly accelerated the progress of science.

Maximilian I.

Maximilian I. by his marriage with Mary the daughter of Charles Duke of Burgundy, annexed the Netherlands to the house of Austria, and re-established the peace of the empire.

Philip.

Philip, his son and successor, espoused Jean the daughter of Ferdinand King of Aragon, and of Isabella Queen of Castile, and by this connection he brought the crown of Spain into the house of Austria (A. D. 1496).

Charles V.

The reign of Charles V. abounds in great and important events. The history of it has been lately composed by a judicious and elegant writer (See Robertson's Hist. of the reign of Char. V.). During this reign the reformation took its rise, and produced a surprising change of affairs in Germany.

Nothing of great importance occurs in the reigns of several succeeding Emperors. Violent commotions only were excited by the Protestants in Bohemia (A. D. 1618). A war of thirty years duration soon followed; the flames of which broke out in that kingdom, and desolated the empire.

Leopold.

Many of the Hungarians rebelled against Leopold, and put themselves under the protection of Mahomet IV. who proclaimed war against the house of Austria. In the beginning they were irresistible; and Vienna was besieged; but, by the aid of Sobieski, King of Poland, the siege was raised (A. D. 1683), and the Turks retreated with precipitation. By the peace of Carlowitz (A. D. 1698-9), Transylvania was ceded to the Emperor, and the power of the Turks was considerably diminished. War was carried on against the French by the Spanish succession, during this and the following reigns; but all differences were accommodated by the treaties of Utrecht (A. D. 1713), and of Rastad (A. D. 1714).

Charles VI.

Charles VI. having died without issue, the house of Austria was extinguished, after it had governed Germany upwards of three centuries.

The form
of election.

To conclude this article; the empire, which had been hereditary under the race of Charlemagne, afterwards became elective; but the form of election, the number and quality of the electors, were not always the same. In the beginning, all the princes, nobility, and deputies of cities, enjoyed the privilege of voting. In the reign of Henry V. the chief officers of the empire altered the mode of election in their own favour. In the year 1239, when Frederic II. was excommunicated, the number of electors was reduced to seven. The particular rules to be observed in elections were recorded in the golden bull. One elector was added in the year 1649, and another in 1692.

O F

P O L A N D.

POLAND, anciently called Sarmatia, is bounded on the north by the Baltic sea, Livonia, and Prussia; on the south by Tartary, Walachia, Transylvania, and Hungary; on the east by Tartary and Russia; and on the west by Germany. The original inhabitants of this country are unknown. Lech is supposed to have migrated from the Cimmerian Bosphorus, and to have subdued it in the year of the Christian aera five hundred and fifty. His descendants kept possession of it, under the title of Dukes, during the space of two centuries. All that is recorded concerning them, in history, is fabulous. This family was succeeded by twelve Palatins or Woywoods, who divided the kingdom into the same number of provinces, and established an aristocratical form of government. Diffensions soon arose. The people, unable to bear the oppression of these petty sovereigns, asserted their rights (A. D. 700), and gave the supreme command to Cracus. This Dynasty of Princes was extinguished about the commencement of the ninth century; and Poland again experienced all the calamities of civil war. Struck with the horrors of the scene, and apprehensive of the ruin of the state, the people assembled at Cruswitz (A. D. 842), and raised Piaslus, an obscure citizen, to the ducal dignity. By his singular prudence he re-established tranquillity and good order. Nothing of importance has been recorded of his successors for the space of one hundred and fifty years.

The original inhabitants subdued by Lech.

His successors styled Dukes

The government Woywoods.

Cracus.

Piaslus.

The title of Duke was retained, until Boleslaus, the fifth in succession from Piaslus, assumed the more honourable appellation of King in the beginning of the eleventh century. Intestine commotions were frequent in this period. The Dynasty of Piasls ended with Casimir III. (A. D. 1370), after having subsisted five hundred and twenty-eight years.

Lewis, nephew of Casimir, and King of Hungary, succeeded to the throne of Poland. Jealous of a foreign Prince, the diet restricted his authority, by the insertion of a variety of articles in the *pacta conventa*, which constitute the basis of the form of government in this kingdom, such as it has subsisted to the present time.

Lewis.

The *Pacta Conventa*.

The third race of Polish sovereigns began to reign (A. D. 1384), when Jagello, or Uladisslaus V. Duke of Lithuania, ascended the throne, and annexed that duchy to

the crown of Poland. During the reign of this family, frequent wars were carried on against the Russians, Tartars, and Teutonic knights.

Henry of
Anjou.

After the death of Sigismund, the last of the Jagellons, many candidates for the crown appeared. Henry of Anjou, brother of Charles IX. of France, was elected and crowned (A. D. 1574). The peace of the kingdom was frequently interrupted by civil dissensions, and by the intrigues of neighbouring Princes. Many bloody wars were conducted against the Swedes, Russians, Turks, &c.

Frederick
Augustus.

During the interval between the death of Sobieski and the accession of Frederick Augustus, Elector of Saxony, the most violent convulsions distracted the state. Augustus experienced the greatest reverses of fortune, and was at last compelled by Charles XII. of Sweden to resign the crown in favour of Stanislaus (A. D. 1705). Peter, Czar of Russia, chastised the arrogance of Charles, and invited Augustus to re-ascend the throne. Stanislaus retired.

A Piast
elected.

After the death of Frederick Augustus III. (A. D. 1763), the elector of Saxony demanded the crown; but the Czarina and the King of Prussia had determined to advance a Piast to the throne. Many tumultuous diets were held. By the influence of Russia, Count Poniatowski was proclaimed King of Poland (A. D. 1764).

The Polish
government an a-
ristocracy.

The Polish government differs little from an aristocracy; hence Poland has been called both a kingdom and a commonwealth. The supreme power is found chiefly among the nobility; so that the King possesses little more than the title. But as this power, however formidable in appearance, is in so many hands, the neighbouring states have nothing to fear from the exercise of it.

O F

P R U S S I A.

Prussia sub-
dued by the
Teutonic
knights;

PRUSSIA, though the most recent and limited, is not the most inconsiderable kingdom of Europe. It was anciently inhabited by a race descended from the Sclavonians, a bold and warlike people. On the expulsion of the Christians from the Holy Land by Saladine, the knights of the Teutonic order returned to Europe, and obtained grants of settlements in Italy, Germany, Hungary, &c. Encouraged by the Emperor, they undertook the conquest of Prussia (A. D. 1227), on the pretext of converting

converting the inhabitants to the Christian faith. In the space of a few years they subdued the greatest part of the country, together with some neighbouring provinces.

War was long carried on between them and the Lithuanians, Poles, &c. In the event, their enemies prevailed, and greatly abridged their power. Their subjects, oppressed beyond human tolerance, rose up in rebellion, and implored the aid of Casimir IV. King of Poland. Perceiving this to be a favourable opportunity, he invaded Prussia (A. D. 1454), and, after a bloody war of twelve years duration, he compelled the knights to submission on the most ignominious terms. Prussia was divided into two parts; one of which was subjected to Poland, and the other was permitted to remain in the hands of the knights, who took an oath of fidelity. Frequent attempts were made afterwards, without success, to shake off the vassalage of Poland.

their power
abridged.

Albert, Margrave of Brandenburg, nephew of Sigismund, was elected Grand-master of the Teutonic order (A. D. 1510). Refusing to pay homage to the King of Poland, and unable to resist his superior power, he laid aside the habit of his order, became a convert to the faith of Luther, entered into a negotiation with his uncle, and received from him the investiture of the province (A. D. 1525). Thus ended the sovereignty of the Teutonic order in Prussia, after it had subsisted three centuries.

Albert.

Brandenburg remained long in subjection to Poland; and the investiture of Prussia was granted by the Polish Kings to each succeeding Margrave.

Frederick-William, having concluded a treaty with the King of Poland, was acknowledged to be Sovereign of Ducal Prussia by an assembly of the states at Konigsberg (A. D. 1663). By the treaty of Vienna the Emperor confirmed this title; and Frederick, the son of Frederick-William, was proclaimed King of Prussia (Jan. 18. 1701).

Frederick-
William.

He was succeeded by his son, who performed the greatest services to his country, and prepared the materials of the future grandeur of the present Sovereign, Frederick II. who began his reign on the 31st of May 1740, at the age of 28.

Frederick, soon after his accession, had an opportunity of manifesting those great military talents which afterwards enabled him to act so conspicuous a part on the theatre of Europe. Notwithstanding the securities with which the pragmatic sanction was fortified, on the death of Charles VI. a number of claimants started up to the different dominions of the house of Austria. Among others, the King of Prussia revived some obsolete claims to Silesia; but, instead of supporting them by memorials or manifestos, he suddenly entered that rich province at the head of 30,000 men. Enraged by the unprovoked hostilities of this insolent invader, the Austrians opposed him in the field, and gave him battle at Molwitz (April 4. 1741). Here, however, they were defeated, and victory declared in favour of the Prussians.

In consequence of this success, France and other powers combined with Prussia against Maria Theresa, and reduced her to the lowest extremities of distress. While the Elector of Bavaria, at the head of the army of France, conquered Bohemia, got himself crowned at Prague, and invested with the imperial dignity at Francfort, Frederick gained a decisive victory over her army at Czaſlaw (May 6. 1742). A negotiation for peace was the consequence of this victory. Frederick, betrayed, as he had reason to believe, by his allies, was not averse to secure by treaties the extensive accession of territory which he had acquired, and of which, perhaps, one unsuccessful campaign might have deprived him; and the Queen of Hungary wisely judged, that the sacrifice of that part of her dominions of which this enterprising Monarch was now in possession, was the only probable means of securing to her the rest, and of avenging herself on her enemies. She accordingly ceded to the King of Prussia Silesia and Glatz, by the treaty of Breslaw, concluded on the 11th of June, and confirmed by the concurrence of other powers.

Whatever opinion we may entertain of the justice or generosity of Frederick's proceedings during the course of this fluctuating war, we are presented on every occasion with the most shining proofs of his abilities, and perceive success almost universally attending that party which his interest or ambition engaged him to join. Maria Theresa, from the moment of her treaty with Prussia, proceeded with uninterrupted success. The French were routed in every contest, driven from every station, and at last inclosed within the walls of Prague; and the Elector of Bavaria, stripped even of his hereditary dominions, was obliged, a wretched fugitive, to take refuge in a neutral town, where the vain title of Emperor was his only consolation.

Frederick, however, began now to be alarmed by the success of Maria Theresa; and governing himself, as usual, by circumstances, he entered into a treaty with the Emperor and the King of France (May 1744). In consequence of this treaty, at a time when the army of Prince Charles of Lorraine was lodged in the heart of France, and Lewis began to tremble for the safety of his own dominions, Frederick poured an immense army into Bohemia, took Prague, and made the garrison prisoners of war (September); and, elated by his success, even talked of entering Austria, and besieging Vienna. Wherever he advanced, he seemed invincible. But the face of affairs was soon changed. Prince Charles of Lorraine repassed the Rhine, and marched with rapidity to Bohemia. From the moment of his approach, the courage of the King of Prussia seemed to have forsaken him: He abandoned all his conquests with the same rapidity with which he had acquired them, and fled with precipitation to Silesia, without striking a blow. The death of the Emperor Charles VII. (1745) afforded Frederick a pretext for terminating hostilities; but the Austrians now disdained to treat with a Prince whom they expected entirely to conquer, and left him no alternative but war. That nothing might interfere with their designs against him, they formed a treaty with Bavaria.

But

But scarcely had this measure been adopted when the face of affairs was once more changed; and the revolutions of war shewed the folly of that presumption which is founded on partial victories. A few days after the battle of Fontenoy, Frederick gained a complete victory over the combined army of Austrians and Saxons at Friedberg in Silesia (June 4. 1745). After obtaining other advantages in Bohemia, he suddenly invaded Saxony, defeated the Austrians and Saxons at the gates of Dresden, and entered that city in triumph (Dec. 18). Here he thought it prudent to secure his conquests by a peace; and the situation of his affairs entitled him to dictate the terms of it to his enemies. A treaty was accordingly signed at Dresden on the 25th of December, by him and the Elector of Saxony and Queen of Hungary, by which Silesia was again secured to him, and the only concession which he was required to make in return, was the acknowledgement of Francis of Lorraine as Emperor.

Having concluded this honourable peace, Frederick retired to Berlin, and amused himself, after the fatigues of war, with exercising those talents for literature and philosophy, which would have rendered him an object of respect and attention, even if he had been destined to appear in the vale of private life.

His next public appearance on the theatre of Europe was at the commencement of the war between France and England (1756). He concluded a treaty of alliance with England, which alarmed and astonished both France and Austria, and extinguished that virulent animosity which had subsisted between these rival powers for more than two centuries. They concluded a treaty at Versailles (May 1. 1756); and this formidable combination against the *heir of the Marquisses of Brandenburg* was strengthened by the accession of Russia, Sweden, and a great part of the Empire. To such a powerful combination Frederick appeared an easy prey; but he possessed resources in his own courage, ability, and enterprise, which enabled him to cope with all his enemies, and to extricate himself with honour from all his difficulties.

To avert the designs which were formed for his destruction, he led an army of 60,000 men into Saxony; and afterwards penetrating into Bohemia, obtained a decisive victory over the Austrians at Lowositz (Dec. 1.). In consequence of this event, the King of Poland was obliged to abandon all his German dominions.

The same success continued, in the beginning of next campaign, to accompany the arms of Frederick. He gained a complete victory over the Austrian army in the neighbourhood of Prague (May 6. 1757), and afterwards invested that city, in which 40,000 Austrians had taken refuge. The place had only a few days provisions; a whole army was on the point of surrendering prisoners of war; the capital of Bohemia was on the eve of capitulating, and the ruin of the Empress's affairs seemed unavoidable, when the appearance of the Marshal Daun turned the fortune of the war. This wise general collected the scattered Austrians, and defeated the Prussians at Colin (June 18.), in a battle which nothing but the presumption arising from success could have engaged Frederick to offer him. The vanquished Monarch was obli-

ged to leave the field of battle with the loss of 12,000 men; to raise the siege of Prague, to evacuate Bohemia, and to take refuge in Saxony. On this occasion, the courage and magnanimity of Frederick appeared more deserving of admiration than even in the moment of victory. 'I have no reason to complain,' he said, 'of the 'bravery of my troops, or the inexperience of my officers; I have committed the 'fault myself, and I hope to repair it.'

This unfortunate event was succeeded by a train of calamities, which seemed to render the ruin of the King of Prussia inevitable. An army of Russians ravaged Ducal Prussia; a body of Austrians entered Silesia; 22,000 Swedes pierced into Prussian Pomerania; and all hopes of assistance from his allies were disappointed by the convention of Closter-Seven.

In this desperate situation, when he had less reason to think of conquering than of dying with honour, his courage and ability enabled him to open a way to victory through the dangers that surrounded him, and to strike terror into the formidable enemies that opposed him. He gained a complete victory (Nov. 5.) at Rosbach, over an army of French and Imperialists, twice as numerous as his own; and, soon after, having heard of the overthrow of the Prince of Bevern at Breslaw, he marched with rapidity to that quarter, and defeated the Austrians in a great and decisive action at Lissa (Dec. 5.), which was followed by the recovery of all Silesia. His successes, after these events, were as rapid as his former misfortunes. The Swedes and Russians abandoned his dominions; the Hanoverians resumed their arms; and the French were reduced and exhausted without striking a blow.

That rapid and alternate succession of good and bad fortune which we have already observed in the life of this extraordinary man, was still more conspicuous in the latter years of the war. In 1758, he took Schweidnitz (April 3.), and soon after marching into Moravia, laid siege to Olmutz. The masterly manoeuvres of Marshal Daun rendered this attempt unsuccessful. Here, however, the resources of Frederick did not forsake him. By a retreat, which did as much honour to his military talents as the most decisive victory, he carried off his army (July 1.) without any loss, and conducted it by rapid marches into Silesia. In 56 days he overtook the Russian army at Zorndorf, and defeated them with great slaughter (Aug. 21.). He then marched into Saxony, joined Prince Henry (Sept. 11.), and obliged the Austrians to abandon all the advantages which they had gained in Lower Lusatia.

The career of his success, however, was soon interrupted. He was surprised (October 14.) at Hohenkirchen by Marshal Daun, his army defeated, and his camp taken. Next year (1759) his army, under General Wedel, was defeated by the Russians at Zulichaw (July 23.). To repair this calamity, Frederick formed a junction with the remains of the conquered army at Muhlrose, and gave battle to the Russians and Austrians (August 12.), but was again defeated with great slaughter, and obliged to fly. The miseries of this campaign were completed by the capture of the whole

whole army under General Finck, in the defiles of Maxen, by Marshal Daun (Nov. 26.), and by the loss of the battle of Meissen (Dec. 26.).

The same bad fortune continued to pursue Frederick through the two succeeding campaigns. The whole army of General Fouquet was destroyed by Laudohn at Landshut (June 23. 1760). Glatz was immediately taken by the Austrians. The resources and resolution of this great Monarch, in the midst of these calamities, struck all Europe with astonishment. Eluding the vigilance of Marshal Daun, he marched into Silesia, and, suddenly returning, appeared before the Gates of Dresden (July 13.), but was obliged to raise the siege. Then marching rapidly from Saxony, he defeated Laudohn at Legnitz (August 15.), while the army which he left in Saxony, under General Hulsön, gained an advantage over the Imperialists at Torgaw (August 20.).

But, in the present desperate state of his fortune, these partial advantages were of little avail. The Russians and Austrians entered Brandenburg, and seized upon Berlin (October 9.); drove the Prussians entirely out of Saxony (October 15.), and reduced Frederick to the necessity of committing his whole fortune to the event of a single battle. Driven by despair, he gave battle to Marshal Daun at Torgaw (Nov. 5), and gained a complete victory. This success, however, was but a slight interruption to his calamities. Schweidnitz was taken by Laudohn by a coup de main (Oct. 1. 1761); Colberg surrendered to the Russians (Dec. 16.); and Frederick took up the language of Francis I. “ We have lost all except our honour.”

Such was the state of affairs in the year 1762, when the death of the Czarina, and the consequent defection of Russia from the confederacy, once more rendered Frederick triumphant. He compelled the Imperialists to evacuate Dippoldswalda (May 12).; took Schweidnitz, and made the garrison prisoners of war (October 9.); gained a decisive victory over the Austrians at Frayberg (October 29.); ravaged the Empire without opposition, and even struck terror into Ratisbon itself. In consequence of these successes, and of the peace between France and England, a treaty was signed at Hubertsburg (Feb. 15. 1763), between the King of Prussia and the Empress Queen, by which he was secured in the possession of Silesia, and of all his dominions. In the following year (April 15.) he concluded a treaty of alliance with Russia.

Such are the outlines of some part of the public life of this extraordinary personage, who supported, for above twenty years, a successful war against the greatest part of Europe; who exceeded in his escapes, his enterprises, and his conquests, the most splendid exploits of ancient heroes; who, disdaining the trammels of ministerial servitude, has uniformly conducted the affairs of his state, as he directed the tide of battle, by his own abilities; and who, not contented with establishing, in his own example, a standard of military conduct, and with giving a new form to the system of military operations, has improved, by his genius, the arts of peace as well as of war, and raised himself to an elevated rank among poets, legislators, and philosophers, as well as among heroes.

O F

H U N G A R Y.

This kingdom comprehends part of ancient Pannonia, Dacia, and the country of Jazyges. It is bounded on the south by the river Drave, which separates it from Slavonia; on the north by the Carpathian mountains; on the east by Transylvania and Walachia; and on the west by Austria and Moravia.

Hungary
subdued by
the Huns,
&c.

The Oni-
gours set-
tled in it.

The Huns subdued this country about the middle of the third century; but they were constrained to retire at the approach of the Goths, after the death of Attila. The Goths were expelled by the Lombards, who fled before the Avari, and passed into Italy. The Avari were almost eradicated by Pepin King of Italy (A. D. 799), and the Sclavi were planted in their stead. These new inhabitants remained in subjection to the descendants of Charlemagne until the conclusion of the ninth century, when an unknown people migrated from the banks of the Volga, and settled in this part of Pannonia, which they distinguished by the name of Hungary. The leader of the Onigours, for so these hostile tribes were called, was Almon, a descendant of Attila. The fruits of his victories were enjoyed by his grandson Zulton (A. D. 907), whose armies ravaged Germany, Italy, and France. Toxun, his son and successor, was a mild and pacific Prince. He cultivated the arts of trade and commerce, and encouraged the intercourse of strangers, by whose means his son Geisa was persuaded to embrace the Christian religion. Stephen, the son of Geisa, was advanced to the throne, A. D. 997. In his reign the form of government in Hungary was established. As the crown was elective, the contests and cabals of rival competitors frequently proved the occasion of civil commotions and insurrections. War, too, was incessantly carried on, with various success, against the Germans, Russians, Tartars, and other neighbouring nations. The limits of the Hungarian territories were, in different periods, extended by the ambition and valour of their sovereigns, and contracted by the encroachments of foreign powers. To enumerate the circumstances of those transactions is not the province of a chronologer. The various revolutions that have happened in Hungary, from the first invasion of the Huns to the present times, are pointed out and illustrated by M. de Sacy in his general history of this kingdom. As it has been governed by Princes of the house of Austria from A. D. 1526, when Ferdinand I. began to reign, the transactions of it from this epoch have been interwoven with those of the empire.

O F

O F

R U S S I A.

R U S S I A, or Muscovy, a part of Scythia and Sarmatia, was anciently inhabited by many independent tribes, viz. the Sclavi, Merani, Krivitz, &c. all of whom were called Ruffians, *i. e.* a divided or dispersed people. The history of these tribes abounds in conjecture and fable. Oppressed by the Khofares, who inhabited the coasts of the Black Sea, the Ruffians (A. D. 861) implored the aid of the Vareges, a numerous and powerful tribe on the confines of the Baltic. Rurick penetrated into Ruffia with a great army, re-established peace, acquired the supreme dominion, and united the several provinces of the empire. The family of Rurick were styled Grand Dukes of Kiow, from the province in which they resided.

The first
Dynasty
of Princes
in Ruffia.

The second Dynasty consisted of Grand Dukes of Wladimire, so called from the dutchy of this name, and began to reign A. D. 1157. During the reign of this family, the Tartars invaded Ruffia (A. D. 1236), subjected it to the payment of tribute, and assumed the power of appointing the chief magistrate. In this situation Ruffia remained during the space of two centuries. The family of Wladimire was superseded (A. D. 1295), and the Dukes of Muscow were promoted to the supreme dignity.

The second
Dynasty.
Invasion of
the Tartars.

Jwan Bafilowitz, or John III. the son of Bafil, freed his country from the yoke of the Tartars (A. D. 1486), and extended his conquests to the Caspian Sea. The reign of this Prince is the epoch of the grandeur of the Russian empire.

John III.

John IV. his grandson, assumed the title of Czar or King (A. D. 1534), annexed Casan and Astracan to his dominions, composed a code of laws, and practised every species of cruelty upon his own subjects. He was succeeded by a race of weak despotic Princes, in the course of whose reigns the kingdom was torn in pieces by civil wars, and became the prey of the Poles and the Swedes.

John IV

Michael, a descendant of John IV. was the first Prince of the house of Romanzow, and began to reign A. D. 1613. He defeated the hostile attempts of the Poles and the Swedes, and asserted the independency of Ruffia.

Michael

Peter the
Great.

This empire, the seat of ignorance and barbarity, scarcely merited a place in the history of Europe until the reign of Peter the Great. Under the wise government of this Prince the whole face of things was changed, and Russia was raised to the highest pitch of strength and glory. He instructed, reformed, and polished his subjects; introduced laws, institutions, and military discipline; applied himself with assiduity to the cultivation of commerce, arts, and sciences; and made such acquisitions of dominion, that he deserves to be called the great founder of the Russian empire.

Notwithstanding the revolutions that have happened since the death of Peter, the aggrandisement of Russia has uniformly employed the talents and abilities of his successors. The extent of this empire, at present, is greater far than in any former period. It is bounded on the north by the Frozen Sea; on the south by Poland, Tartary, and other unknown regions in Asia; on the west by Sweden and the Baltic; and on the east by Kamtschatka and the Eastern Ocean.

O F

B U L G A R I A.

THE Bulgarians anciently inhabited the plains of Sarmatia that extended along the banks of the Volga. Thence they migrated, about the middle of the seventh century of the Christian æra, in quest of new settlements. A large body of them passed the Danube, and took possession of the country adjacent to the western coast of the Euxine Sea. Several attempts were made by the Romans to dispossess and extirpate them: But they defended themselves with equal resolution and success. Constantine III. being defeated and intimidated, concluded an ignominious peace with them (A. D. 678), and purchased their friendship by the payment of an annual tribute. Justinian II. refused to comply with these dishonourable terms, and invaded their territories (A. D. 687); but he was defeated, and constrained to renew the treaty. War was carried on, almost without interruption, between them and the eastern Emperors, during the course of several centuries. After a long and doubtful struggle, the Romans prevailed; and the Emperor Basil reduced Bulgaria to the form of a province (A. D. 1019). From this time the Bulgarians remained in subjection, and were governed by Roman Dukes, until the reign of Isaac Angelus, when they revolted (A. D. 1186).

The history of Bulgaria, in the subsequent period, scarcely merits attention. Stephen IV. King of Hungary, having defeated the Bulgarians, obliged them to acknowledge

knowledge him as their Sovereign. His successors were styled Kings of Hungary and Bulgaria; and this title was transmitted, together with the kingdom of Hungary, to the house of Austria.

By the aid of the eastern Emperors they threw off the Hungarian yoke; and, in return, they assisted their ally in an attempt to recover Adrianople (A. D. 1369). Provoked by this combination, Amurath invaded their country; and Bajazet, his successor, completed the conquest of it (A. D. 1396). It still remains a province of the Ottoman empire.

O F

S W E D E N.

S W E D E N, a part of Scandinavia, is bounded by the Baltic on the south; by Norwegian Lapland on the north; by Muscovy on the east; and on the west by the mountains of Norway. Some historians have reckoned this kingdom to be one of the most ancient in Europe. That it was peopled in a very early period, is highly probable; but no authentic annals of this period now exist. The first part of the Swedish history consists of a detail of unconnected facts, together with strange accounts of giants and magicians, surprising feats of strength and agility, and shocking recitals of cruel and barbarous deeds. All of these have been rejected by recent historians, who have written for the instruction and improvement, as well as for the entertainment, of mankind.

Boundaries
of Sweden

The first
period of
the Swedish
history is
fabulous.

It would seem that, for the space of many centuries after the settlement of the first colony in the northern regions of Europe, small independent states were formed, which were governed by their respective Lords or Sovereigns; and that many of the heads of these tribes, whose names have been transmitted to us, were contemporaries.

There is no fixed epoch in the history of this kingdom previous to the middle of the ninth, or, as Vertot and others affirm, the middle of the twelfth century. All that is antecedent to this epoch is obscurity or fable. A list of eleven Kings, who reigned in succession from Magog, the great-grandson of Noah, has been produced; but no dates are affixed to their reigns. The names of fourteen Kings, and the dates of their reigns, have been given; the first of whom, it is pretended, began to reign about nine centuries before the commencement of the Christian aera. From A. D. 10, to A. D. 500, the

the names, together with some transactions, of thirty-five Kings have been recorded. From A. D. 500, to A. D. 848, the names of a few Kings have been transmitted to us. On the whole, we may consider that part of the history of Sweden that precedes the middle of the ninth century to be fabulous, or, at least, unworthy of a particular review. The chronology of this kingdom is even, in some degree, uncertain until the reign of Eric IX. (A. D. 1150), who compelled the Finlanders to receive the Christian faith, and ordered the ancient laws and constitutions to be collected into one volume, under the title of Eric's laws.

The crown
was at first
elective.

During the course of many centuries, the crown of Sweden was elective. The King, chosen by the suffrages of the people, was permitted to reign whilst he maintained their liberties and privileges; but he was deposed as soon as he attempted to extend the prerogative beyond the limits that were prescribed. Impatient of restraint, the Kings often aspired to absolute dominion; but their ambitious attempts were as often frustrated by the nobility and clergy, who watched their motions with a jealous eye. In the middle of the fourteenth century, a vigorous effort was made by Magnus to render himself absolute. The Kings of Denmark and of Norway united in the same design. The Swedes, tenacious of their liberty, exerted themselves in the defence of it; and, aided by foreign power, they prevailed. Magnus was expelled; and his nephew, Albert, Duke of Mecklenburgh, was advanced to the throne (A. D. 1365). This imprudent Prince, having adopted the maxims of his predecessors, attempted to abridge the power of the nobility and the clergy; but he failed in the attempt. Detested by all ranks, he was deprived of the crown, and Margaret of Denmark was elected Queen of Sweden (A. D. 1394). The form of government in the three kingdoms being nearly the same, favoured the scheme he meditated, of uniting them into one monarchy. The union of Calmar was ratified A. D. 1397. This union proved the source of those wars which raged in Sweden and Denmark upwards of a century. Contests between the King and the Nobility, during this period, arose to an alarming height. Powerful factions were formed: Civil commotions were excited: Ambitious Sovereigns grasped at absolute power: Haughty and turbulent nobles aimed at independence: A fierce, seditious commonality, without union or order, obstinately resolved to defend privileges and customs incompatible with any regular government. The very name of King at last became odious; and Steensure, who was entrusted with the management of the state, assumed the title of Administrator.

The union
of Calmar.

Dissensions
between the
King and
the nobili-
ty.

During the administration of Steensure and his successors, the nobility and clergy were divided into two classes; the one of which was composed of the advocates for royalty, and the other of its opposers. Such was the distracted state of Sweden about the commencement of the sixteenth century.

The election of Steensure II. (A. D. 1513) was opposed by Eric Trolle, who was patronized by the clergy. Upon the promotion of the former, Gustavus, the son of Eric, was nominated archbishop of Upsal, to compensate his father's disappointment. The services of this ambitious prelate were secured by Christian II. King of Denmark, who

who had projected the re-union of these kingdoms. By the vigilance and fortitude of Gustavus Ericson, a conspiracy of the prelates was detected and rendered abortive (A. D. 1517), and the archbishop of Upsal was stripped of all his dignities. Leo X. espoused the cause of the degraded Prelate, but could not procure his restoration. Meanwhile war was declared between Sweden and Denmark, and carried on with various success. The Danes prevailed (A. D. 1519); Archbishop Trolle was restored; and Christiern was proclaimed King of Sweden. To secure himself on the throne, and to punish his enemies, he commanded the senators, and chief of the nobility, to be massacred in Stockholm, Nov. 9. A. D. 1520, under the pretext that they had unjustly condemned the Archbishop, and had been excommunicated by the Pope. From his tyrannical government, the Swedes were delivered by the fortitude, zeal, and perseverance of Gustavus Vasa, a descendant of the ancient Kings. The regal dignity was conferred on him, (A. D. 1523), as the reward of his merit. This prudent and brave Prince gradually abridged the power, and diminished the wealth of the clergy, by conniving at, and afterwards by encouraging, the Protestant religion, which had been lately introduced into Sweden. By increasing the number of the Lutherans, he raised a bulwark against the opposite party. The Romish clergy, already deprived of a considerable part of their wealth and power, were constrained to submit (A. D. 1526), and the Protestant religion was established by law. The affairs of the kingdom being settled, the crown was declared to be hereditary by the states at Westeraas, A. D. 1544.

War be-
tween Den-
mark and
Sweden.

Gustavus
Vasa.

The Pro-
testant re-
ligion es-
tablished.

Eric XIV. made no alteration in the form of government; but John III. his brother, who had dethroned him, ventured to introduce a new liturgy (A. D. 1577), wherein many Popish ceremonies were appointed to be used. Though this liturgy was adopted by the clergy, yet his scheme of re-establishing the Catholic religion proved ineffectual. Charles, his brother, opposed it with success (A. D. 1592), and confirmed the Augsburg confession. Sigismund, King of Poland, on his accession to the throne (A. D. 1594), attempted to restore Popery, for which he was deposed by the states (A. D. 1604), and his heirs were excluded from the succession. Charles IV. the brother of John, was advanced to the throne.

A new li-
turgy in-
troduced.

The reign of Gustavus Adolphus commenced A. D. 1611, and is one of the most illustrious periods in the annals of this, or of any other kingdom. During the course of 20 years, he carried on a successful war against the Russians, Poles, and Imperialists, and on all occasions displayed such consummate abilities as made him the object of universal admiration. After his death, which happened on the plain of Lutzen, A. D. 1632, his generals maintained the glory of the Swedish arms, with equal vigour and success, until the treaty of Westphalia was concluded at Munster, A. D. 1648.

Gustavus
Adolphus.

The power of the Swedish Monarchs became absolute in the reign of Charles XI. (A. D. 1671). It was greatly abridged at the death of Charles XII. and the shadow of liberty was enjoyed by the people. The history of this rash, fiery, enterprising Prince, is well known. A dispute having arisen between his sister and nephew con-

Char. XI.

A revolution.

cerning the succession, the national assembly bestowed the crown on the former, on condition that a part of the royal power should be entrusted to the Senate. Though this new constitution made sufficient provision against despotism, yet it did not secure the civil rights and liberties of the people, who soon found that they had only exchanged their oppressors, and that, instead of one tyrant, they had submitted to twelve. A form of government so generally detested could not be of long duration. On the nineteenth day of August, A. D. 1772, the Swedish Monarch, with a bold hand, seized upon that power which the states had abused. Without bloodshed or tumult, the Swedes surrendered that constitution which their forefathers had established as a bulwark against the despotism of their future Sovereigns.

O F

D E N M A R K.

The ancient inhabitants of Denmark.

The Danish history fabulous.

THIS kingdom is bounded on the south by Holstein; on the north and the west by the German Ocean; and on the east by the Baltic. Its ancient inhabitants were the Cimbri and the Teutones: The former occupied Jutland, and the latter the Isles. No regular form of government can be traced in regions where all depended on personal strength and valour. It would seem that Scandinavia was originally divided into small independent principalities, and remained in that state until Odin, or Skiold his son, several centuries before the Christian aera, conducted an immense body of Goths, from Asiatick Scythia, into the northern extremities of Europe. These adventurers, distinguished by the appellations of Cimbri, Goths, Lombards, Angles, and Normans, were rude, fierce, and martial. Strangers to art and industry, they subsisted by hunting, pasturage, and plunder. When their uncultivated settlements were overstocked, colonies issued forth in quest of new habitations. The early transactions of those uncivilized tribes were long ago consigned to oblivion. The Danish history, in particular, during the course of many centuries, has been involved in impenetrable obscurity. Few important and interesting events preceded the reign of Margaret.

Eric is reckoned by some, and Sigefroi by others, to have been the first Christian King. In the reign of Waldemar I. who flourished in the middle of the twelfth century, the Danish nobility and clergy circumscribed the royal authority within narrow limits, and established their own power on the ruins of the monarchical.

Under

Under the auspices of Margaret, who may be styled the Semiramis of the North, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway were united, A. D. 1397. This union did not long subsist; but Norway remained annexed to Denmark. Incessant hostilities were afterwards carried on against Sweden, and other neighbouring powers. From the death of Gustavus Vasa, however, nothing of moment happened, during several ages, in the north. Neither the wars of the Danes, Swedes, Poles, or Muscovites, nor the frequent revolutions that were effected, disturbed the general system of Europe.

Margaret

In Denmark the crown was elective until the year 1660, when hereditary right, and absolute power, were annexed to it. The commons, galled by the oppression, and irritated by the insolence, of the nobility, preferred one tyrant before many, and made a formal surrender of their liberties into the hands of their Sovereign. The clergy patronised this scheme; and the haughty nobles were compelled to submit.

Absolute
monarchy
established

O F T H E

U N I T E D P R O V I N C E S.

THE Netherlands, so called from their situation in respect of Germany, are bounded by the German Sea on the north; by Germany on the east; by Lorrain and France on the south; and on the west by the British Channel. They were formerly part of Gallia Belgica, and consist of seventeen provinces; ten of which are called Spanish, now Austrian Netherlands, and Flanders; and seven are known by the names of Dutch Netherlands, United Provinces, and Holland. The latter, from the constitution of their republic, having been long distinguished by a spirit of industry and enterprise, merit particular attention. It may be proper to trace the outlines of their history from the earliest date.

The bound-
aries of
the Nether-
land

About a century before the Christian æra, the Battac removed from Hesse to the marshy region bounded by the Rhine and the Maes. They gave the name of Batavia to their new country. Their government was a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy. Generous, brave, independent, the Batavians were treated by the Romans with great respect, being exempted from tribute, governed by their own laws, and obliged only to perform military services.

The origi-
nal inhabi-
tants.Former go-
vernment

When

The French
settled in
Batavia.

When the Roman empire was torn in pieces by the northern nations, the Franks, in the fifth century, seized upon the countries which belonged to the Gauls. Batavia became a part of their kingdom. This extensive monarchy underwent many revolutions. The inhabitants, continually exposed either to the depredations of fierce invaders, or to the rage of intestine dissensions, neglected the cultivation of their lands, and applied themselves to hunting and rapine, not to labour and industry. The prosperous state of affairs, during the reign of Charlemagne, was of short duration. The kingdom, which he had established, was overturned at his death. Germany and Batavia were allotted to one of his grandsons.

Counts of
Holl.

Sold to
the house
of Austria.

In the beginning of the tenth century, the Germans disengaged themselves from a foreign yoke, and elected a chief of their own. The Counts of Batavia, or Holland, who had hitherto exercised a precarious and limited authority, now obtained the same as with the other great vassals of Germany. In process of time they enlarged their territories by conquest, marriages, and donations, and at last became independent of the empire. Their government was of the nature of a republic. The supreme authority was lodged in the three united powers of the Count, the nobles, and the towns. In this situation these provinces remained for several ages, until, by a train of extraordinary events, they fell under the dominion of the house of Burgundy, A. D. 1433. For some time they were permitted to enjoy their ancient privileges, and to be governed by their own laws. In the middle of the fifteenth century, the male line in that house became extinct: And Mary, who was sole heiress to its dominions, by her marriage with Maximilian, grandfather of Charles V. transferred them (A. D. 1477) to the house of Austria.

A revolution.

At this epoch every one of the provinces of the Low Countries had particular laws and privileges, and almost a distinct government. Notwithstanding the confusion and irregularity which must have thence arisen, the Austrian Princes, who first inherited these dominions, did not attempt any innovation. The introduction of the reformed religion, however, paved the way for a revolution in the state. Philip II. King of Spain, the most impolitic, bigotted, and cruel Prince who had ever disgraced a throne, resolved to check the progress of the new doctrine, and, if possible, to extirpate its adherents. With these views he issued edicts against the Protestants, who were very numerous in the United Provinces, established a court of inquisition, entrusted the government to persons devoted to his will, and enforced all his measures by the sword. The people revolted, and long maintained the doubtful contest. The Prince of Orange was elected their governor, and undertook their defence. In order to raise the spirits and to repair the strength of the exhausted states, he effected their union, A. D. 1579. Formed into a regular body, they resisted with firmness the most violent shocks, and boldly asserted their ancient liberties and laws. The crown of Spain was constrained to declare them a free people, A. D. 1609; and they were afterwards acknowledged by all the powers of Europe to be an independent state, under the title of the United Provinces. ‘This state,’ as an elegant historian has observed, ‘founded on liberty, and reared by industry and oeconomy, had grown
‘ into

‘ into reputation, even while struggling for its existence. But when peace and security allowed it to enlarge its views, and to extend its commerce, it rose to be one of the most respectable, as well as enterprising, powers in Europe.’

O F

F R A N C E.

FRANCE, called by the Romans Transalpine Gaul, is bounded by the Netherlands and the English Channel on the north; by the Bay of Biscay on the west; by the Pyrenean mountains and the Mediterranean sea on the south; and on the east by Italy, Switzerland, and Germany.

The ancient inhabitants of this kingdom, who were denominated Franks, or Freemen, consisted of several independent tribes of German extraction. Restless and enterprising, these barbarians made frequent inroads into Spain, and ravaged Gaul, during the reign of Gallienus. Unable to extirpate or repress them by force, the Romans proposed favourable terms of accommodation (A. D. 256), and permitted them to settle on the confines of the empire. From this period, to that of their establishment in Gaul, they carried on hostilities without intermission against the Roman power. During the reign of Pharamond they made themselves masters of a considerable part of Gaul. The first part of their history, consisting of a superficial detail of invasions, wars, and massacres, merits no attention.

Ancient inhabitants of France.

Clovis, the son of Childeric, who began to reign A. D. 481, has been styled the founder of the French monarchy. Having subdued Gaul, he divided the most fertile provinces of it among his followers, and permitted the ancient inhabitants to occupy the rest, and to retain their former manners, customs, and laws. He introduced Christianity in the year four hundred and ninety-six. After his death, his four sons shared the kingdom among them. Theodoric reigned at Austrasia, or Metz; Clodomir at Orleans; Clotaire at Soissons; and Childebert at Paris. A division of the kingdom into so many parts proved the source of various dissensions and civil wars.

Clovis.

The kingdom divided. See the Table.

Clotaire re-united the kingdom, A. D. 558; but it was again dismembered at his death, A. D. 561. Charibert reigned at Paris, Gontran at Orleans, Chilperic at

M m

Soissons,

Soissons, and Sigebert at Metz. Caribert's dominions were divided among his brethren, A. D. 567. Theodoric, the second son of Childebert King of Austratia, seized upon the possessions of Theodebert his brother, A. D. 612; and, in the following year, was succeeded by Clotaire, the son of Chilperic. He ceded Austratia to his son Dagobert, who succeeded him, A. D. 628. The kingdom was disjoined at the death of this Prince; but was re-united in Theodoric III. A. D. 680. The death of Dagobert may be considered as the epoch of the declension of the regal authority; for the power and influence of the Mayors of the palace had greatly increased, and soon arose to an astonishing height. About the middle of the seventh century this office became hereditary, and those who held it had the sole direction of public affairs. One of the most renowned of these Mayors was Charles Martel, the son of Pepin, who reigned as sovereign; and, at his death, bequeathed the kingdom to his sons Carloman and Pepin, the latter of whom had courage and policy to secure himself on the throne after the family of Merovaeus, the grandfather of Clovis, had reigned two hundred and seventy years.

Mayors of
the palace.

Charles
Martel.

Charle-
magne.

His succeß-
fors.

Pepin was succeeded by Charlemagne, the most accomplished and fortunate Prince of that age. His heroic enterprises and exploits, his victories and conquests, have been celebrated in history. Consummate abilities could scarcely have secured the acquisitions of Charlemagne. His successors were destitute of genius and capacity, weak and superstitious, unacquainted with the arts of government, detested or despised by their subjects. Three sons in arms against their father began to tear in pieces the vast empire of Charlemagne; three brothers disunited, hastened the dreadful catastrophe. All was disorder, confusion, and anarchy. The people, incapable of defending their privileges, fell a sacrifice to those in power; the rights of royalty were invaded; independent states were constituted; France became the prey of petty tyrants. From this state of anarchy the feudal government arose; which, in process of time, became intollerable to the people, and gave way to monarchy. The concluding period of the history of the Carlovingian race is uninteresting and obscure. The most memorable events that have been recorded are,---the incursions of the Normans, a fierce people, who migrated from Scandinavia, A. D. 885;---the encroachments of the nobility on the royal prerogative;---the extreme avarice and ambition of the clergy;---and the establishment of fiefs.

Hugh Ca-
pet.

In the conclusion of the tenth century, Hugh Capet, the founder of the third race of French Kings, ascended the throne.

Ignorance
and immo-
rality pre-
vailed.

This period has been reviewed with horror by every historian, on account of the gross ignorance and immorality that prevailed in the church and the state. Few of the laity or clergy could read or write. No regard was shewn to dignity of character, or propriety of conduct: No restraint was laid on the passions: Every species of superstition was practised: Every crime was committed with impunity. But the scene is too shocking to be described. The peace of God, A. D. 1030, and the truce of God, A. D. 1040, by which the laity were prohibited from robbery, revenge, and murder,

on certain days of the week, convey a faint idea of the disorders and enormities which at that time abounded in France.

In the reign of Philip I. which commenced A. D. 1060, the frenzy of crusading broke out, and raged with incredible fury during the space of two centuries. The motives which influenced the greater part of Europe to undertake these extravagant and dangerous enterprises were,---hatred of the Mahometans;---devotion for the Holy Land;---passion for arms;---hope of conquest;---and many privileges by which the crusaders were distinguished. One good effect produced by the holy wars was the re-establishment of the royal authority; for the fiefs of many powerful barons reverted to the crown; and these turbulent humours, which rendered the nobility formidable at home, were exhausted in Asia. A long and fierce contest, between France and England, originated about the same time, and wasted the strength of both kingdoms. Henry, younger brother of the Duke of Normandy, having seized the crown of England, A. D. 1100, after the death of their father, and during his brother's absence, undertook the conquest of Normandy, which proved the cause of those fatal wars which raged, almost without intermission, until the reign of Charles VII. The history of this period affords little instruction or entertainment.

Philip I.

Crusad.

War between Eng-
land and
France.

Towards the conclusion of the twelfth century, learning revived in Europe. Schools, academics, and colleges, were founded in cathedrals and monasteries; the works of the ancients were transcribed by Monks; Paris became the seat of an university; and persons of all denominations flocked thither to study the vain subtilties of ontology.

Revival of
learning.

During the reign of Philip II. and three of his successors, frequent crusades were undertaken; the inquisition was established in France; a violent persecution arose against the Albigenes; the wealth and influence of the clergy daily increased; and the grossest abuses of sacred things prevailed.

Philip II.

The reign of Philip IV. is distinguished by the great events with which it abounds. War was declared between England and France (A. D. 1294), and prosecuted with vigour. Many acts of injustice and of violence were committed. The schemes of an ambitious Pontiff were opposed with success. An assembly of the three estates of the kingdom was convoked. The independence of the crown was asserted. In the course of these transactions, the oppressed Flemings revolted, and defeated the French, in the famous battle of Courtrai, July 11. A. D. 1302. The glory of this reign was sullied by the extirpation of the Knights Templars. Philip, in concert with Clement V. suppressed this order, as being unprofitable to the church, and dangerous to the state.

Philip IV.

Extirpation
of the
Knights
Templars

The reigns of Lewis X. of Philip V. and of Charles IV. were of short duration, and productive of no memorable events, the limitation of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction ex-
cepted,

Lewis X.
&c.

cepted, to which Philip had paved the way, by the exclusion of the Bishops from parliament.

Philip de
Valois.

After the death of Charles, two powerful competitors for the crown appeared, viz. Philip de Valois, the grandson of a brother of Philip IV. and Edward III. King of England, grandson of a daughter of Philip. The former supported his claim by the Salic law; and the latter by his right of inheritance. The nobility raised Philip to the throne; and the race of Capet was extinguished. Hostilities commenced between Philip and Edward. The English triumphed over the French at Cressy (A. D. 1346), and, after a long siege, took Calais, which remained in their possession two hundred and ten years.

John.

The weak, the impetuous, and the unfortunate John, no less unsuccessful in war than his father, was made prisoner by the English (A. D. 1356), at the battle of Poitiers; and was constrained to purchase his liberty on the hardest terms. During his confinement, discord and sedition reigned in France.

Charles V.

Tranquillity and good order were restored to the kingdom by the prudence of Charles V. and by the heroic valour of Guesclin. After the death of Edward, Prince of Wales, surnamed the Black Prince, the English were stripped of their domains in France, and little more was left in their possession than Calais.

Charles VI.

Charles VI. being incapable of the management of public affairs, the nobility contended for the administration, and convulsed the kingdom. Every species of misery that ambition, avarice, discord, and rebellion, could produce, combined to ruin the state. The history of those times is a series of dire and calamitous events. Contempt of the laws, alienations of the funds, acts of injustice and violence, are the signal exploits of this reign. Henry V. seized this opportunity of invading France; and, having subdued a great part of the kingdom, forced Charles to accept of peace on terms the most humiliating. It was decreed that he should marry the daughter of Charles, succeed to the crown, and, meanwhile, assume the guardianship of the realm.

Charl. VII.

In the commencement of the reign of Charles VII. who was a weak and voluptuous Prince, the kingdom tottered on the verge of ruin; but, by the zeal of the nation, and by the enthusiasm of the Maid of Orleans, the English were expelled, and peace was restored.

Lewis XI.

Lewis XI. was insidious, absolute, and tyrannical. He was often disturbed by the factions of the nobles; but, in dividing, he disconcerted and defeated them. Perpetual enmity subsisted between him and Philip Duke of Burgundy. All the treasonable practices of powerful and contentious subjects notwithstanding, he secured himself on the throne, and extended the royal prerogative by policy and rigour.

A civil war broke out soon after Charles VIII. had ascended the throne; but, by the prompt and spirited exertions of this Prince, the rebels were totally discomfited. He might have rendered the crown absolute, had he not been blinded by the rage of foreign conquest. Heir to the kingdom of Naples, he overwhelmed it like a torrent. The rapidity of his progress increased his imprudence. While he abandoned himself to pleasure, several powerful Princes combined against him, and divested him of his new kingdom in as short a time as he had employed in the acquisition of it.

Intent on extending the limits of his dominions, Lewis XII. overlooked the felicity of his subjects. He seized on Milan; but he was soon constrained to retire. His expeditions against Naples, Venice, &c. were equally unsuccessful. Though he was neither a great hero, nor a great politician, yet he was esteemed as the father of his people. Lewis XII

Francis I. had great abilities and great defects; which proved the sources of great misfortunes. After the example of his predecessors, he invaded Italy without success. The hardy Swiss, who assumed the title of the Pope's protectors, opposed his progress, but were defeated. The election of Charles V. to be Emperor of Germany excited the jealousy, and alarmed the fears of his rival. The Pope and the King of England industriously sowed the seeds of dissension between them. A powerful confederacy against France (A. D. 1523) was rendered still more formidable by the rebellion of the Duke of Bourbon. War was carried on for a time with various success. Disregarding the advice of his wisest counsellors, Francis, at once, undertook the conquest of Naples, and invaded the Milanese; but he was defeated, and made a prisoner at Pavia (A. D. 1524). After two years of captivity, he obtained his enlargement on the most rigorous conditions. The league which he formed with the Pope, the Venetians, and Henry VIII. against Charles, was soon dissolved by the peace of Cambray (A. D. 1529). Several negotiations with the Protestants in Germany having proved fruitless, hostilities were renewed (A. D. 1536); but, by the intervention of the Pope, a truce for ten years was concluded. Neither of the parties seemed to be sincere; the truce was broken; and war was declared (A. D. 1541). The Emperor obtained the aid of several neighbouring Princes, and penetrated into the heart of France; but, notwithstanding his success, he was constrained to propose terms of accommodation, which were readily accepted by Francis. New schemes of ambition were formed by the one, and new measures, for the rendering of these ineffectual, were adopted by the other. In the midst of these plans and operations, a lingering illness seized on Francis, which put a period to his life, in the thirty-third year of his reign. Francis I.

Henry II. soon after his accession, entered into a league with the Protestant Princes of Germany against the Emperor. With a powerful army he invaded Germany, and took possession of Metz, which Charles attempted in vain to recover. The war was transferred to Flanders and to Italy, and was prosecuted with various success, and with great cruelty. At the instigation of the Roman Pontiff, Henry undertook the

conquest of Naples; but he was constrained speedily to abandon this dangerous enterprise. The Duke of Guise was more successful in his attack on Calais; for this place, though deemed impregnable, surrendered after a siege of eight days. Towards the conclusion of this reign, peace was re-established in Europe, by the famous treaty of Chateau-Cambresis, in which almost every Prince and state in Christendom were comprehended (A. D. 1559).

Francis II. Francis II. a weak Prince, thirteen years of age, ascended the throne at a juncture when three powerful factions divided the court. The Duke of Guise and his brother, inveterate enemies to the Protestant religion, assumed the direction of public affairs. By their instigation the King resolved on the extirpation of heretics. Inflamed with resentment, the Protestants determined to anticipate the schemes of their enemies. Hence proceeded the famous conspiracy of Amboise. This formidable combination was scarcely dissolved, when new storms gathered in every province of the kingdom. Meanwhile the King was suddenly carried off in the seventeenth year of his age.

Charles IX. The fury of faction did not subside during the minority of Charles IX. Catharine of Medicis took the reins of government into her own hands. To reconcile all religious differences, a public conference was held at Poissy (A. D. 1561), between the popish and the reformed divines; the sole effect of which was, to confirm each party in its sentiments, and to increase mutual animosity. Five civil wars rent the kingdom in pieces during the course of this reign. 1. The massacre of the Protestants at Vassy (A. D. 1562), by the Duke of Guise's attendants, was the signal of the first. 2. The intrigues of Catharine, and the cruelty of the Duke of Alva, proved the occasion of the second. 3. An attempt to seize the Prince of Conde, and Coligny, the leaders of the Protestants, paved the way to another rupture. 4. The massacre of St Bartholomew (A. D. 1572) brought on a fourth civil war. 5. Lastly, a powerful faction was formed against the house of Guise, and hostilities were renewed: But, at the commencement of this war, Charles was removed by a violent disorder, and was succeeded by

Henry III. Henry III. his brother, who devoted himself to pleasure, and left the sole direction of public affairs to his mother. A new faction, called the Sacred League, was formed (A. D. 1576), for the defence of the Catholic religion. This faction was animated by the Duke of Guise, and supported by the court of Spain. The Protestants combined to suppress it; and fatal consequences to church and state ensued. Hostilities and pacifications quickly succeeded one another during this reign. These commotions were called the war of the three Henries. Through the abilities of the Duke of Guise, the Protestant cause was endangered, and the crown tottered on the head of the Sovereign. To secure himself on the throne, Henry gave orders to assassinate the Duke of Guise and his brother (A. D. 1588). The confederates, inflamed with resentment, declared that Henry had forfeited the crown, and was an enemy to religion. Unable to take the field, the King had recourse to the Protestants, and solicited the aid

aid of the King of Navarre. But, while he was besieging Paris, he was assassinated by a Dominican Monk (A. D. 1589): And in him the line of Valois ended.

Henry IV. King of Navarre, though he had a right to the crown by inheritance, Henry IV was opposed by the faction of the Guises, on account of his attachment to the reformed religion. The greatest part of the nation refused to acknowledge him as their Sovereign. War was declared, and prosecuted with vigour. The King was successful, and triumphed over his enemies. Notwithstanding, so general and deep rooted was the aversion from him, that he found no other resource but to wage war without intermission, or to change his religion. Humanity and prudence determined him to prefer the latter expedient; and peace ensued. From this time the power of the French began to increase, and, at length, became the envy of all Europe. The spirit of the league still subsisted. An attempt of a Jesuite to assassinate the King brought the order into disgrace. To sooth the minds of his subjects, he obtained absolution from the court of Rome, together with a confirmation of his title to the crown. So soon as he had established himself upon the throne, he declared war against Philip, the principal actor in these civil troubles. To secure the Protestants in the free exercise of their religion, he published the edict of Nantes, A. D. 1598; and, in the year following, the treaty of Vervins was concluded with Spain. When peace was restored to the kingdom, he encouraged arts and commerce, and promoted the happiness of his subjects. He next formed connections and alliances with neighbouring powers against the house of Austria. He designed, perhaps, to have modelled Christendom into a great republic, of which France was to be the head, and the expulsion of the Turks out of Europe the object. When all was in readiness for this important expedition, he was assassinated by Ravilliac, in the streets of Paris, A. D. 1610.

Lewis XIII. at the age of nine years, succeeded his father. The history of this reign Lewis XIII. is, in effect, the history of the administration of Cardinal Richlieu, who had the sole direction of public affairs, who introduced absolute government into France, and, at the same time, amazingly increased its power. In the beginning of this reign, some petty civil wars were raised, which scarcely disturbed the tranquillity of the kingdom. The strength of the Hugonots was impaired by the loss of Rochelle (A. D. 1628), and other fortified places that had been granted to them for their security. Thus ended the civil wars on account of religion in France. Though Richlieu was an enthusiast in Popery, yet he supported the Protestants in Germany, and Gustavus Adolphus, against the house of Austria, in order to abase it. Having frustrated all the attempts of his enemies against his person and administration, he died, in tranquillity, some months before his Sovereign.

Lewis XIV. his son, surnamed the Great, succeeded him. The Queen, Ann of Lewis XIV. Austria, was appointed Regent during his minority; and she chose Cardinal Mazarine to be her minister. To divert or dissipate the factions which had involved the kingdom in civil and domestic quarrels, war was declared against Spain. The treaty of Westphalia re-established a calm in part of Europe; but France was still convulsed.

Mazarine

Mazarine retired; and peace was restored. He was soon recalled; and he became absolute. War between France and Spain was prosecuted with vigour. The Prince of Conde and Marshal Turenne distinguished themselves in the course of this war. Both parties, exhausted by hostilities of twenty-five years duration, were disposed to peace. The treaty of the Pyrenees (A. D. 1659) consummated what had been begun by the peace of Westphalia. After the death of Mazarine, Lewis became the idol of France, and the admiration of Europe. Aided by Colbert, he planned and executed the most magnificent works. Ambitious of extending his dominions, he invaded and reduced Flanders and the French County. Germany, Spain, England, and Holland, alarmed by his success, combined to check the progress of his arms (A. D. 1672). Abandoned by his allies, and attacked by all the powers of Europe, Sweden excepted, Lewis maintained his superiority, and dictated the peace of Nimeguen (A. D. 1679). Having annexed several principalities to his dominions, and obtained some signal advantages over his enemies, he revoked the edict of Nantes (A. D. 1685). His unbounded ambition rendered him odious or formidable to every Prince in Europe. The league of Augsbourg was formed in order to secure the observation of former treaties. A long and bloody war ensued. Germany, the Low-countries, and the frontiers of Spain and Italy, were at once the theatres of hostilities. At first, Lewis was everywhere victorious. But the united forces of England and of Austria, under the command of Marlborough and of Prince Eugene, prevailed, and rendered the conclusion of it as miserable as the commencement of it had been fortunate. From A. D. 1702, to A. D. 1711, his reign was a series of defeats and calamities. He died A. D. 1715.

Lewis XV.

Lewis XV. ascended the throne in the year 1715, at the age of five years. Philip Duke of Orleans, disregarding the will of the late King in favour of his natural children, seized upon the regency, and prevailed upon the parliament of Paris to give the sanction of their authority to his proceedings. But the daring enterprises of Alberoni, minister of Philip V. threatened to render the sentence of the parliament of little avail, and to wrest the sovereign authority from the hands of the Duke of Orleans, almost immediately after his having been confirmed in the possession of it. To prevent the execution of these schemes, the Regent formed a treaty with Great Britain, Holland, and Germany (1718), in consequence of which Philip V. a Prince of feeble capacity, after an unsuccessful war of two years, was compelled to sacrifice his obnoxious minister, and to form a disadvantageous treaty with the powers which he had expected to overturn (1720).

During the prosecution of this war, the Duke of Orleans was induced, by the distracted state of the finances, to adopt the chimerical system of Law for paying the debts of the nation in paper; a system which, while it reduced thousands to indigence and ruin, and rendered its projector an object of universal detestation, in the end restored to some degree of health and vigour that political constitution which it had threatened entirely to destroy. Law was obliged to fly (1720), and died, like most projectors, in indigence and obscurity.

The

The Duke of Orleans died on the 5th of December 1723; and soon after, the mild and pacific Cardinal Fleury became the minister of Lewis XV.

About this time that artful adventurer Riperda, raised himself from obscurity to the government of Spain, by secretly negotiating a treaty between the courts of Madrid and Vienna (1725). To counterbalance this treaty, an alliance was formed between France, England, and the King of Prussia. The rupture which followed was productive of no important events. A congress was at length held at Soissons (1728), for a general pacification; but nothing of moment was concluded.

These trivial dissensions gave but little interruption to that general tranquillity which Europe enjoyed from the peace of Utrecht till the year 1734. At that period a flame broke out, in consequence of the death of Augustus II. King of Poland, and soon spread itself through every part of Europe. Lewis wished to place on the throne of Poland his father-in-law Stanislaus, and the Russians and Austrians espoused the cause of the Elector of Saxony. Hostilities were carried on with various success till 1736, when a treaty was concluded at Vienna; by which it was agreed, that Stanislaus should retain the title, but renounce the authority of King of Poland, and should be put in possession of Lorraine and Bar. By this treaty the act regulating the succession to the Empire, called the Pragmatic Sanction, was guaranteed by France, as it had formerly been by Holland, England, and other European powers.

The death of Charles VI. (1740) shewed the truth of Prince Eugene's observation, that an army of 100,000 men would have guaranteed it more effectually than 100,000 treaties. Maria Theresa, daughter of Charles VI. was not allowed to remain long in quiet possession of that vast inheritance which her father had been so anxious to secure for her. A number of Princes laid claim to different parts of her dominions: and the confusion which had been thrown by the feudal system over the right of succession to kingdoms, enabled each claimant to give the appearance of justice to his pretensions. Charles Albert, Elector of Bavaria, laid claim to the succession of Bohemia, in virtue of the will of Ferdinand I.; but, while he and other Princes were labouring to establish the justice of their demands by protests, memorials, and manifestos, the successful invasion of Silesia by the King of Prussia, at the head of 30,000 men, invited other powers to take up arms, and showed the several competitors, that the logic of war alone could effectually maintain their pretensions.

Notwithstanding the pacific disposition of Cardinal Fleury, whose natural caution and timidity were increased by age, France did not long remain an idle spectator of these contests. This mild and pacific minister had the mortification, just before his death, to see the kingdom involved in calamities, from which it had been the great object of his life and administration to preserve it. From a desire of dismembering the dominions of the house of Austria, France united with Prussia, Saxony, and Poland, in support of the pretensions of the Elector of Bavaria, and conceived the de-

sign, not only of putting this weak Prince in possession of Bohemia, but even of raising him to the imperial throne.

Charles Albert accordingly took the field at the head of a French army, and immediately made himself master of Passaw, and penetrated into Austria; but, instead of conducting his troops to Vienna, or pursuing the Queen, who had fled for shelter to Hungary, he was induced, by his impatience to obtain the titles of sovereign power, to cross the Danube, and invade Bohemia (Nov. 25. 1741). He took Prague, got himself crowned there, and then repaired to Frankfort, where his vanity was further gratified by receiving the imperial crown, under the name of Charles VII.

While Charles was thus ascending to the summit of greatness in Bohemia and Germany, the King of Prussia conquered Moravia; nor can any situation be conceived more deplorable than that of Maria Theresa. But, although humbled, she was not depressed. The spirit of the Hungarians, which she roused by her magnanimity; the compassion of the English, which she excited by her distress; and the dissensions among her enemies, which succeeded to the intoxication of good fortune, soon gave a new turn to her apparently desperate affairs. The formidable army which she was enabled to send into the field (1742), recovered Austria, and even penetrated into Bavaria; and the new Emperor, who seemed to have obtained secure possession of the imperial crown, saw himself, in a moment, stripped of his own hereditary dominions. The Marshal de Belleisle and Marshal Broglio, who commanded the French and Bavarian troops, were prevented, by misunderstandings, from forming any concerted enterprise; and being continually harassed by the army of Prince Charles, brother to the Grand Duke, found themselves gradually exhausted, without coming to any important action.

The defection of the King of Prussia from the alliance with France, and his treaty with Maria Theresa (June 11. 1742), completed the ruin of the Emperor's fortune, and threw the whole burden of the war on the French. The Marshal de Belleisle and Marshal Broglio, unable to keep the field against a superior army, retired under the walls of Prague. Count Koningseck besieged the town; but, on the news of the approach of a formidable army from France, under the command of Marshal Maillebois, the Queen was obliged to order the raising of the siege, and to send her army to secure the frontiers of the kingdom (Sept. 14.). Marshal Belleisle was again blocked up in Prague by Prince Lobkowitz, and reduced to the necessity of evacuating the place (Dec. 17.). He had only the honour of saving by a retreat, which has been compared to that of Xenophon, 14,250 men, the wretched remains of a powerful and victorious army. The Queen of Hungary was crowned at Prague on the 12th of May 1743.

The Emperor could not even save Bavaria. By a revolution as rapid as that which had placed him on the imperial throne, he saw himself deprived of all his dominions,
reduced

reduced to the condition of a fugitive, and a miserable pensioner on the bounty of France.

The two most powerful states which had hitherto acted as auxiliaries, now became the principal parties in the contest; and the war, which had originated in a dispute about the succession to the empire, became a violent struggle for superiority between France and England. They tried their strength at the battle of Dettingen (June 27. 1743), where the English, commanded by Lord Stair, were victorious. This victory reduced the Emperor to the humiliating necessity of making the most abject submission to the same Princess whom he expected he should have been able to have dethroned; but, confident of success, and perhaps feeling contempt for his meanness, she rejected, with disdain, all his offers of accommodation, and refused to treat on a foot of equality with one whose right to the title, under which he addressed her, she had never, even in the lowest extremity of her fortune, been disposed to allow.

France began now to tremble for her own safety; and feeling that energy which, in nations as well as individuals, is roused by the appearance of extraordinary danger, she employed all the arts, both of policy and war, to avert the storm with which she was menaced. Among other powers, she gained over to her side the King of Prussia, who now began to dread that the rapid success of the Queen of Hungary might deprive him of all his conquests.

The first mark of the resolute spirit which actuated the French councils, was the sea fight off Toulon (Feb. 1744), between admiral Matthews and M. de Cour. The former was left in possession of the seas, but gained no considerable advantage.

But the exertions of France by land were much more respectable. She fitted out four great armies in one year. The most considerable of these was destined for Flanders; and, along with it, Lewis himself made his first campaign. He took Menin (June 4.), Ypres (June 29.), Furnes (July 11.), and other towns of less consequence. But Lewis was stopped in the career of victory by the accounts which he received of the progress of Prince Charles of Lorraine, and of Stanislaus's having been obliged to abandon Luneville. Leaving his conquests in Flanders, he flew to the protection of his own dominions; and when he arrived at Metz (August 4.), he had the satisfaction to hear, that Frederick had poured an immense army into Bohemia, and another into Moravia; that he had forced Prague to surrender, and made 15,000 men prisoners of war.

After a tedious illness, Lewis, unwilling to close the campaign without some action of consequence, ordered Marshal Coigny to lay siege to Fribourg, which, at the end of two months, capitulated. In consequence of the success of the arms of France, Charles VII. recovered Bavaria, and soon after died a victim to disappointed ambition (Jan. 20. 1745).

It might have been expected that the death of this unhappy Monarch would have terminated a war which was undertaken in support of his pretensions; but the original motives of hostilities were now disregarded, and the war was maintained by the violent animosities of the contending powers, animated on the one side by success, and on the other irritated by disappointment.

Marshal Saxe opened the campaign by the siege of Tournay, the strongest of the barrier towns, which produced, as might have been expected, a general engagement. The event of this engagement was glorious for France. The King and the Dauphin had their vanity highly gratified, by seeing their troops gain a complete victory at Fontenoy (May 11.), over the allied army of English, Dutch, and Hanoverians, consisting of 55,000 men. In consequence of this success, Tournay, Ghent, Oudenarde, Bruges, Dendermond, Aeth, and even Ostend itself, which had stood a siege of three years from Spinola, immediately surrendered to the French King. The arms of France and Spain were no less successful in Italy.

But the same power whose variable conduct had so frequently, during the progress of this fluctuating war, turned the tide of battle, and changed the course of victory, by throwing once more his weight into the scale of Maria Theresa, obliged France and Spain, in the beginning of the very next campaign (1746), to abandon all their Italian conquests.

France, however, was no less successful in the Low Countries during this, than during the former campaign. Saxe took Brussels in the middle of winter (Feb. 21 1746); Antwerp was taken by the King in person; Mons, Namur, and other places surrendered to the arms of France, and the Allies were defeated at the battle of Ra-coux. Next year (1747) the conquest of Dutch Flanders was effected by the generals Lowendal and Contade the allied army were defeated by Marshal Saxe at Lafeldt (July. 2.); and Bergen-op-zoom was taken by Lowendal (Sept. 16.). The tide of affairs was likewise turned in Italy, where the arms of France and Spain were once more victorious.

Lewis does not appear to have been much elated by his victories. Happily for his subjects, he does not seem to have ever felt that ardour and enthusiasm which form the conqueror and the hero; and, even in the moments of his greatest glory, he would willingly have exchanged the hopes of future triumphs for the blessings of peace and tranquillity.

The allies, every where unsuccessful, at length solicited that peace which Lewis was abundantly eager to grant; and a treaty was, of consequence, signed at Aix la Chapelle, by the Plenipotentiaries of England, France, Spain, Sweden, Queen of Hungary, the States General, the Duke of Modena, and the republic of Genoa (April 30. 1748). The basis of this treaty was the restitution, on both sides, of all the places taken during the war. But, instead of removing grievances, and establishing permanent

permanent tranquillity, this peace proved only an armed cessation of hostilities, and a temporary suspension of that storm which a few years after raged in almost every quarter of the globe.

Whether the renewal of hostilities in 1755 ought to be ascribed to France or to England, it is of little moment to inquire. The vague and indefinite manner in which the boundaries of the settlements of both countries, in America, were fixed by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, and the continual dissensions and quarrels which this circumstance naturally tended to produce, furnished the one nation with abundant occasion for censure, and the other for recrimination; and, at last, produced an open rupture.

Other powers soon became parties in this contest. The world saw with astonishment England forming an alliance with Prussia; and France and Austria, those powers whose mutual jealousies had distracted Europe for two centuries, now connecting themselves by an union as intimate and close as their former animosity had been violent and implacable.

The early events of this war were glorious for France in every quarter of the globe. Marshal Richlieu landed a body of troops in Minorca, besieged Blakeney and the garrison in fort St Philip; and, at the end of six weeks, obliged them to capitulate (June 28. 1756). Admiral Byng, who had been sent from England to relieve the garrison, was defeated by M. de la Galissoniere, and constrained to take refuge under the walls of Gibraltar. The natives of India, instigated by the French, drove the English from their settlements on the coast of Bengal. In Canada the Marquis de Montcalm took Oswego, Ontario, and Fort George. Nothing was heard of in England, from all quarters, but losses and misfortunes. The military genius of the nation, as well as the spirit of patriotism, seemed to be drowned in the clamour of faction: And the people, almost driven to despair, saw a contempt of their arms gradually insinuating itself among foreign powers, which was more mortifying to the national pride than all their calamities.

Next year success still continued to accompany the arms of France. The Duke of Cumberland, at the head of the allied army, was defeated at Hammelen (July 25. 1757), and obliged to retreat to Stade. Unable either to retire or to advance, he was compelled to sign the capitulation of Closter-Seven, by which 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms, and were dispersed into different cantonments. But the Hanoverians, pretending that Richlieu had violated this famous treaty, and animated, at the same time, by the King of Prussia's victory at Rosback (Nov. 5.), resumed their arms under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and obliged the French to abandon all their conquests. In Canada Montcalm took Fort William-Henry (Aug. 9.). In India, the English, under Colonel Clive and Admiral Watson, were successful beyond the nation's most sanguine expectations.

In 1758 Prince Ferdinand invested Minden, the only place in the electorate of which the French continued to keep possession. In nine days the whole garrison surrendered prisoners of war (March 14.). He gained a victory at Crewelt (June 22.); but soon after had the mortification to hear that the Duke of Broglie had defeated the Hessian army, near Sangerhausen (July 23.). This misfortune was succeeded by the defeat of General Oberg at Lanwerenhagen (Sept. 30.) by the Prince of Soubise. The English fleet took Cherbourg (Aug. 16.); but afterwards made an unsuccessful attempt at St Cas (Sept. 16.). In North America, Admiral Boscawen and General Amherst besieged and took Louisburg (July 26.), after which they reduced St John's, Frontenac, and le Quene. Notwithstanding the unhappy affair of Ticonderoga, the operations of this campaign in America were highly advantageous to the interest of England.

These were the first dawnings of that success which afterwards accompanied the arms of England in every quarter of the globe, and the first steps towards that mortifying humiliation which France began to undergo at the moment when she considered her triumphs as most secure. In the following year (1759), Prince Ferdinand was repulsed at Bergen (April 13.), but gained a victory at Minden over 80,000 of the French regular troops. In America the English took Guadaloupe (May 2.), and Quebec (Sept. 18.), where Wolfe fell at the head of his conquering troops, and expired in the moment of victory. The French were equally unsuccessful by sea. A squadron on the coast of Lagos was defeated (Aug. 18.); another was routed by Admiral Pocock near Coromandel (Sept. 7.); and the French fleet was defeated by Hawke in the Bay of Biscay (Nov. 20.).

Next year the hereditary Prince of Brunswick lost the battle of Corbach (July 10.); and that of Rheinberg on the Rhine (Oct. 16.). In America the English made themselves masters of Montreal and all Canada. They took possession of Bellisle (June 7. 1761), and of Pondicherry in the East Indies.

Hitherto Spain had observed a strict neutrality: But she now thought proper to form with France that intimate confederacy which has rendered the house of Bourbon so formidable.

Not intimidated by this family compact, the English declared war against Spain (Jan. 2. 1762), and triumphed over her as she had done over France. They took the Havannah, in the Isle of Cuba, after a siege of two months and eight days (Aug. 14.), they made themselves masters of Martinico, St Lucia, the Grenades, and St Vincents: They likewise took Manilla and the Philippine Islands, with those immense treasures from Spanish America, that contained the only resources by which Spain could be enabled to support the war in which she had engaged with such probability of success.

But

But the two houses of Bourbon, finding that their union only rendered their calamities more dreadful, and the triumphs of their enemies more glorious, began to discover inclinations for peace, almost as soon as they had entered in concert into the war: And the boasted alliance of this powerful family contributed only to precipitate that measure which it was certainly intended to place at a greater distance. England, though victorious in every quarter of the globe, was disposed to listen favourably to those proposals of pacification which were made by her enemies; and the preliminaries were accordingly signed at Fountainbleau, by her commissioners and those of France and Spain, on the 3d of November. The treaty, as humiliating to France as it was honourable to England, was concluded at Paris on the 10th of February 1763.

The subsequent part of the history of France abounds in important events, which are generally known, but would not easily admit of abridgement.

O F

S P A I N.

SPAIN, called by the Greeks Hesperia, is the western extremity of Europe, and of the ancient world, and has, in all ages, invariably preserved the same natural limits; the Pyrenean mountains; the Mediterranean Sea; and the Atlantic Ocean. This kingdom was, at first, divided into small independent states; and was exposed to the insults of its enemies. The most powerful of these were the Celtæ; who, passing out of Gaul into the adjacent provinces of Spain, and coalescing with the Iberians, gave it the name of Celtiberia. The transactions of these, and of other tribes which insensibly incorporated with them, are unknown, previous to the period of the Carthaginian conquests. This opulent and powerful state subdued the greater part of Spain, after the conclusion of the first Punic war. The Romans, having destroyed Carthage, annexed several provinces of Spain to the empire (B. C. 191). The rest were reduced by degrees. The Cantabrians were the last who gave up their independence; and these yielded to the victorious arms of Augustus. Under the protection of the empire it flourished, during a period of four centuries, and was governed by Consuls, Prætors, and Præfides.

Spain at first divided into small states.

Conquered by the Carthaginians, and by the Romans.

In the beginning of the fifth century, the Suevi, the Vandals, and the Alani, divided this kingdom among themselves. Galicia was shared between the Suevi and the Vandals; the Alani were scattered over the provinces of Carthagera and Lusitania;

The Suevi, &c. settled there.

were expelled by Theodoric.

nia; and Bocotia was allotted to the Silingi, another branch of the Vandalic nation (A. D. 409). The Goths, at the request of the Romans, attacked and subdued the barbarians of Spain. The Suevi soon revived; they threatened to craze the remains of the Roman dominion, and aspired to the conquest of Spain. Theodoric, King of the Visigoths, took up arms in the cause of Rome; and, by one decisive victory, almost extirpated the name and kingdom of the Suevi. Euric, his successor, undertook to extinguish the Roman empire in Spain and Gaul. He subdued Spain (A. D. 477); and permitted the Suevi to hold the kingdom of Galicia under the Gothic monarchy. The Suevi, being turbulent and seditious, did not long retain the possession of their kingdom; for Leuvigild attacked them with vigour (A. D. 584), and annexed their dominions to those of the Goths. The Gothic empire was, at this time, in the meridian of its glory. But, in the space of a century, this warlike nation degenerated from the virtue of their ancestors, and sunk into luxury. In the reign of Rodrigo, the last King of the Goths, the two sons of Witiza, whom he had dethroned, formed a conspiracy against him. Not finding sufficient resources in Spain, they implored the aid of the Saracens in Africa. With a powerful army, under the command of Tarif, the Saracens invaded Spain; and, by the battle of Xeres in Andaloufia (A. D. 712), put an end to the Gothic empire in that region of Europe. Mufa, lieutenant of the Caliph, completed the conquest of Spain. These conquerors are distinguished in history by the title of Moors, the greater part of them having come from Mauritania.

The Moors invaded Spain;

The history of Spain, in the period subsequent to the destruction of the Gothic empire, is involved in impenetrable obscurity. We are informed, in general, that Spain was governed by Viceroys of the Caliphs during half a century. When the Dynasty of Abassidae ascended the throne, A. D. 751, Moavias and his son Abdoulrahman were the remains of the Omaad line. Not finding themselves secure in Africa, they fled into Spain, where they were received with joy by the Moors. Unable to bear the oppression of cruel and rapacious governours, a numerous and powerful party proclaimed him King of all the Moorish dominions in the southern region of Spain, A. D. 756. This family kept possession of the throne about three hundred years. These were the ages of gallantry and magnificence.

cultivated the arts and sciences;

The Moors in Spain were superior to all their contemporaries in arts and in arms. Learned and ingenious men resorted thither from all parts, while the rest of Europe was buried in ignorance and barbarity. But the Moorish Princes became, by degrees, weak and effeminate, and their ministers insolent and proud; which provoked the haughty grandes to disturb the tranquillity of the state. Jealousies and dissensions arose, and occasioned a series of civil wars, which at last overturned the throne of Cordoua, and extirpated the race of Abdoulrahman. Many petty principalities were founded on the ruins of this mighty empire. Cordoua, Toledo, Seville, Valencia, Saragossa, and almost every city in Spain, were governed by an independent sovereign. The Christians, by attacking these states separately, soon reduced that tremendous power, which, when united, was invincible.

When

When the Goths were expelled, numbers of them retired to Asturias, Biscay, and other northern regions, situated in the neighbourhood of the Pyrenean mountains, and established a monarchy, which, in process of time, absorbed all the principalities of Spain. Don Pelayo assumed the title of King of Asturias, A. D. 718. Succeeding Kings were distinguished by titles taken from the places of their residence. Hence we read of the Kings of Asturias, Oviedo, Leon, Castile, Navarre, &c. In this divided state Spain long remained; and hostilities were incessantly carried on by the rival powers against one another, and against their common enemy the Moors. All the kingdoms in Spain, Portugal excepted, were united A. D. 1492; and the Moors were subdued, after having kept possession of the kingdom of Granada seven hundred years, and upwards. Vast multitudes of them chose rather to leave the kingdom than to become converts to the Christian faith. The banishment of the Jews is nearly of the same date. The expulsion of these two classes depopulated Spain of artists, labourers, and manufacturers; the establishment of the inquisition prevented their return; and the discovery of America rendered the remaining Spaniards deplorably indolent.

were expelled
the
Christians.

Charles I. of the house of Austria, succeeded to the crown of Spain, A. D. 1516; and afterwards was raised to the imperial throne. The state of Spain, at the time of his accession, required a prudent and vigorous administration. The nobles were powerful and warlike; the cities were numerous, and invested with eminent privileges; the royal prerogative was confined within narrow limits. But the superior abilities of Charles enabled him to restrain the impetuosity of the nobles, to moderate the jealousy and abridge the privileges of the commons, and to extend the regal prerogative. He added new dignity and splendour to his crown by foreign acquisitions. After a long and turbulent reign, he formally resigned the kingdom to his son Philip II. January 1556, and spent the remainder of his days in retirement and solitude.

Charles I.

Philip II

Philip was austere, haughty, bigotted, and ambitious; but, notwithstanding, during his reign, the power of the Spanish monarchy was elevated to its greatest height. Soon after his accession, he espoused Mary Queen of England, by whose influence he engaged that kingdom in a war against France. The Low Countries was at first the scene of hostilities. The combined armies of England and of Spain gained the famous battle of St Quintin A. D. 1557, which was fatal to France. In memory of this signal victory, Philip built the Escorial in the neighbourhood of Madrid. Ardent in the cause of Popery, he prosecuted heretics with unrelenting cruelty in every part of his dominions. Margaret, his sister, executed his sanguine orders, in the United Provinces, with equal severity. The Provinces revolted. A long and bloody war commenced. The Duke of Alva was entrusted with the command of the Spanish army: But his extreme rigour rendered the breach irreparable. The attention of Philip was, for some time, engaged in the quelling of an insurrection of the Moors, A. D. 1569, and in the restoring of the peace of his kingdom. Having secured the affections of his Catholic subjects, he usurped the kingdom of Portugal (A. D. 1580), and annexed it to his dominions. In the year following, the rebels

in the Low Countries declared their independence. While war was carried on against them, Philip projected the conquest of England. With this view he fitted out a formidable fleet (A. D. 1588), which was distinguished by the arrogant title of the *Invincible Armada*. A tempest arose, and the greater part of it perished. This unfortunate expedition ruined the marine of Spain. After Philip had quashed a rebellion in Arragon (A. D. 1591), by the punishment of the leaders, and formed new schemes in favour of Popery, none of which proved successful, he died, A. D. 1598.

Philip III. He was succeeded by Philip III. The most remarkable transactions of his reign were---the siege of Ostend, which was protracted three years, at the expence of 80,000 Spaniards;---and the expulsion of the Moors and Jews, who were forced to disperse themselves in Africa and Asia, while Spain triumphed in her blind fanaticism.

Philip IV. Philip IV. began to reign A. D. 1621. After the expiration of a twelve years truce between Spain and the Low Countries, war was renewed. The Spanish fleet was defeated near Lima by the Dutch, A. D. 1624; and the Spaniards took possession of Breda A. D. 1625. A long war broke out (A. D. 1635) between France and Spain. Several provinces complained loudly of the oppression of the public taxes. The Catalonians, in particular, rebelled. Unable to support themselves, they submitted to France, A. D. 1641. The spirit of discord and of disobedience raged in Portugal. Naples likewise revolted. These insurrections were with difficulty quelled. War with Holland terminated A. D. 1648; and Philip, in the treaty of Munster, renounced all claim upon the United Provinces, and acknowledged them to be free and independent. An unsuccessful war with France was concluded, A. D. 1659. Various attempts, in the two following years, to regain Portugal, proved abortive. Worn out with chagrin and infirmity, Philip died, A. D. 1665, and was succeeded by

Charles II. Charles II. an infant two years old. During the regency of his mother, a lingering war was carried on against Portugal until the year 1668, when that kingdom was declared to be free and independent. As Charles had no prospect of issue, Lewis XIV. William of England, and the states of Holland (A. D. 1698), agreed, in a secret treaty, to divide the Spanish dominions among them. At his death the crown passed to the house of Bourbon.

Philip V. Philip V. Duke of Anjou, second son of Lewis Dauphine of France, ascended the throne. The Emperor, refusing to acknowledge his title, entered into a league with the King of England and the States General, to which the Kings of Prussia and of Portugal acceded, against this Monarch. After a long and bloody struggle, he was confirmed in his dignity by the treaty of Utrecht, A. D. 1713. Securely fixed on the throne, Philip planned an expedition against Sardinia and Sicily. The former submitted to him, A. D. 1717; and the latter in the year following. England, France, Holland, and the Empire, formed the quadruple alliance, and commenced hostilities against

against Spain. A treaty, however, was soon concluded between the Emperor and the King of Spain; the apprehensions arising from which were removed by the general peace A. D. 1729. A good understanding between these two Monarchs did not long subsist. War was declared, A. D. 1733. In the year following, the Spaniards invaded Naples; and Don Carlos was invested with the robes of royalty in the capital. The Sicilians readily acknowledged him as their sovereign. Spain having violated certain articles of a convention with Britain, a rupture between these two nations (A. D. 1739) became inevitable. Before the conclusion of this war Philip died.

Ferdinand VI. was a mild and peaceable Prince. Having released his kingdom from the embarrassments of war, he began to execute plans of internal oeconomy. He reduced unnecessary pensions, reformed abuses, diffused a spirit of industry, promoted manufactures, and encouraged an active commerce, the advantages of which the kingdom had not known since the discovery and conquest of the West Indies.

Ferdinand VI.

Charles III. began to reign A. D. 1759. Two years after his accession, the grand family compact was concluded, by the four sovereigns of the house of Bourbon, against England and her allies. The effects of this compact, together with the subsequent transactions of this reign, are familiar to every one who is acquainted with the present state of Europe.

Charles III.

O F

P O R T U G A L.

THIS kingdom, which comprehends the greatest part of Lusitania, shared the fate of other Spanish provinces, in the decline and fall of the Roman empire, and was successively in subjection to the Suevi, Alans, Visigoths, and Moors. At length it recovered its liberty by the valour of Henry, grandson of Robert of France. This Prince afforded timely and effectual aid to Alphonzo VI. King of Castile and Leon, in a war against the Moors, who had resolved on the conquest of Spain. As the reward of his bravery, Alphonzo gave him his daughter in marriage, together with that division of Portugal which was in the hands of the Christians.

Portugal recovered from the Moors.

Henry was succeeded by his son Alphonzo Henrico (A. D. 1095), who gained a decisive victory over five Moorish Kings, July 25. 1139. This victory may be reckoned the date of the monarchy of Portugal; for Alphonzo was then proclaimed King by his foldiers.

The date of this monarchy.

soldiers. His descendants maintained themselves long on the throne, and extended the boundaries of their dominions. Nothing memorable has been recorded concerning his immediate successors.

John I. In the reign of John I. the wealth and power of the kingdom had greatly increased. This Prince, firmly established on the throne by the famous battle of Aljubaroba, constrained the nobility to dispose of all the lands which they held of the crown; made a fortunate expedition into Africa; and enlarged his dominions by the discovery of Madeira (A. D. 1420), and the Canaries. He was carried off by the pestilence in the forty-ninth year of his reign.

Edward and Alfonso V. prosecuted the war against the Moors in Africa, and the Kings of Castile, with various success.

John II. In the reign of John II. the Cape of Good Hope was discovered, colonies settled in Africa and the Indies, and forts were built on the coast of Guinea.

Emmanuel Emmanuel adopted the plan of his predecessors, and fitted out a fleet (A. D. 1497) for new discoveries. Vasco de Gama, who commanded it, cruised along the coast of Africa, and landed in Indostan. Other vessels were sent out, under the command of Alvarez (A. D. 1500), who discovered Brazil, &c. improperly called the West Indies.

John III. John III. was divested of his settlements in Africa, while he made new acquisitions in the Indies. He established the formidable tribunal of the inquisition in Portugal (A. D. 1526), notwithstanding the entreaties and remonstrances of his subjects.

Sebastian. Sebastian, his grandson, began to reign A. D. 1557. He undertook a crusade against the Moors in Africa; but he gained no material advantage over them. In a battle, on the banks of the river Lucco, he was defeated and slain.

Henry. Henry, son of Emmanuel, ascended the throne, but soon after died without issue.

Philip II. Many competitors for the crown appeared. Philip II. King of Spain, sent the Duke of Alva, with a powerful armament, to take possession of the kingdom in his name. He was proclaimed King of Portugal, Sept. 12. 1580. The cruel policy of Philip disgusted his new subjects. His ministers treated this kingdom as a province of Spain, and augmented, by their despotism, the aversion and hatred which the Portuguese entertained against the Spanish government. Irritated by repeated insults and injuries, they rebelled. The opportunity that occurred was favourable to their designs; for Spain was then involved in a war with France, Holland, and Catalonia. The revolt began in Lisbon, Dec. 1. A. D. 1640. The plan and success of it have been attributed to Cardinal Richlieu, the French minister, whose aim was to humble the house of Austria. John Duke of Braganza, the presumptive heir of the crown, was raised to the throne, almost without bloodshed. The most distant Portuguese settlements in Asia and America submitted to him as sovereign. War between Spain and Portugal

Portugal
freed from
the Spanish
yoke.

Portugal subsisted many years, and terminated in a treaty, Feb. 13. 1668, which declared the independence of the crown of Portugal.

This kingdom, at present, is in a flourishing condition; though foreign powers have reaped many advantages from its trade, and from special privileges that had been granted them. The Jesuites have been expelled; the arts and the sciences are encouraged; wealth still flows from the East Indies, Brazil, and different parts of Africa. It has no enemies to dread but Spain; and hitherto it has resisted the most powerful attacks of this haughty and ambitious foe.

Present
state of this
kingdom.

O F

S I C I L Y.

SICILY, originally a peninsule, is situated in the Mediterranean sea, south west of Italy, from which it is separated by the strait of Messina. From remote antiquity, this island has been celebrated on account of the temperature of its climate, and the fertility of its soil. The ancient history of this and of other kingdoms is obscure and fabulous. Thucydides relates, that the Cyclops and Lestrigons were reputed to have been the most ancient inhabitants of this country; that they were succeeded by the Sicanians, who had been expelled from the banks of Sicanus, in Iberia, by the the Lybians, and who gave their name to the island, which was formerly called Trinacria, from its triangular figure;---that some colonies from Phrygia settled there after the siege of Troy;---that the Siculi, expelled from Italy, passed into Sicily, drove out the inhabitants, and occupied their settlements;---and that the Phoenicians, in process of time, built cities on the sea coast, for the conveniency of trade. About three centuries after the arrival of the Siculi (Ol. xlv.), some Grecian colonies emigrated thither, and laid the foundations of Syracuse, Catania, &c. The Carthaginians, in a very early period, peopled several considerable territories in Sicily, and, at length, aspired to the sovereignty of the whole country. Nothing of importance has been recorded concerning these states, in the first period of their existence. Their history afterwards merits attention. The Carthaginians (B. C. 484) invaded Sicily with a great fleet and army; but were repulsed by Gelo, who, for his eminent services, was elected King of Syracuse. Oppressed by the tyranny of his successors, the Syracusans revolted (B. C. 466), and re-established the popular form of government. Other cities in Sicily, about the same time, became impatient of the rigour of their petty sovereigns. The Athenians invaded the island in this distracted situation (B. C.

415), by the persuasion of Alcibiades: But their attempt to reduce it proved abortive. The Carthaginians soon after commenced hostilities against the Sicilians; and war was carried on some time with various success. Dionysius, artful and ambitious, at length, usurped the supreme power, and checked the progress of the Carthaginians. His son, proving a tyrant, was expelled by Dion, brother-in-law of his father; and liberty was restored once more to Syracuse.

This lucid interval was of short duration. Oppression and tyranny succeeded. New factions were formed, and civil commotions were excited. The Carthaginians, seizing this opportunity, invaded Sicily with a powerful armament (B. C. 358). Finding themselves unable to resist with any hope of success, the Syracusans solicited the aid of Corinth. Timoleon arrived with a considerable force, and banished tyranny out of every city of Sicily (B. C. 340). After his death, the Syracusans were again harassed by the Carthaginians, and torn by intestine factions. The Romans, availing themselves of their distracted state, undertook the conquest of Sicily. Marcellus conducted this arduous enterprise. All the art and ingenuity of Archimedes notwithstanding, he took the city (B. C. 212), after a siege of three years, and subjected the island to the Roman power. The history of Sicily, posterior to this epoch, ceases to be interesting or instructive.

O F

E N G L A N D.

England
originally
inhabited
by a savage
race;

ENGLAND, a part of Albion, or Great Britain, is bounded on the north by Scotland; and, on the other sides, by the German and Atlantic oceans. Before the invasion of Julius Caesar, it was but little known. Its inhabitants were remarkable on account of their ferocity and barbarism. They were formed into many distinct tribes, every one of which had its leader or sovereign. As far as we can trace the resemblance of manners, customs, and religious rites, Spain, Gaul, and Britain, were peopled by the same hardy race of savages.

was subdued
by the
Romans.

Having subdued the greatest part of Gaul, Julius Caesar, impelled by the love of glory, conducted a Roman army (B. C. 55) into this unknown country. His success was rather splendid than effectual. After his departure, the Britons were governed by their own laws, until the reign of Claudius. This Emperor undertook an expedition into Britain (B. C. 48), and reduced a great part of it. Julius Agricola completed

pleted the conquest of this island, the extremities of the north excepted, which were deemed inaccessible. Enjoying uninterrupted tranquillity under the protection of the Romans, the inhabitants of this province, during a long period, never once thought of recovering their ancient liberty. The Roman empire, by degrees, grew feeble under the weight of its conquests. About the commencement of the fifth century, the inroads of the Goths, and of other northern nations, threatened with ruin a power which had long oppressed the world. Those legions, which guarded the frontier provinces, were recalled (A. D. 446) to defend the heart of the empire.

The Britons, left in a defenceless state, were attacked on different quarters. The Picts, from Scythia or Scandinavia, had settled on the eastern, and the Scots, from Ireland, had taken possession of the western coast of Scotland. Both these nations, fierce and rapacious, united against the Britons, and penetrated into their territories, which they plundered and laid waste. Unable to oppose the combined force of the enemy, and having in vain implored the aid of Octius, the despairing Britons deputed Vortigern, their leader and sovereign, to invite the Anglo-Saxons (A. D. 447) to protect them from the fury of those barbarians. Hengeist and Horsa, two Saxon chiefs, with a considerable force, arrived in England, A. D. 449. Having repulsed the Scots and the Picts, these perfidious allies turned their arms against the Britons, and put all to the sword. After a long and violent contest, the Saxons extirpated or enslaved those whom they had engaged to protect, and established an heptarchy in South Britain. The kingdom was divided among them as follows:

and by the Saxons.

Divided into seven kingdoms.

Kingdoms.	Contents.	Began.	Ended.	1st Chr. King.	Last King.
1. Kent. -	Kent. - -	455	805	Ethelbert.	Baldred.
2. S. Saxons.	Surrey and Suffex. -	477	754	Ethelwolf.	Cenulph.
3. W. Saxons.	{ Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hart, and Berks. - -	521	800	Kingil.	Brithric.
4. E. Saxons.	{ Middlesex, Essex, part of Hertford. - -	527	746	Sebert.	Swithred.
5. Northumberland.	{ Northumberland, and several other counties. -	547	800	Edwin.	Eandred.
6. E. Angles.	{ Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and Isle of Ely. -	571	792	Redwald.	Ethelbert.
7. Mercia -	{ Huntingdon, Lincoln, and about 14 other counties.	584	828	Peada.	Sighard.

In this manner England was divided into seven principalities or kingdoms, after the conquest of it by the Saxons and the Angles. It is not my province to abridge the history of every nation that formed the heptarchy: Besides, through the defect of historical monuments, this period is involved in impenetrable obscurity. The great variety of nations that successively broke in upon, and destroyed, both the British inhabitants and constitution, together with the subsequent division of the kingdom, peopled

pled and governed by different clans and colonies, were the sources of great confusion and uncertainty in the laws and antiquities of the kingdom, and in our ancient customs. An infinite diversity of maxims, laws, and manners, ensued. Amidst so many discordant opinions and interfering interests, dissensions and wars were unavoidable. But the petty quarrels of these small irregular states, though they were known, would not merit the attention of an historian.

Egbert became sole monarch.

Egbert, King of the West Saxons, who had acquired the arts of war and of government at the court of Charlemagne, consolidated the heptarchy into one kingdom called England, A. D. 827. He did not long enjoy his conquests in security; for the Danes and Normans made several incursions into his kingdom.

Ethelwolf.

His successor *Ethelwolf* was a feeble and indolent Prince. The Danes, taking advantage of his weakness, ravaged and laid waste his dominions; and his subjects formed a conspiracy against him. Notwithstanding, he died in peace; and was succeeded by Ethelbald in Wessex, and by Ethelbert in Kent.

Alfred.

Alfred the great, his fifth son, ascended the throne (A. D. 872), when the Danes had become masters of the sea coasts, and of the most fertile provinces. He opposed these invaders with success. He fought fifty-six battles by sea and land, obtained many victories over his enemies, and at last compelled them to submit to his government. He likewise new-modelled the constitution, encouraged arts and sciences, agriculture, navigation, and commerce, and exalted the nation to a state of felicity and glory formerly unknown.

The reigns of his immediate successors are not distinguished by any events of importance; but they were frequently disturbed by the incursions of the Danes, and disgraced by the influence of the clergy.

Edgar.

Edgar, who began to reign A. D. 959, being a peaceable Prince, adopted proper measures for the preservation of the public tranquility; but, like his predecessors, he was the slave of priests, and in particular, of Dunstan.

Ethelred.

After his death, the Danes invaded England with a considerable force. *Ethelred*, unable to resist them, purchased intervals of repose by large sums of money, which were levied by a tax called Danegelt. With a cruelty incident to weak minds, he formed, at last, the horrid design of massacring all the Danes in the kingdom (A. D. 1002); and he carried this design into execution. *Sueno*, King of Denmark, stimulated to revenge, invaded and ravaged his dominions, and constrained him to fly for refuge to Normandy, A. D. 1013.

Canute.

The successors of these Kings divided the kingdom between them. *Edmund* was assassinated, and *Canute* seized his share (A. D. 1017), to the prejudice of his two sons. Having conquered Norway, he became the most powerful Monarch in Europe. The last

last of the Danish Kings was *Hardicanute*, who finished a short and inglorious reign, Hardicanute.
A. D. 1041.

Edward the Confessor, the seventh son of Ethelred, and a Prince of the Saxon Edward
line, was raised to the throne, and supported by the power and influence of Earl Godwin. Having been educated among the Normans, he was partial to this nation; and he declared William Duke of Normandy, his cousin, to be his successor.

Edgar Atheling was the undoubted heir to the crown: But *Harold*, the son of Godwin, stepped into the vacant throne. He was worthy of the dignity to which he had Edgar Atheling.
aspired. William, to assert his title, invaded England, defeated Harold in the battle Harold.
of Hastings, and was crowned (A. D. 1066) at Westminster. This event put a period to the government of the Anglo-Saxons, which had continued, with little interruption, two hundred and thirty-nine years after the union of the heptarchy, and six hundred and seventeen after the arrival of Hengist and Horsa. William the Conqueror.

By a prudent policy, William gained the affections of his new subjects, and used all proper means to prevent or remove dangers that might have been expected from such a revolution. He established the feudal government, and divided the kingdom into baronies, which he bestowed on his adherents and partisans. He introduced Norman laws, manners, and language, in order to obliterate every trace of the Anglo-Saxon constitution. Mutual jealousies and animosities between the English and the Normans soon occasioned insurrections, rebellions, and acts of cruelty, which the prudence and severity of William were scarcely sufficient to quell. He depressed by degrees, and almost destroyed the nobility, humbled the pride of the clergy, and tyrannized over the inferior ranks of his subjects. The repose of this fortunate despot was disturbed, in his old age, by the rebellion of his son Robert, who had been appointed governor of Normandy, but who, by the aid of the French King, had usurped the sovereignty of this province.

He was succeeded by *William Rufus*, his second son, whose intolerance, rapacity, and cruelty soon disgusted his subjects. While the disorders occasioned by the feudal government convulsed the kingdom, and a general conspiracy shook the foundation of the throne, the enthusiasm of the crusades spread with astonishing rapidity. William Rufus.
Robert Duke of Normandy, brother of William, was among the first who engaged in these wild enterprises. His revenues being inadequate to the expence incurred, he Crusades.
consigned over his dominions to William for a small sum of money, which was raised by contributions chiefly on the clergy. This acquisition greatly augmented the power of the English monarch. The latter part of William's reign was a continual series of grievous oppressions, commotions, and insurrections, chiefly owing to his rapacity and profusion. The nation at once suffered all the outrage of anarchy, and the severity of despotism.

Henry.

Henry was advanced to the royal dignity A. D. 1100, in prejudice to his elder brother. To secure himself on the throne, he restored by charter the rights and privileges which his subjects had enjoyed under the Anglo-Saxon Kings; and he espoused Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. King of Scotland, and niece of Edgar Atheling. Notwithstanding all the methods which wisdom could dictate to establish his authority, he was in danger of being expelled; for Robert Duke of Normandy, his brother, having returned from a crusade, attempted, by the aid of the Norman barons, to recover a crown of which he had been unjustly defrauded during his absence. But this Prince failed in the attempt, was stripped of his own dominions (A. D. 1106), and was detained a prisoner till his death. A warm contest subsisted several years between Henry and Anselm, on the subject of homage to a laic, which the church was inclined to abolish, together with the right of conferring investitures. An accommodation took place, which prevented a rupture with the Roman Pontiff. At this time the clergy formed a separate body dependent on the Pope, which was the cause of great discord, contention, and animosity in succeeding ages. Henry's usurpation of Normandy involved him in a war with France, which terminated in his advantage. The last years of his reign passed in profound tranquillity.

Stephen.

The succession ought legally to have devolved on Matilda his daughter: But *Stephen* Earl of Blois, the son of Adela, the daughter of William the Conqueror, seized the crown. By artifice and liberality, he gained the affections of the nobility and clergy, who abridged the royal prerogative. The despotism of the King, the licentiousness of the nobles, and the oppression of the people, incited or encouraged the Earl of Gloucester and David King of Scotland, to take up arms (A. D. 1138), in support of Matilda's right. A long and bloody war ensued. Foreign troops were introduced by both parties. The kingdom experienced all the horrors of cruelty, depredation, and famine. Stephen, abandoned by the clergy and the nobility, was defeated (A. D. 1141) and taken prisoner. All ranks and orders soon withdrew their allegiance to the haughty and imperious Matilda. She was expelled (A. D. 1142), and Stephen was restored; while the nobility and clergy asserted their independence on the crown. Stephen, in vain, attempted to reduce them to obedience. Henry of Anjou, the son of Matilda, invaded England (A. D. 1153); and, in the year following, upon the death of Stephen, he was invested with the supreme power.

Henry II.

Henry II. surnamed Plantagenet, was the greatest Prince of his time. His first step, after his accession, was the expulsion of all foreign troops out of the realm. He next recalled the ancient demesne of the crown, that had been alienated during the reign of his predecessor. After having settled the domestic affairs of the nation, he reunited to the kingdom all the provinces that had been torn off by the Scots and the Welch.

Hostilities commenced between Henry and Lewis of France (A. D. 1159); but peace was restored by the mediation of Alexander III. whom they acknowledged to be Pontiff. On his return from France, he resolved to confine the ecclesiastical jurisdiction within proper bounds, and to repress the licentiousness of the clergy. With these

these views he assembled the nobility and the Bishops at Clarendon (A. D. 1164), where certain constitutions, favourable to his scheme, were enacted. Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, opposed all his measures without success. The Roman Pontiff, and the King of France, espoused the cause of this haughty prelate. Henry submitted with reluctance; and Becket was soon after (A. D. 1170) murdered at the altar. Having soothed the Pope, who threatened to avenge the Archbishop's murder, the King undertook the conquest of Ireland, a grant of which had been obtained (A. D. 1156) from Adrian IV.

This expedition proved successful. Though he triumphed over all his enemies, yet those of his own household gave him much inquietude and trouble. His sons rebelled against him (A. D. 1172), and were supported by Lewis of France. At the same time, he found himself involved in civil commotions, and in wars with the Scots and French Kings. William was defeated and taken prisoner (A. D. 1174); the rebels submitted; his eldest son was reconciled to him; and a treaty was concluded with Philip. Two of his sons, however, Richard and John, revolted; and this undutiful behaviour preyed upon his spirits, and soon put a period to his life.

Richard I. surnamed *Coeur de Lion*, on account of his heroic bravery, succeeded his father. His choice of Eleanor to be regent of the kingdom;---his liberality to his brother John;---and, above all, his zeal against the infidels, were to him fruitful sources of calamities and misfortunes. Having collected vast sums of money, and fitted out a powerful armament, he undertook an expedition to Palestine. After variety of adventures in his journey, and several glorious but fruitless campaigns, he concluded a truce with Saladin (A. D. 1192), and hastened to dissipate the storm that was gathering in his own kingdom. He was shipwrecked near Aquilia, and delivered to the Emperor Henry VI. who fixed his ransom at the exorbitant sum of 150,000 marks of silver. Upon his release from captivity, he found his kingdom in great disorder, through the mal-administration of his guardians, the rebellious practices of John, and the hostile attempts of the French. He was reconciled to his brother; and he declared war against the King of France. In the course of this war he perished.

Richard I.

John, his brother and successor, was a weak and a cruel Prince. As he adopted no measures to redress the grievances of his subjects, he was hated or despised by them. He was accused of the murder of his nephew Arthur. Philip summoned him, as his vassal, to be tried by his peers. Failing to appear, he was condemned and stripped of Normandy (A. D. 1205), which Philip annexed to his own dominions, three centuries after it had been disunited by Charles the Simple. A contest, which soon after arose (A. D. 1207) between him and the Pope, concerning the election of an Archbishop of Canterbury, completed his infamy and ruin. The kingdom was put under an interdict (A. D. 1208); a sentence of excommunication was pronounced; the prelates abandoned him; and the barons formed plots and conspiracies against him. By the most ignominious submission to the Roman Pontiff (A. D.

John

1213), he became still more contemptible. The barons, taking advantage of his meannesses and debasement, demanded the renewal of Henry's charter, and a confirmation of the laws of Edward. With reluctance he signed the deed, distinguished by the title of Magna Charta (A. D. 1215), which is still regarded as the foundation of English liberty. He made an attempt to recal the privileges he had granted to his subjects, but was unsuccessful. He commenced hostilities against his subjects; but he died before the re-establishment of his authority.

During a long minority, the kingdom was exposed to many calamities and miseries. By the wisdom and valour of the Earl of Pembroke, who had been appointed regent, the French were expelled, and a general pacification ensued. The young King, Henry III. did homage to the Holy See, and granted several charters in favour of the barons. His character was unfolded with his years. He was feeble and fluctuating, without vigour and discernment. He intrusted the affairs of government to ministers who abused their power. National merit was neglected. Every office in the disposal of the crown was conferred on strangers. The haughty barons resented the indignity, and formed an association against their sovereign, who was abandoned by all but by his Gascons, and foreign mercenaries. While the flames of civil war were breaking out, Henry (A. D. 1242) commenced hostilities against France; but was unsuccessful. The tyranny of the church of Rome, and the rapacity of the clergy became intollerable. The barons remonstrated against both without effect. Simon, Earl of Leicester, taking advantage of the situation of the times, engaged the barons to unite, with a view to reform the government. He constrained the King (A. D. 1258) to comply with all his demands, and he governed the kingdom with supreme sway. In the course of several years, revolutions were frequent in England. The King and his enemies were alternately masters of the state. Leicester at last prevailed (A. D. 1264), defeated the royal army, and made the King a prisoner. To gain the favour of the people, and to secure his conduct against public censure, he ordained two knights in each county, and representatives of boroughs, to attend the parliament, A. D. 1265. This is the epoch of the house of commons. The tyranny and oppression of Leicester, notwithstanding, gave general dissatisfaction. Prince Edward, escaping from confinement, erected the royal standard, and defeated the rebels (A. D. 1265). The King was restored. Having rendered these important services to the kingdom, Edward undertook a crusade (A. D. 1270). In his absence, disorder and anarchy prevailed. Unable to support the regal dignity, Henry recalled his son; but he expired before his return.

Edward I. The activity of *Edward*, on his arrival, restored justice and good order in the kingdom. Lewellyn, refusing to do homage for the principality of Wales, was attacked by Edward, and his territories were for ever united to the crown of England. The contest between Bruce and Baliol, concerning the succession to the crown of Scotland, opened a vast field of ambition to this enterprising monarch. The particulars and the issue of this dispute are well known. Soon after the decision of it, he engaged in a war against France and Scotland. Having concluded a peace with the former (A. D. 1296), he

he opposed the latter with success. But the Scots, though often vanquished, were not subdued. While he was meditating the subjection of their whole kingdom, he expired in the thirty-fourth year of his reign.

Edward II. was a weak, imprudent, and insolent Prince, born to obey ministers, not to govern a kingdom. His attachment to Gaveston excited the resentment and indignation of the barons, who expelled this favourite, and took the reins of government into their own hands. In vain Edward attempted the subjection of Scotland. The decisive victory of Bannockburn (A. D. 1314) left Robert Bruce in the possession of this kingdom. The King acquired another favourite; the barons again had recourse to arms; and Despenfer shared the fate of his predecessor. Meanwhile the Queen, having quarrelled with her husband, retired to France. She returned to England soon after (A. D. 1326) with a considerable force, and, being joined by the Princes of the blood and many factious nobles, she compelled the King to abdicate his crown in favour of his son Edward, and barbarously murdered him in the forty-third year of his age. Edward II.

Edward III. was fifteen years of age when he ascended the throne. He did not long remain under the tuition of his mother and of Mortimer her paramour. His enterprises against Scotland were not attended with success. The Scots maintained their liberty and independence. The death of the King of France diverted him from gratifying his resentment against that nation. He pretended a right to the succession, and he appeared to assert this right. A war with France ensued (A. D. 1338), the event of which was prosperous. He was every where victorious. John King of France, and David King of Scotland, were, at the same time (A. D. 1356), prisoners in London. In the conclusion of Edward's reign his fortunes declined. He lost his former acquisitions in France; he was deprived of his authority at home, in consequence of his attachment to an insolent mistress; and he had the misfortune, too, to be bereft of Edward the Prince of Wales, surnamed the Black Prince, by whose prudence and valour he had gained so many battles, and whose military exploits are so highly celebrated in history. Edward did not long survive these distressful events. He left three sons, Lancaster, York, and Gloucester. Edw. III.

Richard II. the son of the Prince of Wales, succeeded his grandfather in the kingdom. The Duke of Lancaster assumed the chief direction of affairs, during the minority of the King. A tax imposed upon every individual excited the most formidable insurrection (A. D. 1381), which was quelled by the prudence and courage of Richard. His spirited behaviour, at this juncture, raised the highest expectations concerning him. But the presages of youth are often fallacious. His character was unfolded by degrees; and, on every occasion, he discovered want of capacity and of judgment. An attachment to favourites, a fondness for amusements, and a desire of indulgence, appeared in the whole of his conduct. The Princes of the blood united against him, and deprived him of his authority. Meanwhile, petty wars were carried on against the French and the Scots with various success. Those who usurped the Richard II.

supreme power soon ceased to act in concert; and the nation became impatient of their tyranny. While things were ripe for a revolt, the King began to exercise his right of sovereignty, and civil order was re-established. A slave of pleasure, and a dupe of favourites, he again forfeited the regard of his subjects. The Duke of Gloucester renewed his intrigues, but was privately murdered (A. D. 1397). Another party was formed, which proved fatal to Edward. Henry, the son of the Duke of Lancaster, having been robbed of his paternal estate by the King, rebelled (A. D. 1398), and was joined by the Duke of York, while the King was employed in the subjection of Ireland. Upon his return, he was deposed, and Lancaster seized the crown.

Henry IV. Henry IV. was the son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. His right to the crown being defective, the commencement of his reign was attended with disorder and sedition: But the conspiracies formed against him were crushed, and punished with severity. The Earl of Northumberland took up arms in the defence of his privileges (A. D. 1403), but was compelled to submit. Henry quelled several more insurrections, and triumphed over all his domestic enemies. With equally good fortune he suppressed a rebellion that had been raised in Wales by Owen Glendour, a descendant of Llewellyn, the last Prince of that country. To secure himself against the enterprises of the Scots, he detained James, the heir of Robert III. He had resolved on a war against France, but was cut off by death in the midst of his schemes of ambition.

Henry V. Henry V. his son, began his reign with applause; but the glory of it was sullied by several acts of inhumanity and cruelty. The followers of Wickliffe had greatly increased, and had been honoured by the patronage of John Oldcastle, Baron of Cobham. Henry persecuted and dispersed these, and executed their virtuous and inflexible leader. At the same time, he resolved to seize the ecclesiastical revenues; but was diverted by the Primate, who excited him (A. D. 1414) to declare war against France. Charles VI. being a lunatic, the kingdom became a scene of disorder and anarchy. Henry, taking advantage of these confusions, collected a considerable force, and defeated the French army at Azincourt (A. D. 1415). This battle increased the domestic troubles of France. Henry embraced the favourable opportunity of marching to the gates of Paris. He concluded at Troyes that famous treaty, by which he was appointed (A. D. 1419) regent of the kingdom, and acknowledged heir of the crown. To maintain these vast acquisitions, he had recourse to England for fresh supplies. In his absence, the Dauphin, aided by the Scots, took the field, and gained some advantages over the English. When he had undertaken a third expedition to crush the Dauphin and his auxiliaries, a mortal distemper put a period to his life in the tenth year of his reign.

Henry VI. Henry VI. was nine months old when he was proclaimed King of England and of France. The Dukes of Bedford and of Gloucester were appointed guardians of the kingdom. Bedford, dreading a revolution in France on the accession of Charles VII. commenced

commenced hostilities against that nation. Having gained several advantages, he besieged Orleans, the reduction of which would have completed the conquest of France. The Maid of Orleans compelled the English to raise the siege (A. D. 1429), and established her royal master on the throne. The affairs of the English gradually declined in France; and were ruined by the reconciliation of the Duke of Burgundy with Charles, and by the death of Bedford (A. D. 1435). Meanwhile the spirit of faction raged in England. The Duke of Gloucester lost his authority in the government, and soon after his life, by the intrigues of the Queen and the Cardinal of Winchester (A. D. 1447). The nation being dissatisfied with the King and his ministers, the Duke of York collected an army, defeated the royalists at St Albans (A. D. 1455), took the King prisoner, and was declared protector of the kingdom. This was the first blood spilt in the fatal quarrel that subsisted thirty years between the houses of Lancaster and York. The Queen soon resumed her former influence, and the King regained his liberty. The Duke of York, being a descendant of an elder son of Edward III. openly aspired to the throne (A. D. 1459). Hostilities were renewed; and the Duke perished (A. D. 1460) in the battle of Wakefield. Edward, his son, prepared to revenge his father's death. A most bloody civil war was carried on between the Queen and Edward, in which the former was defeated several times in pitched battles. Henry was set aside, and Edward was promoted to the throne.

The factions of the White and Red Roses, *i. e.* the houses of York and Lancaster, deluged England with blood. *Edward IV.* endeavoured to establish himself on the throne by acts of tyranny and cruelty. Henry made several unsuccessful attempts to regain his authority. Defeated at Taunton (A. D. 1461), and afterwards at Hexham (A. D. 1464), he was apprehended, and committed to the tower; while the young Prince Edward, and his mother, escaped into Flanders. Edward, victorious over his enemies, privately married the widow of Sir John Gray (A. D. 1465), while the Earl of Warwick, in his name, negotiated an alliance with the sister of the French King. The haughty Earl, resenting the affront, rebelled, defeated Edward (A. D. 1470), and replaced Henry on the throne. This revolution was of short duration. Edward, by the assistance of the Duke of Burgundy, recovered his kingdom and his honour. Henceforth he devoted himself to pleasure, and to revenge. The noblest blood in England was spilt; and even the Duke of Clarence fell a victim to his brother's jealousy. The irregularities of the King hastened his death in the twenty third year of his reign. Edw. IV.

On the accession of *Edward V.* the Duke of Gloucester, his uncle, was appointed regent of the kingdom. Two factions divided the court; and both solicited the favour of the regent. Haughty, ambitious, and cruel, he perpetrated many acts of injustice and violence, and, at last, openly aspired to the crown. Edward and the Duke of York were privately assassinated; and Richard attained the completion of his wishes. Edward V.

Rich. III. The atrocious crimes of this usurper, who was stiled *Richard* III. filled the minds of his subjects with astonishment and horror. A conspiracy was formed against him (A. D. 1483) by the Duke of Buckingham, in favour of the Earl of Richmond, who was grandson of Owen Tudor, and who had espoused the widow of Henry V. Buckingham was taken and beheaded; but Richmond, after several unsuccessful attempts against the usurper, arrived in England, encountered him at Bosworth (A. D. 1485), and obtained a decisive victory. Richard fell, and with him the house of Plantagenet, after having kept possession of the throne three hundred years. The succeeding periods of the history of England are more interesting and useful than those that have been already reviewed.

Hen. VII. *Henry* VII. by his marriage with Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Edward IV. united the houses of York and Lancaster, and thereby put an end to the civil wars that had long subsisted between them. Jealous of his power, he used every precaution to secure himself on the throne. Several insurrections and rebellions broke out in the beginning of his reign; but these he suppressed. He next directed his attention to the affairs of Europe. Earnestly solicited by Ann Dutches of Brittany, who was engaged in war with the King of France, he granted a considerable reinforcement, and adopted such measures as would intimidate Charles into pacific measures. Meanwhile this Monarch, by espousing Ann (A. D. 1491), annexed Brittany to his dominions. Provoked by this unexpected alliance, Henry declared war against France (A. D. 1492); but concluded a peace before the end of the year. Margaret of York, Dutches of Burgundy, the inveterate enemy of Henry, excited Perkin Warbeck, the son of a Jew, to assume the name of Richard Plantagenet Duke of York (A. D. 1493), and to claim the crown of England. With difficulty Henry detected and crushed this formidable conspiracy (A. D. 1499). Having subdued all his enemies, he gave himself up to his predominant passion avarice, which made him unjust, oppressive, and cruel. He expired in the fifty-second year of his age; and was succeeded by his son Henry, then sixteen years of age.

Hen. VIII. *Henry* VIII. ascended the throne with many signal advantages. His character and conduct, at first, gave no prefaces of tyranny. Ambitious of distinguishing the beginning of his reign by some martial exploits, he soon engaged in a war with France (A. D. 1510). This war, though it added lustre to his character, was of no utility to his kingdom. Peace was concluded (A. D. 1514). Francis, apprehensive of the power of Charles V. was desirous of forming a lasting connection with Henry; who, had he not been the dupe of his own passions and of his favourite Wolsey, might have held the balance of power between these rivals, who courted his favour with equal assiduity. But, incapable of planning, or of adhering to any regular system of policy, he espoused the cause of the one or of the other, merely as he was influenced by caprice, or by the ambitious views of his minister.

At this time the kingdom was agitated by religious disputes. The share which Henry took in these, and the revolutions which ensued, form an important object in the

the history of this period. Charles V. having gained over Wolsey to his interest, prevailed upon Henry (A. D. 1522) to declare war against France. But this Monarch, being soon after disgusted with Charles, formed an alliance with his rival (A. D. 1525); and, in the year following, was declared protector of the league of Cognac. His affections having been long estranged from Catherine of Arragon, he solicited (A. D. 1529), and, after a delay of two years, obtained a divorce. The difficulties he had to struggle with, in the course of this process, hastened the downfall of Wolsey, incensed him against the clergy, and determined him to abolish the Papal jurisdiction in England. Avarice, co-operating with resentment, led him to seize the wealth of the church, and to convert it to his own use. Such were the beginnings of the reformation of religion in England. When all opposition subsided, Henry removed his affections from Ann Boleyn (whom he had espoused, and whose infidelity was suspected) to Jane Seymour, one of the maids of honour, who died (A. D. 1537), after having given birth to Edward. His fourth wife was Ann of Cleves, who was soon divorced; and was succeeded by Catharine Howard, whose vices brought her to the scaffold (A. D. 1543). Catharine Parr, his last wife, was in imminent danger, on account of her religious opinions; for Henry continued to defend the Romish doctrines as vigorously as he attacked its jurisdiction. His innovations in religion occasioned several petty insurrections; but these he quelled; and he rendered himself formidable by his alternate persecution of Papists and of Protestants. In process of time, he abolished all the monastick orders, and enriched the crown with their spoils. The anathemas of the Pontiff produced no effect. Imperious, absolute, and impatient of contradiction, he disposed of the properties and lives of his subjects at pleasure. He dictated laws to his parliaments, who were obsequious to his will, and executioners of his arbitrary mandates. Symptoms of discontent every where appeared; but none dared openly to rebel. Meanwhile the friendship which had long subsisted between Francis and Henry, was interrupted by an alliance which James King of Scotland had formed (A. D. 1537) with the French Monarch. Charles V. seizing the favourable opportunity, renewed his negotiations with Henry, and concluded a treaty of confederacy (A. D. 1544). By the perfidy of his ally, Henry was left to carry on war against France for the space of two years. All differences between Francis and Henry were at last terminated by the peace of Campe (A. D. 1546). Desirous of establishing an uniformity in religion in Great Britain, the King of England proposed an interview with his nephew James, in order to persuade him to renounce the Pope's supremacy. James at first consented to meet him at York; but afterwards changed his resolution. The haughty and imperious Monarch resenting the insult, declared war against Scotland (A. D. 1542). During this war James V. died; and Henry aimed, henceforth, at the union of that kingdom with his own, by a marriage between Edward his son, and Mary the Scottish Queen. The last period of his life abounded in acts of violence and of tyranny. He expired in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and in the thirty-eighth of his reign.

During the minority of *Edward VI.* his uncle the Earl of Hertford, afterwards EDW. VI. created Duke of Somerset, was chosen Protector, and, in effect, became absolute

master of the kingdom. During his administration the Reformation daily gained ground. Having regulated the affairs of the state, he invaded Scotland (A. D. 1547) with an army of 18,000 men. In the midst of success he returned to crush the factions that had sprung up during his absence. Upon his arrival, he summoned a parliament, the authority and laws of which completed the Reformation. He triumphed over his enemies; and Lord Seymour, the chief of them, was executed (A. D. 1549). The translation of property from the clergy to the nobility, occasioned many riots and insurrections; all of which were happily suppressed. A powerful faction, headed by the Earl of Warwick, prevailed against him (A. D. 1549), and divested him of all authority. In the year following, peace was concluded with France and with Scotland. The Duke of Northumberland, who now assumed the direction of public affairs, betrayed Edward into many imprudent and impolitic measures, which disgraced the latter part of his reign.

Mary.

Mary, on her accession (A. D. 1553), recalled the Popish Lords and Bishops who had been banished, re-established Popery, and lighted up the fires of persecution in every corner of the kingdom. No rank, nor age, nor sex, was spared. To accomplish more effectually her design in favour of Popery, she consented to marry Philip II. of Spain (A. D. 1554), an unrelenting bigot like herself. This alliance occasioned a general discontent in England. All the laws against papists were rescinded, and those against Protestants were put in execution. These rigorous proceedings alienated the affections of the nation from the Queen. The parliament (A. D. 1555) refused to grant the necessary supplies. The execution of Cranmer (A. D. 1556) filled the measure of iniquity in this atrocious reign. By the influence of Philip and Mary, war was declared against France (A. D. 1557); but the loss of Calais dispirited the nation, and every where excited murmurings and complaints. Before the conclusion of this war, Mary died, in the forty-fourth year of her age.

Elizabeth.

The reign of her sister *Elizabeth* is one of the most glorious periods in the English history. Under circumstances the most discouraging, she ascended the throne; but her singular caution and policy soon surmounted all difficulties. Upon her accession, Philip II. made proposals of marriage to her, which were rejected. Her first step was in support of the Protestant religion. The laws establishing Popery were repealed (A. D. 1559), and the statutes of Edward VI. respecting religion were confirmed. Mary, Queen of Scots, grandchild to the eldest daughter of Henry VII. and consort to the Dauphin of France, assumed the arms and title of Queen of England; but the divided state of her own kingdom obliged her to suspend her claim; and the future misfortunes of her reign prevented her from renewing it. Having taken proper measures for the security of the reformed religion, Elizabeth directed her attention to foreign affairs. She supported and encouraged the malecontents in Scotland (A. D. 1560, &c.); she granted aid to the Hugonots in France (A. D. 1562); and cherished the revolt of the United Provinces. Though peace was concluded with the French King (A. D. 1564), yet, as this monarch refused to fulfil the articles of pacification, she thought herself at liberty to assist the Hugonots when the civil war was renewed (A. D.

{A. D. 1568). About the same time (A. D. 1568), Mary, defeated by Murray the regent, fled into England, where she was detained a prisoner. Her adherents, and those of the church of Rome, made several unsuccessful attempts to free her from captivity, and formed several conspiracies against the life of the English Queen. Those conducted by the Earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland (A. D. 1569), by Norfolk (A. D. 1571), by Throgmorton (A. D. 1584), by Parry (A. D. 1585), and by Babington (A. D. 1586), were the most dangerous. Finding her own safety incompatible with that of Mary, she brought her to the scaffold. A proposal of marriage between Elizabeth and the Duke of Anjou, for whom she testified a real affection, greatly alarmed the English (A. D. 1581); but policy induced her to break off the intended match. Though she sullied the glory of her reign by the trial and execution of Mary, yet she practised every artifice to gain the friendship of James, the son of that unfortunate Princess. A storm from another quarter threatened her destruction. Philip II. no longer to be imposed upon by her arts, fitted out a formidable armament, and invaded her kingdom (A. D. 1588). The event of this enterprise is well known. After the death of Leicester, the Earl of Essex became Elizabeth's chief favourite. Accompanied by Lord Effingham, he gained several advantages over the Spaniards; but was unsuccessful in an expedition to Ireland (A. D. 1599) against Tyrone. The Queen's violent affection for him, and his conspiracy against her (A. D. 1600), for which he was executed, gave her great uneasiness. The two last years of her life were not distinguished by any memorable transactions or events. She became pensive, peevish, and melancholic; and expired in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

She was succeeded by *James VI.* King of Scotland, who was proclaimed King of Great Britain, &c. James I. Though this monarch was not destitute of natural abilities, yet, as he had no just idea of the regal office, or of the English constitution and liberties, he was often betrayed into imprudences and errors. Soon after his accession he concluded treaties of peace with the Kings of France and of Spain, and with the States General. But the nation had not long enjoyed profound tranquility, when the gunpowder plot (A. D. 1605) excited universal astonishment and horror. This infernal conspiracy was happily detected; and the authors of it were punished. James next directed his attention to ecclesiastical affairs, being more of a theologian than a Prince. He supported episcopacy, and adopted severe measures against Popery and Puritanism; which rendered him obnoxious to many of his subjects. His pacific reign was a series of theological contests with divines and casuists, and of jarings and discords with his parliaments, who seldom granted supplies sufficient to support his extreme profusion and undistinguishing liberality. The most important transaction of his reign was the establishment of good order and justice in Ireland, A. D. 1612, which had been long the seat of ignorance, oppression, and barbarity. His partiality to favourites merited censure. He attempted (A. D. 1617) to establish Episcopacy in Scotland; but the zeal of the Presbyterians frustrated his design. He died in the twenty-third year of his reign.

Charles I. his son and successor, was governed by Buckingham, and had married a catholic Princess, which prejudiced the nation against him. The general disgust, however, did not deter him from the most arbitrary proceedings. Not finding the parliament obsequious to his will, he dissolved it (A. D. 1625), and exercised several acts of tyranny, in order to supply the want of parliamentary subsidies, which increased the odium of his government, and hastened his destruction. By the advice of Laud he attempted to introduce Episcopacy into Scotland (A. D. 1637); but this attempt was unsuccessful. Parliaments were convoked in the hour of danger; but, refusing to grant necessary supplies, they were dissolved. Cabals and factions were formed in every corner of the kingdom. The discontented in both nations were disposed to revolt. These hostile appearances revived, in the minds of the Irish, their passion for independence. A rebellion ensued; and that kingdom (A. D. 1641) became a scene of blood. All his resources being exhausted, and the Scots nation having revolted, the King was constrained once more to assemble the parliament. But, instead of relieving his necessities, it opposed all his measures. The breach was irreparable. Hostilities commenced (A. D. 1643). The royal party, at first, gained considerable advantages; but the decisive battle of Naseby (A. D. 1645) gave the rebels the command of the state. Charles bore his misfortunes with heroic firmness. Episcopacy was abolished (A. D. 1646), and a Presbyterian form of government was established. Having in vain attempted a reconciliation, the King fled into Scotland; and the Scots basely delivered him up to his enemies for a sum of money. The unfortunate monarch was detained a prisoner, was removed from one place of security to another, and, at last, (A. D. 1649) was condemned and executed.

A republican form of government was established on the ruins of monarchy. The authors of this revolution formed themselves into a common-wealth. Difficulties and dangers threatened them on all sides: But *Cromwell*, who assumed the direction of public affairs, soon restored peace to England, subdued Ireland, and triumphed over all his enemies in Scotland. Charles II. finding no asylum in his own dominions, embarked for France. Cromwell had determined now to crush his remaining adversaries at one blow. By his own authority he dissolved the parliament (A. D. 1653); he annihilated the council of state; and he transferred the administration of government to certain persons under his direction and influence.

These surprising revolutions did not hinder those in power from acting vigorously against Holland. After an obstinate and bloody war, in which the English were victorious, peace was concluded (A. D. 1654). Meanwhile, the usurpation of Cromwell occasioned a general discontent: Nevertheless, he rendered himself formidable both at home and abroad. He was courted or dreaded by all; and was himself afraid of no enemies, assassination excepted. Though his ambition incited him to aspire to the crown, yet his prudence determined him to decline it when it was in his power (A. D. 1657). He was, however, declared Protector, and he exercised the authority of a sovereign. He proposed various schemes for the new modelling of the state; but

but no regular plan of government was ever formed during his administration. A flow fever put a period to his life in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

Richard Cromwell, the son of the protector, a prudent and unambitious man, on the earliest appearance of opposition, retired into obscurity, and *Charles II.* was recalled from exile (A. D. 1660). General Monk was the chief instrument of this revolution. The two houses of parliament firmly united with the King, and re-established the royal authority. A few of the regicides were punished. Episcopacy, an appendage of monarchy, was restored in England and in Scotland; and liberty of conscience was annihilated. The act of uniformity (A. D. 1662) produced a species of ecclesiastical revolution, which deprived several thousands of Presbyterian clergymen of their subsistence. The profusion and extravagance of the King often exposed him to all the mortifications of indigence. A war with Holland (A. D. 1665) increased his difficulties. Though the French King declared in favour of Holland, the English were successful. The dreadful calamities of pestilence and of fire, which had almost desolated the metropolis of Great Britain (A. D. 1666), disposed Charles to put an end to a war unprofitable and ruinous. The triple alliance (A. D. 1668) gained the applause, but did not remove the suspicions of the people. The perfidious councils of five new ministers induced him to overlook the interests of the kingdom, and to despise the complaints of his subjects. Measures so impolitic and arbitrary increased his embarrassments, and exposed him to a fatal revolution. By the advice of the cabal, he formed a league with Lewis XIV. and declared war against Holland (A. D. 1672); but he found it necessary to conclude a peace with that republic (A. D. 1674). During these transactions, Scotland groaned under the oppression and tyranny of the Duke of Lauderdale, who acted as King's commissioner. A conspiracy for the re-establishment of Popery was discovered (A. D. 1677); and parliament resolved to exclude the Duke of York, a professed Papist, from inheriting the crown. The King dissolved an assembly which he could not controul; and, after having executed several eminent men, on the pretence of their being authors of a conspiracy against him, he exercised an almost unlimited authority. He died in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

James II. ascended the throne with applause. His conduct, however, soon occasioned apprehensions both for the national liberty and religion; for he openly encouraged Popery, and bestowed his favours with a liberal hand upon priests and Jesuits. The rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth (A. D. 1685) was quelled with ease, and that nobleman and many of his partizans were punished with severity. Possessed of almost absolute authority, he resolved on the establishment of Popery; he pretended to a power of dispensing with the laws; he instituted an ecclesiastical court, not materially different from that of the high commission; he suspended the penal laws; he sent an embassy to Rome; and received at his court the Pope's nuncio. These daring encroachments upon the civil and religious liberties of his subjects excited their discontent and hatred. In this extremity the aid of William Prince of Orange, nephew and son-in-law of James, was solicited by the nobility. He arrived in England with

a numerous army (Nov. 5. 1688); and James, abandoned by all, abdicated the throne, and retired to France.

William
and Mary.

Notwithstanding the efforts of James and his adherents, *William* and *Mary* were proclaimed sovereigns of Great Britain, &c. Having obtained succours from Lewis, the unfortunate monarch embarked for Ireland: But his attempts to gain over that kingdom were not attended with success. William defeated the rebels near the Boyne (A. D. 1690); and James returned to France. After William's departure, the Earl of Marlborough improved this victory, and Lauzun, the French general, evacuated the kingdom. Having obtained from parliament considerable supplies, William passed into Holland to direct the operations of the league that had been formed against Lewis XIV. During his absence, several efforts were made to restore the abdicated King; but these, like the former, proved abortive. The foreign war in which William was engaged dissatisfied the malecontents, who avowed that 'the King was sacrificing the state to foreigners.' His presence and address frustrated the designs of his enemies, and silenced all complaints. He repassed the Sea (A. D. 1693) to command the allied army, and acquired great glory both by his victories and by his retreats. After the campaign in Flanders was finished (A. D. 1695), he returned in triumph to England. Both the victors and the vanquished, equally exhausted by the continental war, became desirous of peace, which was concluded at Ryswick, A. D. 1697. William's proposal of a standing army was opposed by parliament, and defeated. The treaty of partition (A. D. 1698) displeased the English, and was not acceded to by the Emperor. Meanwhile, the Duke of Anjou succeeded Charles II. which entirely disconcerted the allies. Soon after, however, they united in a league to prevent the coalition of the kingdoms of France and of Spain. When war was breaking out, and when William thought of putting himself at the head of his army, an accident shortened his days. The last act of his reign was the settlement of the succession to the crown in the house of Hanover, June 12. A. D. 1701.

Anne.

Anne, second daughter of James II. and Princess of Denmark, succeeded William in the throne. Adopting the measures of her predecessor, she animated that formidable league, the design of which was to set bounds to the exorbitant power of France. Marlborough, who commanded the forces in the Low Countries, was every where successful. The allies defeated the French and Bavarian armies with great slaughter (A. D. 1704) at Blenheim, at Ramilies, &c. About the same time, Sir George Rook reduced Gibraltar, which still remains in the possession of the English. A treaty of union between England and Scotland was concluded, A. D. 1706, and, after a violent opposition, was ratified by the Scots parliament. War still raged on the Continent; and Marlborough was still victorious over the French. The interest of this illustrious man began to decline in England (A. D. 1708); but, notwithstanding, he supported his high character in the field. Lewis, finding his own resources exhausted, sued for peace. Eugene and Marlborough urged the continuation of the war. The opposite party, called Tories, declaimed against a measure so dangerous and destructive to the nation, and prevailed with the Queen to negotiate with the King of France. Marlborough

borough was dismissed from all his employments (A. D. 1712); and the Duke of Ormond succeeded him in the command of the army. Hostilities ceased; and, soon after, peace was concluded at Utrecht (A. D. 1713). The factions and cabals of the court gave great disquietude to the Queen in the latter part of her reign. She expired in the fiftieth year of her age: And with her ended the line of the Stewarts.

George of Brunswick, Elector of Hanover, son of the Princess Sophia, granddaughter of James I. was proclaimed King of Great Britain, &c. without opposition. The first step of his administration was to dismiss the Tory faction from all public offices and employments. This partiality in favour of the Whig party excited the spirit of mutiny. The Pretender, availing himself of this juncture, invaded the kingdom (A. D. 1716). This enterprize was not attended with success; and he was soon obliged to return to France. To establish the influence of the court, the duration of parliaments was extended from three to seven years. Charles XII. of Sweden, incensed against the Elector of Hanover for the purchase of part of his dominions, meditated an invasion of Britain (A. D. 1717) in order to restore the Stewarts to their hereditary right; but an untimely death put an end to all his schemes.

To compell the King of Spain to make peace with the Emperor, the quadruple alliance was formed. This alliance occasioned a rupture (A. D. 1717) between England and Spain. When peace was restored to the Continent, England was thrown into confusion by the South Sea scheme, and by other aerial projects for the increase of the national wealth (A. D. 1720). Scarcely had the nation recovered of this shock, when a conspiracy against the person and government of the King was detected (A. D. 1722). Several persons of eminence were convicted and banished. The King next directed his attention to new Continental connections and negotiations. The Emperor and the King of Spain having concluded a treaty (A. D. 1725), the King of England was apprehensive for his possessions in Germany. To secure these, he formed a defensive alliance with the Kings of France and of Prussia. A war with Spain was unavoidable: But, by the mediation of France, the tranquility of Europe was restored, A. D. 1727. The King died in the same year, which was the sixty-eighth year of his age.

The first period of *George II.*'s reign was not distinguished by any memorable event. The court of Spain, having renewed an alliance with France, seemed not to be disposed to maintain peace with England. All apprehensions of war, however, were removed by the treaty of Vienna (A. D. 1731). The Spaniards ceased not from distressing the commerce of Great Britain. The nation was fired with resentment. Notwithstanding the pacific dispositions of the prime minister, war was declared against Spain (A. D. 1739). All the enterprizes of the English, that of Vernon against Portobello excepted, were unsuccessful. Hostilities between Great Britain and France commenced A. D. 1742. The King appeared at the head of the allied army in Flanders, and gained several advantages over the enemy. While war raged with fury on the Continent, the Pretender's eldest son arrived in Scotland (A. D. 1745), and erected

rected the standard of rebellion. Many persons of distinction embodied their dependants in support of his cause; but the decisive battle of Culloden (A. D. 1746) put a period to these dangerous insurrections. The war on the Continent was concluded, and the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was signed, A. D. 1748. The encroachments of the French in North America were resented by the English, who commenced hostilities against them (A. D. 1754). The loss of Minorca, and the defeat of the English fleet, dispirited the nation. But these losses were compensated by the success of the English arms in the East Indies, and by the reduction of Cape Breton, of Senegal, and Goree. The English likewise made themselves masters of Guadaloupe, Quebec, and the extensive province of Canada (A. D. 1759). The French fleet was defeated, and almost destroyed by Boscawen and Hawke. Exhausted by an expensive and bloody war, the hostile powers entered upon a negotiation (A. D. 1760). All projects for accommodation proved abortive. After the death of George II. war was carried on with vigour, until 1763, when peace was concluded with France, on terms the most honourable and advantageous for Great Britain.

Geo. III. *George* III. ascended the throne in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty.

O F

S C O T L A N D.

The ancient
history of
Scotland
fabulous.

SCOTLAND, or North Britain, was peopled by the Caledonians, who were of Celtic origin. The Scots, who were likewise a colony of the Celtae or Gauls, settled on the western coasts of the kingdom, in a remote period, and, by degrees, incorporated with the inhabitants. A series of Scottish Kings, several ages before the birth of Christ, is reckoned by historians, and some of their martial exploits are recorded; but notwithstanding, the history of this kingdom, in those early ages, is involved in darkness and fable. The most authentic accounts of those times have been collected from Roman authors.

Agricola.

Agricola, we are informed, penetrated into the northern parts of Britain (A. D. 81), and frequently repulsed, but never subdued the natives. When the Romans abandoned the island in the beginning of the fifth century, Scotland was left under the dominion of the Scots and Picts, who united against the Britons, invaded their territories, and reduced them to extremity. The history of several succeeding centuries

tures is a meagre narrative of fierce and bloody contests, that disgrace the annals of mankind, and ought to be consigned to oblivion.

Towards the conclusion of the eighth century, *Achais* concluded a league with *Charlemagne*, which may be considered as the foundation of the alliance that long subsisted between Scotland and France.

The Picts, who were the descendants of the ancient Britons, still remained a separate nation. At length, *Kenneth II.* about the middle of the ninth century, completely subdued them, and united the whole country under one monarchy. The successors of *Kenneth* were engaged in perpetual wars with the Saxons, Danes, and other barbarous nations. The detail of these wars would afford little instruction or entertainment.

The history of Scotland from the reign of *Alexander III.* is more interesting. Upon the death of this Prince, two competitors for the crown appeared, viz. *John Baliol* and *Robert Bruce*. Each of these rivals was supported by a powerful faction. To decide the contest, *Edward* King of England was chosen umpire. This monarch, finding *Baliol* the most obsequious of the two, gave judgment in his favour, after having prevailed on him to acknowledge Scotland a fief of the English crown (A. D. 1292). Soon after (A. D. 1296) *Edward* attempted to take possession of the kingdom; and, in order to establish his claim to the crown, he destroyed or carried off all the historical monuments which tended to evince the independency or antiquity of Scotland. The repeated efforts of *Edward* and of his successor were baffled by the heroic valour of *Sir William Wallace* and *Robert Bruce*, the latter of whom, being the grandson of *Baliol's* competitor, established himself on the throne.

David II. his son, a weak but virtuous Prince, was involved in continual war with *Edward III.* by whom he was driven into exile (A. D. 1333); and, afterwards, was carried a prisoner into England, where he remained eleven years in a state of captivity.

The age and infirmities of his son *Robert III.* disqualified him for the administration of public affairs; so that he was under the necessity of trusting the government to his brother the Duke of Albany. This ambitious Prince, with a view to the succession, basely murdered the eldest son of *Robert* (A. D. 1401). Apprehensive lest the same fate should befall *James* his second son, the King attempted to convey him to France; but the young Prince was ungenerously intercepted by the English, and detained a prisoner nineteen years. During this period the kingdom was governed first by his uncle the Duke of Albany, and then by *Murdo* his son. To soothe or bribe the nobility, the regents slackened the reins of government, allowed the revenues of the crown to be alienated, and connived at the gross acts of power and oppression.

- James When *James* ascended the throne (A. D. 1424), the royal authority was almost annihilated; the nobles were independent; universal anarchy prevailed. With success he applied himself to the correction of abuses, to the diminution of the power and influence of the nobility, to the recovery of the royal demesnes, and to the re-establishment of order and justice. These encroachments and regulations alarmed the haughty barons, and instigated them to conspire against his life. He was murdered in the forty-fourth year of his age.
- James II. During the long minority of *James* II. new privileges were granted to the nobles by those who governed the kingdom. When he took the administration of affairs into his own hands, he suppressed the rebellion of the Douglasses, quelled other civil commotions, reduced the immunities of the barons, and enacted many wise laws, advantageous to the prerogative, and subversive of the privileges of the aristocracy.
- James III. *James* III. was a feeble, indolent, impolitic Prince. Dreading or hating his nobles, he kept them at an unusual distance, and bestowed his confidence and affection on worthless favourites. Provoked by this neglect, and irritated by the revocation of those grants which had been obtained during his minority, they rebelled against him, and deprived him of a crown of which he was unworthy.
- James IV. During the reign of *James* IV. the hereditary enmity that had long subsisted between the King and the nobles seems almost entirely to have ceased. Magnificent, generous, and brave, he was universally esteemed and beloved. The firm attachment of the nobility to him, appeared in the unfortunate battle of Flowden (A. D. 1513), where many of them bravely fell in his defence.
- James V. The minority of *James* V. was long and turbulent. When he took the reins of government into his own hands, he diminished the power of the nobles, by increasing that of the ecclesiastics. The latter were entrusted with the management of public affairs, while the former were treated with coldness and reserve. In peace, his scheme of depressing the nobility was attended with success; but, in war, they resent-ed their injuries, and rose to importance and dignity. In the course of his reign, the reformation gained ground in Scotland, though, by the persuasion of the Romish clergy, he gave way to a religious persecution. The balance was, at this time, so equally poised between the powers of Europe, that the friendship of James was court-ed by the Pope, the Emperor, the King of France, and the King of England; but he declined any share in foreign affairs, and confined his attention to his own kingdom. He died in the thirty-first year of his age.
- Mary. *Mary*, his daughter and successor, was born but a few days before his death. The history of her transactions, amours, intrigues, and misfortunes, is familiar to every reader. She was beheaded in England in the forty-sixth year of her age, and was succeeded by

James VI. who ascended the throne of England upon the death of Elizabeth, and thus united two kingdoms, ‘divided from the earliest accounts of time, but delineated by their situation, to form one great monarchy.’

O F T H E

O T T O M A N E M P I R E.

THE Huns and Turks, originally the same people, according to the Chinese historians, descended from the ancient Scythians. In the earliest ages, they inhabited those regions of Tartary which extended from Korea in the east to the country of the Getæ in the west.

*The ancient
settlements
of the Huns
and Turks.*

After the extinction of the Dynasty of *Hia*, in China, Mantou, the son of the last Emperor, retired thither with all his adherents, and was the first Tanjou, or Emperor of the Huns. Some historians suppose him to have been the famous *Oguz-khan*, so renowned among the present Turks and Tartars. His posterity kept possession of the throne for many years, and carried on incessant hostilities against the Chinese. The numbers and power of the Chinese, the inroads of the eastern Tartars, and the dissensions of the royal family, gradually weakened the empire of the Huns. One of the Princes, seizing the favourable opportunity, rebelled; and, putting himself at the head of certain tribes, divided the empire into two kingdoms (A. D. 48). He retired towards the south with eight hords or tribes; and the Huns of the north remained subject to the former Emperor. Restless and turbulent, the latter invaded China; but were repulsed, and totally extirpated in the reign of Hoang-Ho-ti (A. D. 93).

The greater part of those who escaped the sword migrated westward, and settled on the coasts of the Caspian Sea. As their numbers increased, colonies emigrated to different regions of Europe, in quest of new settlements. The southern Huns maintained themselves on the verge of the Chinese territories, until they were subdued by the Oriental Tartars. The title of Khan was substituted in the place of Tanjou. Thus expelled, the Huns afterwards established several principalities in the northern parts of China, all of which were destroyed one after another.

One of these, known by the name of Turks, being defeated by the Oriental Tartars, or by the Emperor of Northern China, retired to a mountain of Tartary, and forged iron works for the use of their conquerors. The chief of this tribe, after a certain period,

period, revolted, and established in Tartary the empire of the Turks. His successors extended the limits of their empire from Korea to the Caspian Sea.

This empire, being too extensive, was soon divided into two parts, each of which was governed by a Khan. The western empire became formidable to the Kings of Persia; but was at length destroyed by a tribe of Turks, from whom descended the four Seljuk Dynasties (A. D. 1037), viz. those of Kerman, of Iran or Persia, of Bythinia, and of Iconium. The eastern empire was overturned by the Tartars styled Khitan.

After the subversion of their empire, the Turks formed themselves into small independent principalities. The history of this period is uninteresting. One of these principalities was established by Ortogrol, one of the Oguzan family, and Emir of the Sultan of Iconium. This Prince left three sons, one of whom was *Othman*, who founded a new kingdom on the ruins of the empire of the Selgiucidae (A. D. 1299).

Othman
founder of
the Turkish
empire.

Upon the extinction of the Dynasty of the Selgiucidae, who had reigned in Asia Minor about two centuries, Othman seized on Bythinia, and, soon after, extended the limits of his dominions. His successors, restless, ambitious, and cruel, greatly enlarged the empire.

Amurath.

In the reign of *Amurath*, the order of Janisaries was established. It was composed of Christian captives, who were instructed in the military art, and in the Mahometan religion. They now constitute the strength of the Turkish infantry. This Emperor penetrated into Europe, took Adrianople (A. D. 1360), and fixed his residence there.

Bajazet.

Tamerlane.

Bajazet, his son, gained several important conquests, and rendered the Greek Emperor tributary to him: But he was checked in his progress by *Timur*, a Tartarian Prince, commonly called Tamerlane, who invaded his dominions at the instigation of the Greek Emperor, and of those Mahometan Princes whose territories he had unjustly seized. Bajazet was defeated, and made a prisoner in Natolia (A. D. 1401); and a great part of Asia was subjected to the Tartarian yoke. After the death of Bajazet, civil wars and commotions prevailed in the Ottoman empire.

Amurath
II.

Amurath II. restored tranquillity to his dominions, re-established the ruined militia of the Janisaries, and carried on hostilities, with success, against the Christians. George Castriot, vulgarly called Scanderbeg, a Prince of Epirus, opposed his progress, and greatly harassed the Turks, about the middle of the fifteenth century.

Mahomet II.

Mahomet II. a cruel tyrant, and the terror of Europe, besieged and took Constantinople (A. D. 1453). Soon after he reduced the cities in the Morea to subjection, and conquered the empire of Trebisonde, whose last Emperor was David Comnenus. Thus the Roman monarchy was overturned; and on its ruins was established the Turkish empire, which still subsists.

The tranquillity of the reign of *Bajazet II.* was frequently disturbed by the restless ambition of his own family, and of the governours of provinces dependent on the empire.

Selim, his successor, after having defeated the Persians (A. D. 1514), and annexed several principalities to his dominions, declared war against the Sultan of Egypt, defeated the Mamelukes, and reduced that kingdom to the form of a province (A. D. 1517). In the same year he added more territories to the Ottoman empire than any of his predecessors had done in the course of an entire reign.

Solyman, the Magnificent, the most accomplished, enterprising, and victorious Prince that ever ascended the Turkish throne, began to reign, A. D. 1520. Having quelled some insurrections in Asia, he commenced hostilities against the European Princes, and made himself master of Belgrade in Hungary. Next he turned his victorious arms against the island of Rhodes, the residence of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem. After incredible efforts of courage and military conduct, the Knights obtained an honourable capitulation (A. D. 1522), and retired to Malta. The Sultan resumed the Hungarian war, gained a signal victory at Mohacz, took possession of Buda the metropolis, and carried off in triumph near 200,000 captives (A. D. 1526). Irritated by fresh disturbances in Hungary, he again invaded that kingdom (A. D. 1528), penetrated into Austria, and besieged Vienna, but retired on the approach of Charles V. Emperor of Germany. He annexed Hungary to the Ottoman Empire, A. D. 1541. The remaining part of his reign abounds in alliances, negotiations, and treaties with European Princes.

Selim II. besieged and took Cyprus (A. D. 1571), but was defeated by the Christians in a sea-fight at Lepanto. He was employed afterwards in the reduction of the kingdom of Tunis, which had revolted, and in the restoration of peace to other parts of his dominions.

Amurath III. invaded Persia (A. D. 1578); but this expedition was not attended with success. The Crim-Tartars, meanwhile, attempted to throw off the Ottoman yoke; but they failed in the attempt.

Nothing of any importance happened during the six following reigns. The Emperors were feeble, indolent, or debauched; and their incapacity occasioned or encouraged insurrections, rebellions, and invasions.

A formidable insurrection of the Janifaries convulsed the empire in the reign of Mahomet IV. (A. D. 1656). Upon the pretence of reforming the abuses of the state, they removed several officers, and meditated the deposition of the Sultan. But this insurrection was happily suppressed by the Grand Vizir, Mahomet Caprili. Dreading the power and insolence of that dangerous body, he resolved to reduce it. His son and successor prosecuted the same design. The number of the Janifaries being diminished,

diminished, and their strength being impaired, the Emperors became more secure, but less powerful against their enemies. Mahomet carried on many wars against the Germans, the Poles, the Muscovites, the Venetians, &c.

Frequent insurrections and rebellions broke out, during succeeding reigns, in different provinces of the empire; and the wars with foreign powers were attended with various successs.

Solyman II.

From the death of *Solyman II.* the course of the Turkish victories and conquests began to slacken. The Ottoman power is now in a declining state; and, as Germany and Russia are becoming daily more formidable, we may conjecture that the destruction of this empire is not at a distant period.



A
LIST
OF
SEVERAL ECLIPSES
BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN ÆRA,
OBSERVED BY ASTRONOMERS, OR RECORDED BY HISTORIANS:
AND OF
ALL ECLIPSES FROM A. D. 1, to 1900.
WITH AN EXPLANATORY PREFACE



E C L I P S E S,

S O L A R A N D L U N A R.

ECLIPSES are of essential use in chronology. They serve to ascertain, with precision, the dates of those events with which they are connected in history. When any transaction or occurrence is referred to a particular epoch, at or near which an eclipse of the sun or moon is said to have happened, that epoch may be accurately fixed, and the veracity of the writer may be proved, by a calculation of the time, and other circumstances of the eclipse. The different aeras that have been used by historians or chronologers, may be adjusted in the same manner. Example: We are told, that, in the 880th year of the Nabon. aera, and in the night between the 20th and 21st of Payni, the 10th Egyptian month, Ptolemy observed a total eclipse of the moon at Alexandria. The circumstances of this eclipse are such as can be solely referred to that of May 6. A. D. 133. In every system of chronology, therefore, a catalogue of eclipses is necessary. That which follows is the fullest and most correct one that has been hitherto published. The eclipses, antecedent to the Christian aera, are, for the most part, such as have been observed and recorded by ancient historians and philosophers; those posterior to that epoch are all that could be observed in Europe, and in a great part of Asia and Africa. The latter part of this catalogue stands in need of illustration. It was calculated for the meridian of Paris by M. Pingre, revised by some of the ablest astronomers in France, approved of by the Royal Academy, and inserted in *l'Art de Verifier les Dates*.

Total lunar eclipses are denoted by this sign ☾, and partial ones by this ☾. The cypher which follows the sign indicates the hour of the middle of the eclipse, in true time; $\frac{1}{2}$ signifies one half; $\frac{1}{4}$ one fourth; morn. morning; aft. afternoon. The quantity of the eclipse is marked in digits and divisions thereof. A digit is one twelfth part of the diameter of the luminary eclipsed. Six digits are equal to one half of the disc, four digits to one third, &c. When an eclipse is marked 0 dig. the meaning is, that it is less than a quarter or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a digit. Eclipses of 12 digits are sometimes represent-

ed by the sign ☉, or total, and sometimes by ☾, or partial; to shew that they exceed 11½ dig. or fall short by some minutes of being total. When the moon is within a minute of a degree, or less, of the centre, the eclipse is marked central; when it is within two minutes, almost central. The duration of eclipses is nearly in proportion to their greatness. A total lunar eclipse will continue at least 3½ hours, and at most four hours and some minutes; a partial eclipse, which exceeds six digits, may continue 2½ or 3½ hours; eclipses of between three and six digits, are of two or three hours duration; those of two digits, will last about 1½ hours; those of one digit, about one hour; and those of ½ digit, about ½ of an hour. The time, therefore, of the middle of an eclipse and its duration being given, its beginning and end may be nearly ascertained by the following rule, viz. subtract its semiduration from the time given, and the remainder will be the hour of the beginning; add the same quantity, and the sum will be the time of the end. A lunar eclipse must begin and end every where at the same time; with this difference, that so many hours and minutes must be added or subtracted as one place is eastward or westward of another. Thus, an eclipse that begins about 4¼ hours P. M. at Greenwich observatory, will begin about 12 P. M. at Peking, as the latter is 7 hours 46 minutes eastward of the former.

With regard to solar eclipses, it may be observed that they are denoted by the sign ☉, and are dated from the time of the conjunction of the sun and moon. Though this date be sensibly different from that of the middle of the eclipse; yet this difference will never amount to two hours; and may be nearly found by the following rules. 1. In the morning, a solar eclipse must always happen sooner, and in the evening later than the time of the conjunction. 2. The nearer that the sun is to the horizon the more sensible will the difference be. 3. The acceleration in the morning will be great in proportion to the elevation of the sun at mid-day, three months before, and the retardation in the evening will be great in proportion to the sun's elevation three months after the time proposed. It follows, (1.) That the difference must be greatest in the Torrid Zone; and, (2.) That the greatest difference, in other latitudes, must happen in the evening of the vernal, and in the morning of the autumnal, equinox; for the greatest meridian altitudes are observed three months before and after these seasons.

To find whether an eclipse shall happen before the rising, or after the setting of the sun, it may be sufficient to consult the annexed table of limits, beyond which an eclipse ceases to be visible. This table is divided into several columns; and every column refers to the latitude marked in the horizontal space at the top of the table. For an intermediate latitude, the proportional part is to be taken between the numbers, corresponding with the latitudes before and after the one given. Example: If the latitude be 45°, we must take the mean between the numbers in the columns calculated for 40 and 50 degrees. By the same rule other proportional parts may be found. When the table is to be applied to northern latitudes, we must use the column of months beginning with March: When it is applied to southern latitudes, we must use that which begins with September. The numbers are not calculated for any fixed

fixed day of the months, but for the day in which the sun passes from one sign to another. The proportional number is to be found for intermediate days. The sun passes from one sign to another about March 21. April 20. May 21. June 21. July 23. August 23. September 23. October 23. November 22. December 22. January 20. February 19.: But the variation of a few days will not occasion any material error in the hours assigned as the limits of visible eclipses. To every month three classes of numbers belong, entitled Morning and Evening. The uppermost of these indicate: the first hour of morning, in which a true conjunction must happen, so that the apparent conjunction, or middle of an eclipse, may be visible at sun-rise. The next class points out the hour in which the true differs not from the apparent conjunction. The third is the hour when the true conjunction must happen in the evening, so that the middle of the eclipse may be observed at sun-set. Example: Under 20° N. Lat. and opposite to March, we find the numbers 7^h, 22'; 11^h, 24'; and 4^h, 8'. These indicate that, in March, at the time of the Vernal Equinox, if the true conjunction shall happen sooner than 7^h, 22' morn. in places of 20° N. Lat. the apparent conjunction must happen before sun-rise. If the true conjunction falls between 7^h, 22', and 11^h, 24', the apparent conjunction, or middle of the eclipse, must be after sun-rise. But it will be sooner or later than the former, in proportion as that approaches 7^h, 22' morning, or 4^h, 8' evening. If the true conjunction be later than 4^h, 8', the middle of the eclipse will not be visible in the given latitude.

Of these three numbers, the first always denotes the hours of morning, and the last those of evening. The second or middle number sometimes refers to the former, and sometimes to the latter. This, however, can occasion no confusion nor mistake; seeing it is always to be considered as a mean between the two corresponding numbers. Thus, below 66° latitude, and opposite to March, we find the mean number to be 6^h, 50', which must be referred to the morning, as the limits there fixed are 6^h, 1' morning, and 4^h 37' evening. Example 1. Isfahan is about 32½° latitude. In March 30. A. D. 1131, the true conjunction happened there at 5^h afternoon; but, according to the table, the number beyond which the apparent conjunction ceases to be visible, is 4½^h afternoon; consequently the middle of the eclipse was invisible. Example 2. The true conjunction happened at Stockholm, A. D. 1216, February 19. 8 morning. Stockholm is about 60° latitude. Below this latitude the month of February has for its first limit 7^h, 37' morning. As the true conjunction was posterior to this limit, the apparent one must have been visible at Stockholm.

To proceed in the explanation of the catalogue: The parts of the world where an eclipse is visible are marked. If there be no limitation, the whole, or the greater part, of Europe or Asia must be understood. Particular divisions of these quarters are denoted by the letters E. W. N. and S. *i. e.* East, West, &c. When an eclipse is said to be visible in E. or W. of Europe, &c. the meaning is, that it is visible in all the parts of the region specified, where the sun is sufficiently elevated above the horizon at the time of the conjunction. When it is marked as visible N. or S. of any particular region, all places in every other direction are excluded. The terms small and great, for

for the most part, refer to the eclipses, and not to the places where they are visible. The latitude of those places is marked in which an eclipse is central. South latitude is indicated by the letter S. and north latitude by N. which is frequently omitted. An o, or cypher, denotes north latitude.

The course of a central eclipse is oftentimes pointed out by three numbers. The first and third shew the latitude in which the eclipse is central in the plans of the 5th and 155th meridians. The second, included in crotchets, gives the latitude in which it is central at mid-day. Example, A. D. 261, the sun was eclipsed June 15. 7¹/₂ morn. cent. *i. e.* the true conjunction was at half an hour after seven in the morning; and the eclipse was central. The following numbers are added, 45. (74.) 44. *i. e.* in the plan of the 5th meridian the eclipse was central in 45° N. Lat.; and under the 155th meridian it was central in 44° N. Lat.; *lastly*, in 74° N. Lat. it was central at mid-day. The place where any eclipse is central at mid-day may be easily found, when the time of the true conjunction at Paris is known. The interval between the true conjunction, as given, and mid-day, nearly shews how many hours and minutes the place required is east or west of the meridian of Paris.

Farther, it may be observed, that the limits of eclipses are fixed to be the Tropic of Cancer in Africa, and the northern extremity of Lapland, and from 5° or 6° N. Lat. in Asia, to the Polar Circle. In longitude the limits are the 5th and the 155th meridians, supposing the 20th to pass through Paris.

The first and third numbers, formerly mentioned, do not always express the latitude under the 5th and 155th meridians. Sometimes an eclipse begins before the sun has arisen upon the former, and ends after it has gone down from the latter meridian. In these cases, the first number denotes the latitude in which the eclipse is central at sun-rising, and the next the latitude in which it is central at sun-set. Example, A. D. 1, an eclipse on June 10. has the following characters, 18. (43.) 41. The number 18. denotes the latitude in which the eclipse is central under a meridian in which the conjunction is visible at the rising of the sun, and which may be found about 41° E. of Paris; the numbers (43.) and 41. express the latitude at mid-day, and under the 155th meridian.

The number included in crotchets is omitted when there is no meridian, within the limits prescribed, under which the time of mid-day coincides with the middle of the eclipse.

Sometimes a number is added to point out the increase or decrease of an eclipse. Example, A. D. 6, Sept. 11. 66. 70. (51.) 27. *i. e.* the central course of the eclipse under the 5th meridian, passed through 40° Lat. and proceeded to 70° N. Lat. This is the term of its increase. From thence it descended so as to be central only in 51° Lat. at mid-day, and in 27° Lat. at sun-set.

A single character or number indicates the latitude in which an eclipse is central in Europe or Africa at sun-set, and towards the eastern extremity of Asia at sun-rising.

An asterisk * denotes, that the course of a central eclipse extends many degrees beyond the equator. A cross † indicates, that its course is beyond the pole; and the excess is sometimes added to 90°. Thus, 94 intimates that the eclipse referred to is central 4° beyond the pole. The sign † affixed to Pen. is used to express that the penumbra is deep or strong.

An eclipse is visible from 32° to 64° north, and as far south of the place where it is central.

If the latitude of the place and the time of the year in which an eclipse is central be known, the extent and limits of the Pen. may be nearly found by the following table.

<i>Time of the Year.</i>	<i>Latitude.</i>	<i>Extent of the Pen.</i>	<i>Limits of the Pen.</i>
<div> Summer Solstice at mid-day. Vernal Equinox at sun-set. Autumnal Equinox at sun rising. </div>	25° N.	32 to 35° N.	57 to 60 N. Lat.
	40° N.	41°	81° N. Lat.
	50° N.	Beyond the Pole.	
	60° or less.	32 to 35° S.	25 to 28° N. Lat.
	70° N.	38°	32° N. Lat.
	80° N.	42°	38° N. Lat.
	90° N.	47°	43° N. Lat.
	100° N.	53°	47° N. Lat.
<div> Vernal and Autumnal Equinox at mid-day. </div>	0	32 to 33 N.	
	10 to 20° N.	37 to 44	47 to 64 N. Lat.
	26° N.	64°	The N. Pole.
	35° or less.	35° S.	Equator.
	50° N.	38°	12° N. Lat.
	60° N.	42°	18° N. Lat.
	70° N.	48°	22° N. Lat.
	80° N.	64°	16° N. Lat.
<div> Winter Solstice at mid-day. March at sun-rise. September at sun-set. </div>	3½° S.	44° N.	40½° N. Lat.
	2½° N.	64° N.	Polar Circle.
	20° N.	36° S.	16° S. Lat.
	35° N.	41° S.	6° S. Lat.
	50° N.	50° S.	Equator.
	66° N.	64° S.	2° N. Lat.

Explanation: In the month of June, or about the summer solstice, at mid-day, if an eclipse be central in 25 degrees N. Lat. the Pen. will extend from 32° to 35° N.; and the limits of the Pen. will be from 57° to 60° N. Lat. If an eclipse be central in 50° N. Lat. the Pen. will extend beyond the pole. If the given latitude be 100° N. *i. e.* 10° beyond the pole, the Pen. will extend 53° S.; so that 47° N. Lat. will be its term or limits.

The extent of the penumbra may be accurately ascertained by the following formulæ, communicated to me by a learned friend.

1. The point where an eclipse of the sun is central on the meridian being known, to find how far the penumbra extends on that meridian.

b = horizontal parallax of the moon.

a = altitude of the sun when the eclipse is central.

Compute $b \times \cos. a$, and let it be = B .

Let m = mean distance of the moon from the earth.

p = angle of the penumbra.

Compute $m \times \sin. (\frac{1}{2}p + B)$.

Let F be the angle of which $m \times \sin. (\frac{1}{2}p + B)$ is the sine.

Then the penumbra extends on the side opposite to the sun, over an arch of the meridian = $F + a - \frac{1}{2}p - 90^{\circ}$.

Again, compute $m \times \sin. (\frac{1}{2}p - B)$; and let the angle of which it is the sine = G . Then the penumbra extends, on the same side with the sun, over an arch of the meridian = $G - a - \frac{1}{2}p + 90^{\circ}$.

2. The point where an eclipse of the sun is central at sun-rise, or at sun-set, being given, to find how far the penumbra extends on the meridian of that point.

b = horizontal parallax of the moon.

a = altitude of the sun's centre at the given place, and at the moment when the eclipse is central.

$B = b \cos. a$ = moon's parallax in altitude, at that instant.

p = the angle of the penumbra.

d = the distance of the moon from the earth, in semidiameters of the earth.

Let f be the angle of which the sine is $\cos. a + d \sin. \frac{1}{2}p$; and g the angle of which the sine = $\cos. a - d \sin. \frac{1}{2}p$:

Then is $f - B$ the extent of the penumbra towards the elevated pole, and $g + B$ its extent on the opposite side.

The extent of the penumbra being known, the number of digits eclipsed in any given place, within the limits of the penumbra, may be nearly ascertained. If the penumbra extends from 32° to 35° , it may be divided into 12 equal parts or digits. If it extends farther, such an equal division cannot be admitted. In June, at mid-day,
March

March at sun-set, and September at sun-rise, one digit = $2\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ under the Tropic = 3° under the 45th parallel = 4° nearly under the polar circle. In the equinoxes at mid-day, in the summer solstice at sun-rise, and in the winter solstice at sun-set, one digit = 3° , under the tropic = 4° , under the 45 parallel = $8'$, under the polar circle. *Lastly*, In the winter solstice at mid-day, March at sun-rise, and September at sun-set, one digit = 4° , under the tropic = $8'$, under the 45 parallel = $15\frac{1}{2}'$, under the polar circle.

The whole may be illustrated by a few examples.

Example 1. A. D. 4, ☉ 8th April at 9 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 44. (69.) 84.—83. an. that is, in the 4th year of the vulgar Christian aera, the true conjunction observed at Paris happened in April 8. at 9 in the morning. This eclipse was visible throughout Europe, part of Asia, on this side the tropic of Cancer, and almost all Asia. It was central in 44° N. Lat. in the plan of the 5th meridian; in 69° S. Lat. *i. e.* under a meridian $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, or 52° eastward from the meridian of Paris; in 84; and, *lastly*, in 83° in the plan of the 155th meridian. This eclipse was annular, not total.

Example 2. A. D. 5, ☉ 28th March at 3 even. Eur. Afr. cent. 24.—27. *i. e.* this eclipse was visible in almost all Europe and Africa. In the plan of the 5th meridian, it was central through 24° Lat. and at sun-set, under the 39th meridian, through 27° Lat. On the principles formerly established, this eclipse was not visible beyond 60° Lat.

Example 3. A. D. 5, ☉ 22d September $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. and E. Asia cent. 20 N. (0) 18 S. an. *i. e.* this eclipse (as we find in the table of limits) was not visible at Paris, but in the S. E. regions of Europe, viz. in Greece, Hungary, &c. in the eastern part of Africa, viz. in Egypt, and in the S. of Asia. It was central at sun-rising under the 40th meridian, through 20° N. Lat. in the plan of the 102d meridian, through 0° Lat. *i. e.* under the equator; *lastly*, in 18° S. Lat. under the 155th meridian. This eclipse was annular.

Example 4. A. D. 4, ☉ 23 April $1\frac{1}{2}$ even. deg. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ dig. that is, on the 23d of April, A. D. 4, at half an hour after one in the evening, the true opposition, or middle of the eclipse, was observed. This eclipse was invisible in Europe, as it happened in the day-time; but visible in the eastern part of Asia. The magnitude of it was 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ digits; and its duration about three hours.

Example 5. A. D. 7, ☉ 20th Feb. 8 even. cent. The middle of this central eclipse of the moon was observed in the meridian of Paris, at 8 in the evening of February 20th, and was visible throughout all Europe, Asia, and Africa. Its duration was about four hours.

It remains to be observed, with respect to the list of eclipses antecedent to the Christian aera, that it has been compiled chiefly from the works of Riccioli, Petavius, Calvinus, Des-vignoles, and other learned chronologers.

L I S T O F E C L I P S E S

T H A T W E R E O B S E R V E D

B E F O R E T H E C H R I S T I A N Æ R A.

B. C. Place of
observation.

778 Rome	☉ 4 April, 0, 40 aft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
776 China	☉ 16 September.
772 Rome	☉ 25 June, 10 morn.
753 Rome	☉ 5 July, 4, 30 aft. 4 dig.
721 Babylon	☉ 19 March, 10, 34 aft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
720 China	☉ 22 Feb. 10 morn. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
720 Babylon	☉ 8 March, 11, 56 aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
715 Rome	☉ 26 May, $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
621 Babylon	☉ 22 April, 6, 22 morn. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
607 Mesopotamia	☉ 30 July, 1, 55 aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
603	☉ 28 May, 9 morn. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
601	☉ 21 Sept. 10, 57 morn. 9 dig.
597	☉ 9 July, $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
585 Hellespont	☉ 1 June, 7 morn.
547 Larissa	☉ 22 Oct. aft. total.
523 Babylon	☉ 17 July, 0, 47 morn. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
502 Babylon	☉ 20 Nov. 8, 21 morn. 2 dig.
491 Babylon	☉ 26 April, 0, 12 morn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
480 Sparta	☉ 2 Oct. 2, 27 aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
478 Asia	☉ 13 Feb. 2 aft. 8 dig.
464 Athens	☉ 30 April 4 aft. 11 dig.
431 Athens	☉ 3 Aug. 6, 35 aft. 11 dig.
425 Athens	☉ 9 Oct. 6, 45 aft. total.
424 Athens	☉ 22 March, 8, 17 morn. 9 dig.
423 Sicily	☉ 27 Aug. 11, 45 aft. total.
406 Athens	☉ 15 April, 8, 50 aft. total.
404 Athens	☉ 3 Sept. 9, 12 morn. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
403 Pekin	☉ 28 Aug. 5, 53 aft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
394 Cnidus	☉ 14 Aug. 9, 17 morn. 11 dig.
383 Athens	☉ 23 Dec. 7, 6 aft. 2 dig.
382 Athens	☉ 18 June, 8, 54 aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
382 Athens	☉ 12 Dec. 10, 21 aft. total.
364 Thebes	☉ 13 July, 11, 51 morn. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
357 Syracuse	☉ 1 March, 10 morn. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
344 Rome	☉ 13 Sept. 6, 36 morn. 9 dig.
331 Arbela	☉ 20 Sept. 10, 9 aft. total.

B. C. Place of
observation.

310 Sicily	☉ 15 August, 8, 15 morn. 11 dig.
296 Rome	☉ 8 Nov. 8, 40 morn. 7 dig.
219 Myfia	☉ 28 March, 2, 5 morn. total.
218 Pergamus	☉ 1 Sept. 7 aft. total.
217 Sardinia	☉ 11 Feb. 4, 5 aft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
203 Frusino	☉ 6 May, 2, 52 aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
202 Cumis	☉ 19 Oct. 10, 24 morn. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
201 Alexandria	☉ 22 Sept. 10 aft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
200 Athens	☉ 20 March, 1, 9 morn. total.
200 Athens	☉ 12 Sept. 2, 48 morn. total.
198 Rome	☉ 7 August, 5 morn.
190 Rome	☉ 14 March 6 morn. 11 dig.
188 Rome	☉ 17 July, 8, 38 morn. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
174 Athens	☉ 1 May 2, 33 morn. 7 dig.
168 Pydna	☉ 21 June, 8, 2 aft. total.
141 Rhodes	☉ 27 Jan. 10, 8 aft. 3 dig.
104 Rome	☉ 19 July, 10 morn. almost total.
64 Rome	☉ 8 Nov. 2, 24 morn. 9 dig.
63 Rome	☉ 27 Oct. 6, 22 aft. total.
60 Gibraltar	☉ 16 March, sun-set central.
54 Canton	☉ 9 May, 3, 41 aft. total.
51 Rome	☉ 7 March, 2, 12 aft. 9 dig.
50 Rome	☉ 22 August, 3 morn. total.
48 Rome	☉ 18 Jan. 10 aft. total.
45 Rome	☉ 7 Nov. 2 morn. total.
36 Rome	☉ 19 May, 3, 52 aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
31 Rome	☉ 20 August, sun-set, great eclipse.
29 Canton	☉ 5 Jan. 4 aft. 11 dig.
28 Pekin	☉ 19 June, 11, 48 morn. total.
26 Canton	☉ 23 Oct. 4, 16 aft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
24 Pekin	☉ 7 April, 4, 11 aft. 2 dig.
16 Pekin	☉ 1 Nov. 5, 13 aft. 2 dig.
4 Jerusalem	☉ 13 March, 2, 45 morn. 6 dig.
3 Jericho	☉ 11 Jan. 1 morn. total.
2 Canton	☉ 2 Feb. 8, 8 morn. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
1	☉ 11 Jan. 1 morn.

L I S T

O F

E C L I P S E S

From Anno Domini 1. to Anno Domini 1900.

A. D.

- 1 ☉ 10 June, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ morning, part of Europe, N. E. Asia, central, 18 (43) 41 total. ☾ 24 June, at $9\frac{1}{2}$ morning, $0\frac{1}{2}$ digits.
- 2 ☾ 15 May, at 5 morn. $0\frac{3}{4}$ dig. ☾ 9 Nov. at 0 morn. 5 dig. ☉ 23. Nov. $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. part of Asia, Eur. cent. 46—20.
- 3 ☉ 4 May, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ even. ☉ 28 Oct. at $11\frac{1}{4}$ even.
- 4 ☉ 8 April, at 9 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 44 (69) 84—83 an. ☾ 23 April, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ even. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 17 Oct. 0 morn. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 5 ☉ 28 March, at 3 even. Eur. Afr. cent. 24—27. ☉ 22 Sept. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. E. Asia S. cent. 20 N. (0) 18 S. an.
- 6 ☾ 3 March, at 8 even. 6 dig. ☾ 27 Aug. at $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 11 Sept. at $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. almost all Asia, cent. 66—70 (51) 27 an.
- 7 ☉ 6 Feb. at 11 morn. almost all Eur. ☉ 20 Feb. at 8 even. cent. ☉ 17 Aug. at 4 morn. almost cent. ☉ 31 Aug. at 8 morn. Asia, N. E.
- 8 ☉ 26 Jan. 12 even. part Asia E. cent 28—22 an. ☾ 9 Feb. 11 even. 6 dig. ☾ 5 Aug. at $3\frac{1}{2}$ even. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 9 ☉ 15 Jan. at 6 morn. S. E. of Asia, an. ☉ 10 July 7 even. W. Afr. cent. 1 tot. ☾ 20 Dec. $2\frac{1}{2}$ even. 8 dig.
- 10 ☾ 15 June, at 6 morn. 11 dig. ☉ 30 June, merid. Eur. Asia, N. and W. cent. (89) 59 tot. ☉ 24 Nov. at 2 even. part of Eur. N. W. ☉ 10 Dec. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. almost cent.
- 11 ☉ 4 June, $1\frac{1}{2}$ even. ☉ 14 Nov. at 1 morn. Asia, N. E. cent. 60—51. tot. ☾ 29 Nov. merid. and $\frac{1}{2}$ deg. 5 dig.
- 12 ☉ 9 May, 7 even. S. W. of Spain, and W. Afr. cent. 5 an. ☾ 24 May, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 13 ☾ 14 April, $1\frac{1}{2}$ even. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 23 April, $7\frac{1}{2}$ even. small part of Eur. W. and N. W. cent. 52 an. ☾ 7 Oct. at $7\frac{3}{4}$ even. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 14 ☉ 4 April, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 18 April, at $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. and N. E. ☉ 27 Sept. at 5 morn.
- 15 ☾ 24 March, at 8 morn. 6 dig. ☉ 2 Sept. $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, cent. 75—78 (62) an. ☾ 16 Sept. 8 even. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 16 ☉ 21 Aug. at 4 morn. Asia, S. W. cent. 27—31 (15) 12 an.
- 17 ☾ 30 Jan. 8 even. 6 dig. ☉ 15 Feb. 10 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 25 (37) 67. ☾ 27 July $0\frac{1}{2}$ even. $8\frac{1}{4}$ dig.

A. D.

- 18 ☉ 20 Jan. 8 morn. cent. ☉ 1 July, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ even. Eur. N. W. and N. ☉ 16 July, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ even.
- 19 ☾ 9 Jan. at $11\frac{1}{2}$ even. 7 dig. ☉ 21 June merid. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 48 (49) 20 tot. ☾ 5 July, at 4 even. 2 dig. ☉ 15 Dec. 2 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 38* an.
- 20 ☾ 25 May merid. pen. ☉ 10 June, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. ☾ 19 Nov. at 8 morn. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 3 Dec. at 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 21 (17) 15—30.
- 21 ☉ 15 May, at 4 morn. ☉ 8 Nov. at $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn ☉ 23 Nov. 2 morn. Asia, N. E.
- 22 ☉ 19 April, at 4 even. Eur. N. cent. near the pole, an. ☉ 4 May, at 9 even. $12\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 23 No eclipse.
- 24 ☾ 14 March, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 5 dig. ☾ 6 Sept. at 8 even. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 21 Sept. at 4 even. Eur. W. Afr. W. cent. 24 an.
- 25 ☉ 3 March, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. cent. nearly. ☉ 27 Aug. merid. cent. nearly. ☉ 10 Sept. $3\frac{1}{2}$ even. almost all Eur. dim. from N. E. to S. W.
- 26 ☉ 6 Feb. at 8 morn. Eur. E. Afr. Asia cent. 26—19 (24) 52 an. ☾ 20 Feb. at 7 morn. $6\frac{3}{4}$ dig. ☾ 16 Aug. at 11 even. $5\frac{3}{4}$ dig.
- 27 ☉ 26 Jan. at $1\frac{1}{2}$ even. Afr. E. Asia S. W. cent. * 7 an. ☉ 22 July at $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia S. and E. cent. 10—26 tot. ☾ 31 Dec. at $11\frac{1}{2}$ even. 8 dig.
- 28 ☾ 25 June, at $0\frac{1}{2}$ even. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 10 July, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ even. Eur. N. N. W. cent. 46 tot. ☉ 20 Dec. at 1 even. almost cent.
- 29 ☉ 14 June, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ even. ☉ 24 Nov. at $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 57 (30) 25—32 tot. ☾ 9 Dec. at $8\frac{1}{2}$ even. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 30 ☉ 21 May, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. ☾ 4 June, at 11 morn. 2 dig. ☉ 14 Nov. at $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 20—7 tot.
- 31 ☾ 25 April, at 9 even. 4 dig. ☉ 10 May, at 2 morn. Asia, E. cent. 6—45 an. ☾ 19 Oct. at 4 morn. 3 dig.
- 32 ☉ 14 April, at $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 28 April, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. dim. from N. to S. Asia, W. and N. ☉ 7 Oct. at $1\frac{1}{2}$ even.
- 33 ☾ 3 April, at 3 even. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 12 Sept. at $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 78 (63) 33 an. ☾ 27 Sept. at $4\frac{1}{4}$ morn. 10 dig.
- 34 ☉ 9 March, at 4 morn. Asia S. E. cent. * (6 S.) 2 N. tot. ☉ 1 Sept.

A. D.

- 31 Sept. at $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. and W. Afr. and Asia, S. W. cent. 26 (15)* an.
- 35 11 Feb. at 4 morn. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig. 7 Aug. at $7\frac{1}{4}$ even. $6\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 36 31 Jan. at $4\frac{1}{2}$ even. cent. 16 Feb. at $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. E. small. 12 July, at 3 morn. small N. E. of Eur. and N. W. of Asia. 26 July, at 10 even.
- 37 20 Jan. at $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dig. 1 July, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ even. Eur. N. W. cent. 22. tot. 15 July, at 11 even. 4 dig. 25 Dec. at 10 morn. Indies, cent. 6. an.
- 38 21 June, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small in Afr. greater in Asia, S. cent. * (8)*. 30 Nov. at 4 even. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 39 26 May, at $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 19 Nov. at $3\frac{1}{2}$ even. 4 Dec. at 11 morn. Eur. N. Asia, N. W.
- 40 29 April, at $10\frac{1}{2}$ even. Asia, N. E. 15 May, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 14 dig. 7 Nov. at 4 even. 8 dig.
- 41 19 April, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Afr. E. small, Asia, S. cent. 8 S. (24) 33. 13 Oct. at $10\frac{1}{2}$ even. Asia, S. E. cent. 15 an.
- 42 25 March, at $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig. 18 Sept. at $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig. 2 Oct. at $11\frac{1}{2}$ even. Asia, N. E. cent. 62 an.
- 43 28 Feb. at $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. 14 March, at $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 7 Dec. at 8 even.
- 44 17 Feb. at 4 even. Eur. W. Afr. W. cent. 56 an. 2 March, $2\frac{1}{2}$ even. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig. 27 Aug. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $6\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 45 1 Aug. at 10 morn. Eur. S. Afr. and Asia, S. cent. 22 (19) 14 S. tot.
- 46 11 Jan. at 8 morn. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig. 6 July, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ even. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig. 22 July, at 3 morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, cent. 55 (72) tot. 16 Dec. at 7 morn. small part of Eur. N. E. Asia N. 31 Dec. at $9\frac{1}{2}$ even. cent.
- 47 26 June, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 21 Dec. at $4\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 48 31 May, at 8 morn. small, Ind. an. 14 June, at 6 even. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig. 24 Nov. at $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small, Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 6* (16 S.) tot.
- 49 6 May, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $2\frac{1}{4}$ dig. 20 May, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. and E. Afr. Asia, cent. 4 S. (41) 45—35 an. 29 Oct. merid. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 50 25 April, at 5 even. 9 May, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ even. Eur. N. Asia, N. W. 18 Oct. at 10 even.
- 51 14 April, at 10 even. 9 dig. 23 Sept. at 6 even. Eur. W. and Afr. cent. 38 an. 8 Oct. at 1 even. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 52 19 March, merid. small part of Eur. S. E. Afr. and Asia, S. W. cent. * (5 S.) 23 tot.
- 53 21 Feb. merid. 5 dig. 9 March, at 2 morn. Asia, E. cent. 17—16—38. 18 Aug. at 3 morn. 5 dig.
- 54 11 Feb. at 1 morn. 26 Feb. at 9 morn. small in Eur. N. W. and N. 23 July, at $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. W. small, greater N. E. 7 Aug. at 5 morn. cent.
- 55 31 Jan. at 5 even. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig. 13 July, at 3 morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, cent. 43—59 (58) tot. 27 July, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 56 1 July, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ even. small in S. W. of Eur. Afr. cent. 10* an. 10 Dec. at 12 even. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig. 25 Dec. at 5 morn. Asia, cent. 31 (15) 22 tot.
- 57 5 June, at 7 even. 13 dig. Nov. at $11\frac{1}{2}$ even.
- 58 11 May, at 5 morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. 26 May, merid. 19 Nov. at $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $8\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 59 30 April, at 1 even. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. (36) 40—32 tot. 25 Oct. at $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. E. and Asia, S. cent. 12 (16 S.)* an.
- 60 4 April, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ even. 2 dig. 28 Sept. at 1 even. 5 dig. 13 Oct. at 7 morn. Eur. E. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 58 (32) 22 an.

A. D.

- 61 10 March, at $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. part of Eur. N. 24 March, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ even. 18 Sept. at 4 morn. 2 Oct. at 7 morn. Asia, N. and N. E.
- 62 28 Feb. at 0 morn. extrem. of Asia, E. cent. 26—24 an. 13 March, at $10\frac{1}{2}$ even. 9 dig. 7 Sept. at 2 even. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 63 17 Feb. at 5 morn. extrem. of Asia, S. E. an.
- 64 22 Jan. at $4\frac{1}{2}$ even. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dig. 17 July, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 6 dig. 1 Aug. at 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 68 (64) 30 tot.
- 65 11 Jan. at 6 morn. cent. July, at 11 morn. 16 Dec. at $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 49 (27) tot. 31 Dec. at 1 even. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 66 26 June, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 5 dig.
- 67 17 May, merid. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. 31 May, 3 even. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 40—28 an. 9 Nov. at $8\frac{1}{2}$ even. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 68 6 May, at 0 morn. 19 May, at $9\frac{1}{2}$ even. Asia, N. E. 29 Oct. at $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 69 25 April, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig. 4 Oct. at $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. E. cent. 84 an. 18 Oct. at 10 even. 11 dig.
- 70 23 Sept. at 3 morn. Asia, E. cent. 38 (11) an.
- 71 4 March, at 8 even. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig. 20 March, at $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 16 (39) 66. 29 Aug. at $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 4 dig.
- 72 22 Feb. at 9 morn. 2 Aug. at $6\frac{1}{2}$ even. small, Eur. N. W. 17 Aug. merid.
- 73 11 Feb. at $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $8\frac{1}{4}$ dig. 23 July, at 10 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia cent. 63—64 (61) 24. tot. 6 Aug. $0\frac{1}{2}$ even. 7 dig.
- 74 12 July, at $9\frac{1}{2}$ even. Asia, S. E. cent. 6 an. 22 Dec. at 8 morn. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 75 5 Jan. at $1\frac{1}{2}$ even. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 16—42 tot. 17 June, at $2\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig. 11 Dec. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 26 Dec. 5 morn. Asia, N.
- 76 21 May, merid. small Eur. Asia N. 5 June, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 29 Nov. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $8\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 77 No eclipse.
- 78 16 April, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig. 30 April, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small, Indies, S. tot. 9 Oct. $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig. 24 Oct. 3 aft. Eur. W. Afr. W. cent. 16—19 an.
- 79 5 April, 1 morn. 29 Sept. merid. 13 Oct. 3 aft. Eur. dim. from N. to S.
- 80 10 March, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 29—28 (43) 67 an. 24 March, $5\frac{1}{4}$ morn. 10 dig. 17 Sept. 10 aft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 81 27 Feb. merid. Afr. E. Asia, S. W. cent. * 20 an. 23 Aug. 2 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 13* tot.
- 82 2 Feb. 1 morn. 7 dig. 28 July, $9\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig. 12 Aug. $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. W. Afr. W. cent. 25 tot.
- 83 22 Jan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. cent. 17 July, 6 aft. cent. 2 Aug. 7 morn. Asia, N. E. 27 Dec. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Asia, S. W. cent. (27) 45 tot.
- 84 11 Jan. 9 aft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig. 6 July, 9 morn. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. 16 Dec. 4 morn. small, Persia, S. cent. 9 (19 S.)* tot.
- 85 27 May, 7 aft. pen. 10 June, 10 aft. small part of Asia, cent. 1 an. 20 Nov. 5 morn. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 86 17 May, 7 morn. 31 May, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. cent. 56 (91). 9 Nov. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 87 6 May, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 12 dig. 15 Oct. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Asia, W. cent. 81 (61) 46 an. 30 Oct. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 11 dig.
- 88 10 April, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small, Asia, S. E. cent. (2 S.) 2 tot. 3 Oct. 11 morn. Eur. W. and S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 23 (8*) an.

A. D.

- 89 ☉ 15 March, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 30 March, 5 aft. Eur. W. Afr. W. cent. 62. ☉ 8 Sept. 6 aft. 3 dig.
- 90 ☉ 4 March, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 20 March, 0 morn. Asia, N. E. ☉ 28 Aug. 7 aft.
- 91 ☉ 22 Feb. 10 morn. 9 dig. ☉ 3 Aug. $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. W. cent. 27 tot. ☉ 17 Aug. $7\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 92 ☉ 27 Jan. 11 morn. Asia, S. cent. * 12 an. ☉ 23 July, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. cent. 13—23 (19) 14 an.
- 93 ☉ 1 Jan. 4 aft. 4 dig. ☉ 27 June, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 10 dig. ☉ 21 Dec. $3\frac{1}{4}$ aft.
- 94 ☉ 5 Jan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. W. ☉ 1 June, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. W. ☉ 17 June, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 10 Dec. 5 aft. 9 dig.
- 95 ☉ 22 March, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, cent. 16 (47) 50 tot. ☉ 6 June, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 96 ☉ 26 April, 7 morn. pen. ☉ 10 May, 6 aft. small, Afr. W. cent. 1 tot. ☉ 20 Oct. 6 morn. 4 dig. ☉ 3 Nov. $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, E. cent. 49 an.
- 97 ☉ 1 April, 3 morn. small part of Eur. N. E. ☉ April, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 9 Oct. $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 98 ☉ 21 March, 3 aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 71—73 an. ☉ 4 April, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 29 Sept. $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 9 dig.
- 99 ☉ 3 Sept. 10 morn. Spain, S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 11 (0)* tot.
- 100 ☉ 13 Feb. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 7 Aug. $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 3 dig. ☉ 23 Aug. $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, cent. 53—59—56 tot.
- 101 ☉ 17 Jan. 8 morn. Asia, N. ☉ 1 Feb. 10 aft. almost cent. ☉ 28 July, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 12 Aug. 2 aft. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. W.
- 102 ☉ 22 Jan. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 6 dig. ☉ 17 July, $4\frac{3}{4}$ aft. 8 dig. ☉ 27 Dec. 1 aft. Eur. S. E. Afr. E. and Asia, S. W. cent. * 4 tot.
- 103 ☉ 22 June, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. cent. 2 (30) 27 an. ☉ 1 Dec. 1 aft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 104 ☉ 27 May, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $12\frac{3}{4}$ dig. ☉ 10 June, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Asia, W. cent. 77 (82) 57. ☉ 19 Nov. 12 aft.
- 105 ☉ 16 May, 6 aft. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 25 Oct. 5 aft. Eur. W. 48. an. ☉ 9 Nov. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 106 ☉ 21 April, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. S. E. small, Asia, S. W. cent. * (2 S.) 12—10 tot.
- 107 ☉ 26 March, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 11 April, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 7—25. ☉ 20 Sept. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 2 dig.
- 108 ☉ 15 March, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 30 March, 7 morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. W. and N. ☉ 24 Aug. 10 morn. Asia, N. E. small. ☉ 8 Sept. 2 morn.
- 109 ☉ 4 March, 6 aft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 14 Aug. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 70—75—70 tot. ☉ 28 Aug. 3 morn. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 110 ☉ 3 Aug. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 24 (20)* an.
- 111 ☉ 13 Jan. 0 morn. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 27 Jan. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 17—12 (17) 49 tot. ☉ 8 July, 5 aft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 112 ☉ 1 Jan. 11 aft. ☉ 12 June, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 27 June 10 morn. ☉ 21 Dec. 1 morn. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 113 ☉ 1 June, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 44 (53) 54—34 tot. ☉ 16 June, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 26 Nov. 7 morn. Afr. E. Asia, S. W. cent. 1* an.
- 114 ☉ 22 May, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small, Asia, S. E. tot. ☉ 31 Oct. 3 aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 15 Nov. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 49 (17) 14—21 an.
- 115 ☉ 26 April, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 21 Oct. 5 morn. ☉ 4 Nov. 7 morn. Asia, N. inc. from W. to E.
- 116 ☉ 31 March, $10\frac{1}{4}$ aft. Asia, E. cent. 39 an. ☉ 14 April, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $12\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 9 Oct. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 117 ☉ 21 March $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (8) an.
- 118 ☉ 23 Feb. 6 aft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 18 Aug. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 2 dig. ☉ 3 Sept. $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 53 (42) 14 tot.
- 119 ☉ 13 Feb. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 8 Aug. 9 morn.

A. D.

- 120 ☉ 18 Jan. 6 morn. Eur. S. E. a small part, Afr. E. Asia, cent. 39—30 (31) 54 tot. ☉ 2 Feb. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 28 July, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 121 ☉ 2 July, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 24—25 (24) 0 an. ☉ 11 Dec. $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 122 ☉ 7 June, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 11 dig. ☉ 21 June, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. W. cent. 49 ☉ 1 Dec. 9 morn.
- 123 ☉ 28 May, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 6 Nov. 1 morn. Asia, N. E. ☉ 21 Nov. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 124 ☉ 1 May, 7 aft. Afr. W. cent. 4 tot. ☉ 25 Oct. 3 morn. part of Asia cent. 37 (4) tot.
- 125 ☉ 5 April, 7 aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 21 April, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, cent. 4 (39) 53—50. ☉ 30 Sept. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 1 dig.
- 126 ☉ 26 March, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 10 April, 2 aft. Eur. N. small. ☉ 4 Sept. $6\frac{1}{4}$ aft. in Scotland small. ☉ 19 Sept. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 127 ☉ 16 March, 2 morn. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 25 Aug. 9 morn. Eur. Asia, cent. 80 (67) 32 tot. ☉ 8 Sept. $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 128 No eclipse.
- 129 ☉ 23 Jan. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $3\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 6 Feb. 3 aft. Eur. W. Afr. W. cent. 35—50 tot. ☉ 19 July, 1 morn. deg. 7 dig.
- 130 ☉ 12 Jan. 7 morn. ☉ 27 Jan. 7 morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. ☉ 23 June, 8 morn. small in Eur. N. Asia, N. ☉ 8 July, $5\frac{1}{4}$ aft.
- 131 ☉ 1 Jan. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 12 June, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 38—33 tot. ☉ 28 June, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 4 dig.
- 132 ☉ 1 June, 9 morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, S. cent. * (11) 12* tot. ☉ 10 Nov. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $3\frac{3}{4}$ dig. ☉ 25 Nov. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 11—23. an.
- 133 ☉ 6 May, $9\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $12\frac{3}{4}$ dig. ☉ 31 Oct. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 14 Nov. 3 aft. Eur. W.
- 134 ☉ 12 April $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 49 (78) 90 an. ☉ 26 April, 4 morn. ☉ 20 Oct. $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 10 dig.
- 135 ☉ 1 April, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Afr. E. Asia, S. and E. cent. * (15) 32 an. ☉ 15 April, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen. ☉ 25 Sept. $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. cent. 7* tot.
- 136 ☉ 6 March, 2 morn. 5 dig. ☉ 29 Aug. 7 morn. 1 dig. ☉ 13 Sept. $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. W. cent. 8 tot.
- 137 ☉ 23 Feb. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 18 Aug. $4\frac{1}{4}$ aft. ☉ 3 Sept. 5 morn. in N. of Eur. small, greater in N. and N. E. of Asia.
- 138 ☉ 28 Jan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 59 tot. ☉ 12 Feb. 8 aft. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 8 Aug. 8 morn. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 139 ☉ 18 Jan. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (15 S.) 13. tot. ☉ 23 Dec. 6 morn. $2\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 140 ☉ 18 June, 3 morn. 9 dig. ☉ 2 July, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 40—68 tot. ☉ 11 Dec. $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 141 ☉ 7 June, 7 morn. ☉ 21 June, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. a small part of Eur. N. E. and of Asia, N. ☉ 16 Nov. 9 morn. Eur. Afr. and Asia, N. cent. 72 (70) 63—64 an. ☉ 1 Dec. 9 morn. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 142 ☉ 13 May. 2 morn. small, Asia, S. E. tot. ☉ 27 May, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 5 Nov. 11 morn. Eur. S. W. Afr. S. Asia, S. W. cent. 17 (1 S) 10 S. 6 S. an.
- 143 ☉ 17 April, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 0 dig. ☉ 2 May, 3 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 47—43. ☉ 11 Oct. 5 aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 144 ☉ 5 April, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 20 April. $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, N. E. ☉ 29 Sept. 5 aft.
- 145 ☉ 26 March, 10 morn. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 4 Sept. 5 aft. Eur. W. Afr. W. cent. 35 tot. ☉ 18 Sept. 6 aft. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 146 ☉ 28 Feb. 11 morn. Asia, S. cent. * (19 S.) 15 an. ☉ 25 Aug. 2 morn. Asia, E. cent. 32—34—30 an.
- 147 ☉ 3 Feb. $3\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 17 Feb. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, E. cent. 9—7 tot. ☉ 30 July, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 148 ☉ 23 Jan. $2\frac{1}{4}$ aft. ☉ 7 Feb. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. small. ☉ 3 July, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. E. small. ☉ 19 July, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. cent. nearly.

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- 149 ☉ 11 Jan. $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 23 June 1 morn. Asia, E. cent. 40—60 tot. ☉ 8 July, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 150 ☉ 12 June, 4 aft. Spain, S. W. Afr. cent. 6 N. 5 S. tot. ☉ 22 Nov. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 6 Dec. $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 34 an.
- 151 ☉ 18 May, 4 morn. 11 dig. ☉ 11 Nov. 10 aft. ☉ 25 Nov. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, N. E. small.
- 152 ☉ 22 April, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 6 May, 11 morn. ☉ 31 Oct. $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 153 ☉ 11 April, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. W. Afr. W. cent. 37—34 an. ☉ 26 April, 1 morn. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 154 ☉ 17 March, 10 morn. 4 dig. ☉ 31 March, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. small, Afr. W. an. ☉ 9 Sept. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 25 Sept. $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 48—31 tot.
- 155 ☉ 6 March, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 30 Aug. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 14 Sept. 1 aft. almost all Eur. N. and E. Asia, W. and N. W.
- 156 ☉ 8 Feb. 11 aft. Asia, E. cent. 39 tot. ☉ 24 Feb. $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 18 Aug. 4 aft. $11\frac{3}{4}$ dig.
- 157 ☉ 28 Jan. 3 aft. Eur. S. Afr. cent. 10—17 tot. ☉ 24 July 1 morn. Asia, S. cent. 2—16 an.
- 158 ☉ 2 Jan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 2 dig. ☉ 29 June, 10 morn. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 13 July, 9 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 51—63 (61) 31. tot. ☉ 23 Dec. $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 159 ☉ 18 June, 1 aft. ☉ 12 Dec. 6 aft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 160 ☉ 23 May, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Egypt, S. small. Asia, S. W. tot. ☉ 6 June, $2\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 161 ☉ 12 May, 10 aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 1. ☉ 22 Oct. 1 morn. pen.
- 162 ☉ 17 April, 1 morn. ☉ 2 May, 3 morn. Eur. N. E. great part of Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 11 Oct. 1 morn.
- 163 ☉ 6 April, 6 aft. 13 dig. ☉ 16 Sept. 1 morn. Asia, N. E. cent. 90. ☉ 30 Sept. 2 morn. $12\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 164 ☉ 4 Sept. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. almost all Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 38 (19) 13 S. an.
- 165 ☉ 13 Feb. $10\frac{1}{4}$ aft. 2 dig. ☉ 28 Feb. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. great part of Eur. E. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 5—3 (21) 53 tot. ☉ 9 Aug. 4 aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 166 ☉ 2 Feb. $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 18 Feb. 0 morn. great part of Asia, N. E. ☉ 30 July, $8\frac{1}{4}$ morn.
- 167 ☉ 23 Jan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 10 dig. ☉ 4 July, 8 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 58—71 (70) 35 tot. ☉ 19 July, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 7 dig.
- 168 ☉ 23 June, 0 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 5 S. 9 N. tot. ☉ 2 Dec. $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 17 Dec. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 30 (10) 31 an.
- 169 ☉ 28 May, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 9 dig. ☉ 22 Nov. 7 morn. ☉ 6 Dec. 8 morn. Eur. N. and E. small, Afr. E. Asia, N. dim. to E.
- 170 ☉ 3 May, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. and Asia, N. small. ☉ 17 May, 6 aft. ☉ 11 Nov. 2 aft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 171 ☉ 22 April, 11. aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 3 an. ☉ 7 May, $8\frac{1}{4}$ morn. 2 dig.
- 172 ☉ 27 March, 6 aft. 3 dig. ☉ 19 Sept. $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen. ☉ 5 Oct. 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 36 (22) 6. tot.
- 173 ☉ 17 March, 6. morn. ☉ 9 Sept. $8\frac{3}{4}$ morn.
- 174 ☉ 19 Feb. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. E. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 39—36 (47) 69 tot. ☉ 6 March, 11 morn. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 30 Aug. 0 morn. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 175 ☉ 8 Feb. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. small in Asia, S. E. tot. ☉ 4 Aug. 8 morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 2—11 (7)* an.
- 176 ☉ 13 Jan. 11 aft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 9 July, $4\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 23 July, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. W. Afr. W. cent. 28—24 tot.
- 177 ☉ 2 Jan. 11 morn. ☉ 28 June, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. almost cent. ☉ 13 July, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, small. ☉ 8 Dec. 1 morn. great part of Asia, N. E. ☉ 23 Dec. 3 morn. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig.

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- 178 ☉ 17 June, 8¹ aft. 4 dig. ☉ 27 Nov. $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. cent. 18. (5 S.) 6 S. an.
- 179 ☉ 24 May 5 morn. Asia, S. and E. cent. 1 S. (35) 38—27. ☉ 27. ☉ 27. 9 morn. pen.
- 180 ☉ 27 April. 1 morn. ☉ 12 May, 10 morn. almost all Eur. W. and Afr. V. Asia, N. ☉ 21 Oct. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 181 ☉ 17 April, 2 morn. ☉ 2 Sept. 9 morn. Eur. N. Asia, cent. 89 (71) 47. ☉ 10 Oct. 10 morn. 13 dig.
- 182 No eclipse.
- 183 ☉ 23 Feb. 6 morn. 1 dig. ☉ 11 March, 4 aft. Eur. Afr. W. cent. 50—53 tot. ☉ 11 Aug. 0 morn. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 184 ☉ 14 Feb. 6 morn. ☉ 29 Feb. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. in Afr. small, Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 9 Aug. 4 aft.
- 185 ☉ 2 Feb. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 14 July, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 45—30 tot. ☉ 30 July, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 186 ☉ 8 Jan. 3 aft. small, Afr. an. ☉ 4 July, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. 8 (25) 7 S. tot. ☉ 14 Dec. 2 morn. $3\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 28 Dec. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 18—36 an.
- 187 ☉ 8 June, 5 aft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 3 Dec. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 17 Dec. 4 aft. Spain N. W.
- 188 ☉ 14 May, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. E. small. ☉ 28 May, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 21 Nov. 10 aft. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 189 ☉ 3 May, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. E. Afr. E. Asia, S. and E. cent. 10 (41) 48 an. ☉ 17 May, 4 aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 27 Oct. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Arabia, Persia small, tot.
- 190 ☉ 8 April, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 22 April, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. cent. *(9 S.) 0 an.
- 191 ☉ 28 March, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ Sept. 5. aft. ☉ 6 Oct. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N.
- 192 ☉ 1 March, 4 aft. Eur. W. cent. 80 tot. ☉ 16 March, $6\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 9 Sept. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 193 ☉ 19 Feb. 8 morn. Afr. E. small, Asia, S. and E. cent. *(2 S.) 27 tot.
- 194 ☉ 24 Jan. 7 morn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 20 July, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 4 dig. ☉ 4 Aug. 0 morn. Asia, E. cent. 40—51 tot.
- 195 ☉ 13 Jan. 8 aft. ☉ 10 July, 2 morn. ☉ 24 July, 3 aft. almost all Eur. N. E. Egypt, N. Asia, W. ☉ 19 Dec. 9 morn. Eur. Afr. small, Asia, N. W.
- 196 ☉ 3 Jan. $11\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 28 June, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 6 dig. ☉ 7 Dec. merid. Afr. S. small, Asia, S. W. cent. *(6 S.) 17 an.
- 197 ☉ 3 June, merid. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 29 (32) 33—20. ☉ 12 Nov. 5 aft. pen.
- 198 ☉ 8 May, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 23 May, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. almost all Eur. N. W. Afr. W. cent. † 70 an. ☉ 1 Nov. $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 199 ☉ 28 April, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 7 Oct. $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 55. ☉ 21 Oct. 6 aft. $15\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 200 ☉ 1 April, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Egypt. Asia, S. cent. *(15 S.) 7. ☉ 26 Sept. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 43—41. an.
- 201 ☉ 7 March, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 0 dig. ☉ 22 March, 0 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 2 S. 2 N. tot. ☉ 31 Aug. 8 morn. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 202 ☉ 24 Feb. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 11 March, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. W. small, ☉ 20 Aug. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 203 ☉ 13 Feb. $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 25 July, 11 aft. Asia, N. E. cent. 77—83—80 tot. ☉ 10 Aug. $9\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 204 ☉ 14 July, 3 aft. Eur. S. W. small, Afr. cent. 12 N. 13 S. tot. ☉ 24 Dec. 11. morn. $3\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 205 ☉ 18 June, 12 aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 13 Dec. 12 aft. ☉ 28 Dec. 0 morn. Asia, E. dim. from N. to S.
- 206 ☉ 25 May, 9 morn. Eur. and Asia, N. small. ☉ 8 June, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 3 Dec. 6. morn. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 207 ☉ 14 May, merid. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 48 (49) 53—40 an. ☉ 28 May, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 5 dig.
- 208 ☉ 18 April, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 2 May, 1 aft. Eur. S. small,

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- small, Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. (c) 6 * an. ☉ 27 Oct. 4 morn. Asia, cent. 40 (12) 8.
- 209 ☉ 7 April, 9 aft. ☉ 1 Oct. 1 morn. ☉ 16 Oct. 0½ aft. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, W. dim. from N. to S.
- 210 ☉ 13 March, 0 morn. Asia, E. cent. 40 tot. ☉ 28 March, 1½ morn. 11½ dig. ☉ 20 Sept. 5 aft.
- 211 ☉ 2 March, 4½ aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 31 tot. ☉ 25 Aug. 10½ aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 1 an.
- 212 ☉ 4 Feb. 3½ aft. 1 dig. ☉ 31 July, 6½ morn. 2½ dig. ☉ 14 Aug. 7½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 44—49 (40) 10 tot.
- 213 ☉ 24 Jan. 4½ morn. ☉ 20 July, 8½ morn. ☉ 3 Aug. 10½ aft. Asia, N. E. small.
- 214 ☉ 13 Jan. 8½ aft. 12 dig. ☉ 9 July, 10 morn. 8 dig.
- 215 ☉ 14 June, 6½ aft. Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 10.
- 216 ☉ 19 May, 0 morn. 11½ dig. ☉ 2 June, 11 aft. Asia, E. cent. 45—52 an. ☉ 12 Nov. 0½ morn.
- 217 ☉ 8 May, 5 aft. ☉ 18 Oct. 1½ morn. Asia, N. E. ☉ 1 Nov. 2 March, 13½ dig.
- 218 ☉ 12 April, 5 aft. Afr. W. small. ☉ 28 April, 6½ morn. pen. † ☉ 7 Oct. 8 morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, W. and S. cent. 44 (14) 7 S. 6 S. an. ☉ 21 Oct. 11½ morn. pen.
- 219 ☉ 18 March, 8½ aft. pen. ☉ 2 April, 8 morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, E. cent. 1 (26) 48—47. tot. ☉ 11 Sept. 4½ aft. 1½ dig.
- 220 ☉ 6 March, 9 aft. ☉ 22 March, 0½ morn. Asia, N. E. ☉ 31 Aug. 7½ morn.
- 221 ☉ 24 Feb. 1½ morn. 12½ dig. ☉ 5 Aug. 6½ morn. Eur. N. Asia, N. and E. cent. 94 (85) 47 tot. ☉ 20 Aug. 5 aft. 11 dig.
- 222 ☉ 30 Jan. 6½ morn. small, Asia, S. E. an. ☉ 25 July, 10½ aft. Asia, E. cent. 24—27 tot.
- 223 ☉ 4 Jan. 7½ aft. 3 dig. ☉ 19 Jan. 6 morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 14—5 (8) 43 an. ☉ 30 June, 6½ morn. 3½ dig. ☉ 25 Dec. 8½ morn.
- 224 ☉ 8 Jan. 8½ morn. Eur. E. Afr. N. Asia, W. and N. ☉ 4 June, 4 aft. Eur. N. and N. E. ☉ 18 June, 3½ aft. almost cent. ☉ 13 Dec. 2½ aft. 10½ dig.
- 225 ☉ 24 May, 6½ aft. Eur. W. cent. 41. an. ☉ 8 June, 7 morn. 6½ dig. ☉ 17 Nov. 10½ aft. small, Asia, S. E. tot.
- 226 ☉ 7 Nov. 0½ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 9 (7) 2—9
- 227 ☉ 19 April, 4 morn. 14 dig. ☉ 12 Oct. 9½ morn.
- 228 ☉ 23 March, 8 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, N. cent. 53 (75) 96 tot. ☉ 7 April, 8½ morn. 13 dig. ☉ 1 Oct. 1 morn.
- 229 ☉ 13 March, 0½ morn. Asia, S. cent. 6 S. 1 S. tot. ☉ 5 Sept. 6 morn. Afr. E. cent. 0 * an.
- 230 ☉ 14 Feb. 11½ aft. 0½ dig. ☉ 11 Aug. 1½ aft. 1 dig. ☉ 25 Aug. 3 aft. almost all Eur. S. Afr. cent. 19—5 tot.
- 231 ☉ 4 Feb. 1 aft. ☉ 31 July, 3½ aft. ☉ 15 Aug. 6½ morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. inc. from W. to E.
- 232 ☉ 10 Jan. 1 morn. Asia, N. E. ☉ 25 Jan. 5 morn. 12½ dig. ☉ 19 July, 4½ aft. 10 dig. ☉ 29 Dec. 5 morn. Asia, S. cent. 16 (6 S.) 0 an.
- 233 ☉ 25 June, 1½ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 2 S. 19 N. an.
- 234 ☉ 30 May, 7½ morn. 9½ dig. ☉ 14 June, 5½ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, N. cent. 41 (76) 71 an. ☉ 23 Nov. 8½ morn.
- 235 ☉ 20 May, 0½ morn. ☉ 3 June, 6 morn. Eur. N. small. ☉ 29 Oct. 10 morn. Eur. N. and N. E. Asia, N. ☉ 12 Nov. 10½ morn. 14 dig.
- 236 ☉ 23 April, 0½ morn. Asia, S. E. small. ☉ 8 May, 1½ aft. 1 dig. ☉ 17 Oct. 4 aft. Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 1 S. an. ☉ 31 Oct. 8 aft. pen. †.
- 237 ☉ 12 April, 3½ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 44—42 tot. ☉ 22 Sept. 1 morn. 1 dig.

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- 238 ☉ 18 March, 4 morn. ☉ 2 April, 8½ morn. Eur. Afr. small, Asia, W. and N. ☉ 11 Sept. 3½ aft.
- 239 ☉ 7 March, 9½ morn. 13 dig. ☉ 16 Aug. 2 aft. Eur. Afr. small, Asia, W. cent. 88—53 tot. ☉ 1 Sept. 0½ morn. 12 dig.
- 240 ☉ 10 Feb. 2 aft. Eur. S. E. small, Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. * 7 an. ☉ 5 Aug. 6 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. and S. cent. 30—37 (30) 5 tot.
- 241 ☉ 15 Jan. 4½ morn. 2½ dig. ☉ 29 Jan. 2 aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 26—45 an. ☉ 10 July, 1½ aft. 2 dig.
- 242 ☉ 4 Jan. 5 aft. ☉ 15 June, 10½ aft. Asia, N. ☉ 29 June, 11 aft. ☉ 24 Dec. 10½ aft. 11 dig.
- 243 ☉ 5 June, 1 morn. Asia, E. cent. 36—55 an. ☉ 19 June, 2½ aft. 8½ dig.
- 244 ☉ 24 May, 2 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * 13 an.
- 245 ☉ 29 April, 11 morn. 12½ dig. ☉ 22 Oct. 6 aft. ☉ 7 Nov. 5 aft. great part of Asia, N. W. and N. E.
- 246 ☉ 3 April, 4 aft. Eur. N. ☉ 18 April, 3 aft. ☉ 12 Oct. 10 morn.
- 247 ☉ 24 March, 8½ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. and E. cent. 3 S. (18) 37 tot. ☉ 2 Oct. 1 morn. pen.
- 248 ☉ 26 Feb. 7½ morn. 0½ dig. ☉ 21 Aug. 9 aft. pen. †. ☉ 4 Sept. 11 aft. Asia, E. cent. 40 tot.
- 249 ☉ 14 Feb. 9½ aft. ☉ 10 Aug. 10 aft. ☉ 25 Aug. 2½ aft. all Eur. Afr. Asia, W. inc. from S. to N. and from W. to E.
- 250 ☉ 20 Jan. 9 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, dim. from N. to S. and from W. to E. ☉ 4 Feb. 1½ aft. 12½ dig. ☉ 30 July, 11½ aft. 11½ dig.
- 251 ☉ 9 Jan. 1 aft. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. (4 S.) 21 an. ☉ 6 July, 8½ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. and W. cent. 5—19 (18) * an.
- 252 ☉ 9 June, 3 aft. 8 dig. ☉ 24 June, merid. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 67. (69) 40 an. ☉ 3 Dec. 4½ aft. 14 dig.
- 253 ☉ 30 May, 7½ morn. ☉ 13 June, 0½ aft. Asia, N. E. small. ☉ 22 Nov. 6½ aft.
- 254 ☉ 4 May, 7½ morn. small, Indies and China tot. ☉ 19 May, 8½ aft. 2½ dig. ☉ 29 Oct. 0 morn. Asia, E. cent. 42—34 an. ☉ 12 Nov. 4½ morn. pen.
- 255 ☉ 23 April, 11½ aft. Asia, S. E. tot. ☉ 3 Oct. 9 morn. 0½ dig.
- 256 ☉ 28. March, 11 morn. 13 dig. ☉ 12 April, 4½ aft. Eur. N. W. and N. cent. † tot. ☉ 21 Sept. 11½ aft.
- 257 ☉ 17 March, 5 aft. ☉ 26 Aug. 10 aft. Asia, N. E. small. ☉ 11 Sept. 8 morn. 13 dig.
- 258 ☉ 7 March, 6½ morn. pen. ☉ 16 Aug. 2 aft. great part of Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 26 N. 6 S. tot.
- 259 ☉ 26 Jan. 1 aft. 2½ dig. ☉ 21 July, 8 aft. 0½ dig. ☉ 6 Aug. 6 morn. Asia, S. W. tot.
- 260 ☉ 16 Jan. 1½ morn. ☉ 30 Jan. 1 morn. Asia, E. dim. from N. to S. ☉ 10 July, 6 morn.
- 261 ☉ 4 Jan. 6½ morn. 11 dig. ☉ 15 June, 7½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 45 (74) 44 an. ☉ 29 June, 10 aft. 10 dig.
- 262 ☉ 4 June, 9 morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 4 (21) 22—2 an. ☉ 29 Nov. 6 morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. 27—1 (2 S.) 12.
- 263 ☉ 10 May, 6 aft. 10½ dig. ☉ 3 Nov. 3 morn. ☉ 18 Nov. 1 aft. Eur. Afr. small, Asia, W.
- 264 ☉ 14 April, 0 morn. Asia, N. E. ☉ 28 April, 9½ aft. ☉ 22 Oct 6½ aft.
- 265 ☉ 3 April, 4½ aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 40 tot. ☉ 17 April, 10½ aft. pen. ☉ 12 Oct. 9½ morn. pen. †.
- 266 ☉ 8 March, 3½ aft. pen. †. ☉ 24 March, 4½ morn. small part of Asia, S. E. an. ☉ 16 Sept. 7 morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. 38 (21) 2 S. tot.

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- 267 ☉ 26 Feb. $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 22 Aug. 5 morn. ☉ 5 Sept. $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, N. E.
- 268 ☉ 31 Jan. $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. beg. W. of Eur. small. ☉ 15 Feb. 10 aft. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 10 Aug. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 269 ☉ 16 July, 3 aft. small, Afr. W. an.
- 270 ☉ 20 June, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 5 July, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. W. cent. 33 an. ☉ 15 Dec. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 14 dig.
- 271 ☉ 10 June 3 aft. almost cent. ☉ 24 June, 7 aft. Eur. N. W. ☉ 20 Nov. 3 morn. Asia, N. E. ☉ 4 Dec. 3 morn.
- 272 ☉ 30 May, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 8 Nov. 8 morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. 41 (6) 4 S. 2 N. an. ☉ 23 Nov. 1 aft. 0 dig.
- 273 ☉ 4 May, 7 morn. Afr. E. Asia, S. and E. cent. 10 S. (26) 34—29 tot. ☉ 13 Oct. 6 aft. 0 dig.
- 274 ☉ 8 April, 6 aft. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 24 April, 0 morn. Asia, E. cent. 42—51 tot. ☉ 3 Oct. 8 morn.
- 275 ☉ 29 March, 1 morn. ☉ 7 Sept. 6 morn. Eur. N. E. small, Asia, N. inc. from W. to E. ☉ 22 Sept. 4 aft. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 276 ☉ 3 March, 5 morn. small, Asia, S. E. an. ☉ 17 March, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 26 Aug. 10 aft. Asia, E. cent. 43 tot.
- 277 ☉ 5 Feb. $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 20 Feb. 5 morn. Asia, S. cent. 1—0 (13) 32 an. ☉ 1 Aug. 3 morn. pen.
- 278 ☉ 26 Jan. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 9 Feb. 9 morn. Eur. Afr. small, Asia dim. from N. W. to S. E. ☉ 21 July, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 279 ☉ 15 Jan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 26 June, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. almost all Asia, W. cent. 81—48 an. ☉ 11 July, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 21 Dec. 1 morn. China, S. small Asia, S. E. tot.
- 280 ☉ 14 June, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. and Afr. S. W. cent. 20—3 an. ☉ 9 Dec. 2 aft. Eur. S. E. Afr. cent. 0—18.
- 281 ☉ 21 May, 1 morn. 9 dig. ☉ 13 Nov. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 282 ☉ 25 April, 8 morn. almost all Eur. N. Afr. W. small, Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 10 May, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 3 Nov. $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 283 ☉ 15 April, 0 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 5—8 tot. ☉ 29 April, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 1 dig. ☉ 8 Oct. 5 morn. small, Asia, S. W. an. ☉ 23 Oct. 6 aft. 0 dig.
- 284 ☉ 3 April, merid. small, Indies, an. ☉ 26 Sept. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. small, Afr. tot.
- 285 ☉ 28 March, 2 aft. ☉ 1 Sept. merid. 13 dig. ☉ 16 Sept. 7 morn. small, Eur. N. E. greater, Asia, N. cent. 90 (76) 52 tot.
- 286 ☉ 11 Feb. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. E. ☉ 26 Feb. $6\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 21 Aug. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 14 dig.
- 287 ☉ 31 Jan. 6. morn. Eur. S. E. small, Afr. Asia, S. cent. 6 2 S (2 N.) 27. an. ☉ 27 July, 10 aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 2 S. an. ☉ 10 Aug. 10 aft. pen.
- 288 ☉ 1 July, 6 morn. 5 dig. ☉ 16 July 1 morn. Asia, E. cent. 36—58 an. ☉ 25 Dec. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 289 ☉ 20 June, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 5 July, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. small. ☉ 30 Nov. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Asia, N. W. ☉ 14 Dec. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 290 ☉ 10 June, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 6 dig. ☉ 19 Nov. 4 aft. Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 4—6 an. ☉ 3 Dec. 10 aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 291 ☉ 15 May, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 30—24 tot. ☉ 25 Oct. $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen. +.
- 292 ☉ 19 April, 1 morn. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 4 May, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, N. cent. 38 (75) 83—80 tot. ☉ 13 Oct. 4 aft. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 293 ☉ 8 April, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 17 Sept. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. E. small, Asia, W. dim. from N. to S. ☉ 2 Oct. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 294 ☉ 14 March, merid. Afr. S. E. Asia, S. W. cent. * 5 an. ☉ 28 March $10\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 7 Sept. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, W. and S. cent. 48—49 (28) 0 tot.

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- 295 ☉ 17 Feb. $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $1\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 3 March, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. almost all Eur. S. Afr. Asia, W. cent. (16) 48 an.
- 296 ☉ 6 Feb. $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 31 July 9 aft.
- 297 ☉ 25 Jan. $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 6 July, 8 aft. Asia, N. cent. ☉ 21 July, 1 aft. 13 dig. ☉ 31 Dec. 10 morn. small, Indies, S. tot.
- 298 ☉ 25 June, 10 aft. Asia, E. cent. 12 an. ☉ 20 Dec. 11 aft. Asia, E. cent. 17 an.
- 299 ☉ 1 June, 8 morn. 7 dig. ☉ 24 Nov. $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 10 Dec. 5 morn. almost all Asia, N.
- 300 ☉ 5 May, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. small. ☉ 20 May, 11 morn. ☉ 13 Nov. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 301 ☉ 25 April, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 10 (41) 49—43 tot. ☉ 9 May, merid. $2\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 3 Nov. $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 0 dig.
- 302 ☉ 8 Oct. 0 morn. Asia, E. cent. 34 tot.
- 303 ☉ 19 March, 10 aft. ☉ 12 Sept. $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 27 Sept. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 49—47 tot.
- 304 ☉ 22 Feb. 8 morn. Eur. Afr. small, Asia, N. W. and N. ☉ 8 March, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 31 Aug. 9 aft.
- 305 ☉ 10 Feb. 2 aft. Eur. S. Afr. S. E. cent. 13—34 an. ☉ 7 Aug. $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. 3 S. 5 N. (1 S.) * an. ☉ 21 Aug. 6 morn. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 306 ☉ 12 July, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 27 July, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 39—50 (48) 17 an.
- 307 ☉ 5 Jan. $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 2 July, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 16 July, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. Asia, N. and N. E. ☉ 25 Dec. 8 aft.
- 308 ☉ 20 June, 5 aft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 30 Nov. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 34—24 an. ☉ 14 Dec. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 309 ☉ 25 May, 10 aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 10 S. tot. ☉ 4 Nov. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 310 ☉ 30 April, 8 morn. $8\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 15 May, 3 aft. Eur. Asia, W. cent. 76—69 tot. ☉ 25 Oct. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 311 ☉ 19 April, $3\frac{1}{4}$ aft. ☉ 14 Oct. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 312 ☉ 8 April, 6 morn. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 17 Sept. 3 aft. Eur. S. W. Afr. S. cent. 7. 2 S. tot.
- 313 ☉ 27 Feb. 2 aft. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 7 Sept. $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. E. Asia, S. W. cent. 8 (12 S.) * tot.
- 314 ☉ 17 Feb. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 3 March, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. and N. ☉ 12 Aug. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 315 ☉ 6 Feb. 6 morn. $12\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 18 July, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. ☉ 1 Aug. $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 316 ☉ 6 July, 5 morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 20—36 (35) 27. an. ☉ 31 Dec. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. E. Asia, S. and E. cent. 13 (2 S.) 25 an.
- 317 ☉ 11 June, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 5 dig. ☉ 5 Dec. 5 morn. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 20 Dec. 1 aft. Eur. Afr. dim. from N. to S.
- 318 ☉ 16 May, 11 aft. Asia, N. E. ☉ 31 May, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. cent. ☉ 24 Nov. 9 aft.
- 319 ☉ 6 May, 3 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 53—43 tot. ☉ 20 May, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 14 Nov. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 320 ☉ 25 April, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small part of Asia, S. E. an. ☉ 13 Oct. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 31 (4) 8 S. 5 S. tot.
- 321 ☉ 30 March, 6 morn. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 23 Sept. $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 11 dig. ☉ 8 Oct. 0 morn. Asia, N. E. cent. 84 tot.
- 322 ☉ 4 March, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Scotland, small. ☉ 19 March, 10 aft. ☉ 12 Sept. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 323 ☉ 21 Feb. 10 aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 5. ☉ 1 Sept. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 324 ☉ 22 July, 9 aft. 2 dig. ☉ 6 Aug. 2 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 40—10. an.
- 325 ☉ 16 Jan. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 12 July, 1 aft. ☉ 26 July, 3 aft. all Eur. ☉ 22 Dec. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. inc. from W. to E.

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- 326 ● 5 Jan. 4 morn. ☾ 1 July, 12 aft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 11 Dec. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. 29 (1) 15 an. ☾ 25 Dec. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 327 ● 6 June, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Afr. S. E. Asia, S. and E. cent. 11 S. (21) 23—20 tot.
- 328 ☾ 10 May, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 7 dig. ☉ 25 May, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, E. cent. 48—59 tot. ● 4 Nov. 9 morn. 13 dig.
- 329 ● 29 April, 11 aft. ☉ 9 Oct. 7 morn. Eur. N. E. small, Asia, N. inc. from W. to E. ● 24 Oct. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 330 ☾ 19 April, 2 aft. 4 dig. ☉ 28 Sept. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, E. cent. 52—50 tot. ☾ 13 Oct. 4 aft. pen.
- 331 ☾ 10 March, 10 aft. pen. +. ☉ 25 March, 3 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 10 S. (18 N.) an.
- 332 ● 28 Feb. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 13 March, 8 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. and N. cent. 54 (77) 87 an. ● 22 Aug. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 333 ● 16 Feb. $1\frac{3}{4}$ aft. $12\frac{3}{4}$ dig. ☉ 28 July, 9 morn. Eur. N. ● 12 Aug. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 334 ● 17 July, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 42 (40) 5 an. ☾ 1 Aug. 9 aft. pen.
- 335 ● 11 Jan. $3\frac{3}{4}$ aft. Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 30 an. ☾ 22 June, $9\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ● 16 Dec. 2 aft. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 336 ● 27 May, 6 morn. Eur. N. small. ● 10 June, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ● 5 Dec. 6 morn.
- 337 ● 16 May, 10 aft. Asia, E. cent. 24 tot. ☾ 31 May, 1 morn. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 24 Nov. 8 aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 338 ● 6 May, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 2 (8) 15—5 an.
- 339 ● 10 April, $1\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $12\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 4 Oct. $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 10 dig. ☉ 19 Oct. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, cent. 77 (52) 41—44 tot.
- 340 ● 14 March, 11 aft. Asia E. dim. from N. to S. ● 30 March, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ● 22 Sept. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 341 ● 4 March, 6 morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 8 (18) 43. ☾ 19 March, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen. ☾ 11 Sept. $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 342 ☾ 3 Aug. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 17 Aug. 9 aft. Asia, E. cent. 35. an.
- 343 ● 27 Jan. 8 morn. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ● 23 July, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 6 Aug. 10 aft. Asia, N. E. small.
- 344 ● 2 Jan. 1 aft. Eur. Afr. W. ● 16 Jan. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☾ 12 July, 7 morn. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 21 Dec. $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 18 an.
- 345 ☾ 4 Jan. 12 aft. 1 dig. ☉ 16 June, 1 aft. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. (16) * tot.
- 346 ☾ 21 May, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 6 June, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. almost all Eur. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 30 (65) 64 tot. ● 15 Nov. $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $12\frac{3}{4}$ dig.
- 347 ● 11 May, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. almost cent. ☉ 20 Oct. 3 aft. Eur. W. dim. from N. to S. ● 4 Nov. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 348 ☾ 29 April, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 9 Oct. 8 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 52 (23) 1, 2 tot. ☾ 23 Oct. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen. +.
- 349 ☾ 21 March, 6 morn. pen. ☉ 4 April, 10 morn. Eur. S. and S. E. Afr. Asia, cent. 4 (18) 39—38 an.
- 350 ● 10 March, 5 aft. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 24 March 4 aft. Eur. N. W. cent. near the pole. ● 2 Sept. $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 12 dig.
- 351 ● 27 Feb. $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 8 Aug. 4 aft. all Eur. N. ● 23 Aug. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 352 ● 2 Feb. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small, Asia, S. W. tot. ☉ 27 July, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. small part of Eur. S. W. and of Afr. W. cent. 4 an. ☾ 12 Aug. 5 morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 353 ● 22 Jan. 0 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 7 an. ☾ 3 July, 4 morn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 17 July, 4 morn. small, Asia, S. E. cent. * 0 (2 S.) * tot. ● 26 Dec. 11 aft. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 354 ● 11 Jan. $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. ☉ 7 June, 1 aft. Eur. N.

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- E. Asia, N. small. ● 22 June, 6 morn. ● 16 Dec. 3 aft.
- 355 ● 28 May, 5 morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 34 (65) 68—67 tot. ☾ 11 June, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $8\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 6 Dec. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 356 ● 16 May, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. Afr. cent. 13—7 an. ☉ 9 Nov. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 24—11 tot.
- 357 ☾ 20 April, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 11 dig. ☾ 14 Oct. 6 aft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 29 Oct. 5 aft. Spain, W. Afr. W. cent. 42 tot.
- 358 ● 26 March, 6 morn. Eur. N. and E. Asia, N. ● 10 April, 2 aft. ● 3 Oct. 8 aft.
- 359 ● 15 March, 2 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 36—49 ☾ 31 March, 3 morn. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 23 Sept. 6 morn. 3 dig.
- 360 ☾ 13 Aug. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen. +. ☉ 28 Aug. 4 morn. Eur. N. Asia, E. cent. 34—37 (26) 21. an.
- 361 ● 6 Feb. 4 aft. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ● 3 Aug. 4 morn. ☉ 17 Aug. 5 morn. Eur. N. and Asia, N. small.
- 362 ● 26 Jan. 9 aft. ● 23 July, 2 aft. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 363 ● Jan. 2. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 22 an. ☾ 16 Jan. $8\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 364 ☾ 1 June, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 16 June, 1 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. (60) 38 tot. ● 26 Nov. 2 morn. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 365 ● 21 May, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. almost cent. ☉ 6 June, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. small. ● 15 Nov. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 366 ☾ 11 May, 5 morn. 7 dig. ☉ 20 Oct. $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Spain and Afr. W. cent. 5 tot. ☾ 4 Nov. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 0 dig.
- 367 ● 15 April, 5 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 35—33 an. ☉ 10 Oct. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. E. Asia, S. W. cent. 13 *.
- 368 ● 21 March, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 3 April, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, E. cent. 47—42 ☾ 13 Sept. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 11 dig.
- 369 ● 10 March, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ● 2 Sept. $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 370 ● 8 Aug. 2 morn. great part of Asia, E. cent. 45—51—49 an. ☾ 23 Aug. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 371 ● 2 Feb. 8 morn. Eur. S. small, Afr. E. Asia, cent. 1 N. 5 S. (4) 39 an. ☾ 14 July, $10\frac{1}{4}$ morn. pen. +. ☉ 28 July, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. W. small, Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 6 (1) * tot.
- 372 ● 7 Jan. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 22 Jan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. great part of Eur. N. W. ● 2 July, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ● 26 Dec. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 373 ● 7 June, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. (69) 70—48 tot. ☾ 21 June, 2 aft. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 16 Dec. 1 aft. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 374 ● 27 May, 11 aft. a small part of Asia, S. E. cent. 6 S. ☉ 20 Nov. $10\frac{1}{4}$ morn. Eur. S. W. Afr. cent. 7 (9 S) * tot.
- 375 ☾ 2 May, 5 morn. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 26 Oct. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 9 dig. ☉ 10 Nov. 2 morn. Asia, N. E. cent. 65—53 tot.
- 376 ● 20 April, 10 aft. ● 14 Oct. 4 morn.
- 377 ● 25 March, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, E. cent. 11 tot. ☾ 10 April, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 2 dig. ☾ 3 Oct. 2 aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 378 ● 15 March, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Egypt, Asia, S. W. cent. (15 S.) 7. tot. ☉ 8 Sept. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 25 (19) * an.
- 379 ☾ 17 Feb. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 14 Aug. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 28 Aug. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Asia, cent. 88 (83) 53 an.
- 380 ● 24 Jan. $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. great part Asia, N. ● 7 Feb. 5 morn. ● 2 Aug. 9 aft. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 381 ● 12 Jan. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 18—2 (4) 30 an. ☾ 26 Jan. $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 2 dig. ☉ 8 July, 4 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * 8 (7) 6 tot.
- 382 ☾ 12 June, 11 morn. 2 dig. ☉ 27 June, $8\frac{1}{4}$ aft. Eur. N. W. cent. 28. Asia, N. E. cent. 22 tot. ● 7 Dec. 10. morn. $12\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 383 ● 1 June, 9 aft. ☉ 11 Nov. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small part of Eur. N. E. Asia, N. ● 26 Nov. 4 aft.

- A. D.
- 384 ☾ 21 May, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 31 Oct. 1 morn. Asia, E. cent. 46—33 tot. ☾ 14 Nov. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 385 No eclipse.
- 386 ☾ 1 April, 8. morn. 11 dig. ☉ 15 April, 7 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 37 (63) 78. ☾ 24 Sept. 1 aft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 387 ☉ 21 March, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 30 Aug. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small part Eur. and Asia, N. ☉ 14 Sept. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 388 ☾ 9 March, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen. +. ☉ 18 Aug. 9 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 56 (43) 7 an. ☾ 2 Sept. $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 389 ☉ 12 Feb. 4 aft. Eur. W. Afr. W. cent. 41 aft.
- 390 ☉ 17 Jan. $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 13 July, 7 aft.
- 391 ☉ 7 Jan. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 18 June, 8 aft. extr. of Eur. and of Asia, N. ☉ 2 July, 9 aft. $12\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 27 Dec. 10 aft. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 392 ☉ 7 June, 6 morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, cent. 3 (28) 29—18 an.
- 393 ☾ 12 May, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 8 dig. ☾ 5 Nov. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $8\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 20 Nov. 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 53 (40) 37—45 tot.
- 394 ☉ 16 April, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. small in Asia, N. E. ☉ 2 May, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 25 Oct. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 395 ☉ 6 April, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 15 (41) 52 tot. ☾ 21 April, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 14 Oct. $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 396 No eclipse.
- 397 ☾ 28 Feb. 7 morn. 11 dig. ☉ 24 Aug. $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 398 ☉ 3 Feb. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. part of Eur. N. W. ☉ 17 Feb. 1 aft. ☉ 14 Aug. 4 morn.
- 399 ☉ 23 Jan. $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 32 aft. ☾ 7 Feb. 2 morn. $2\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 19 July, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Spain, S. W. Afr. cent. 5 (2) * tot.
- 400 ☾ 22 June, 6 aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 8 July, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. Asia, E. cent. 28—49 (48) 47 tot. ☉ 17 Dec. 7 aft. 12 dig.
- 401 ☉ 12 June, 4 morn. ☉ 27 June, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. W. ☉ 6 Dec. 12 aft.
- 402 ☾ 1 June, 8 aft. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 11 Nov. 10 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 44 (13) 5—12 tot. ☾ 25 Nov. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 403 ☉ 7 May, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Egypt, Asia, S. cent. 13 S. (15) 24 an. ☉ 31 Oct. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 10 *.
- 404 ☾ 11 April, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 10 dig. ☉ 25 April, 2 aft. Eur. Asia, W. cent. 66—72—68. ☾ 4 Oct. 9 aft. 10 dig.
- 405 ☉ 31 March, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 15 April, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Asia, N. ☉ 9 Sept. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. and N. E. ☉ 24 Sept. 1 aft.
- 406 ☉ 6 March, merid. Asia, S. tot. ☾ 20 March, 7 aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 29 Aug. $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. almost all Eur. Afr. S. cent. 16—9 an. ☾ 14 Sept. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 3 dig.
- 407 ☉ 24 Feb. 0 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 7 S. an. ☉ 19 Aug. 3 morn. Asia, S. cent. 11—13 (0) tot.
- 408 ☉ 29 Jan. 1 morn. $12\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 13 Feb. 5 morn. great part of Asia, N. ☉ 24 July, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 409 ☉ 17 Jan. 5 aft. ☉ 29 June, 3 morn. Eur. N. E. great part of Asia, N. cent. 62 (90) tot. ☉ 13 July, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 410 ☾ 7 Jan. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 18 June, 1 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. (34) 6 an. ☉ 12 Dec. 4 morn. Asia, S. cent. 9 (13 S.) tot.
- 411 ☾ 23 May, 8 aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 16 Nov. $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 412 ☉ 27 April, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small part Eur. N. E. small part Asia, N. W. ☉ 12 May, $0\frac{1}{4}$ aft. cent. ☉ 4 Nov. $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 413 ☉ 16 April, 1 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 50—60—56 tot. ☾ 2 May, 1 morn. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 25 Oct. 7 morn. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig.

- A. D.
- 414 ☉ 6 April, 4 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (1 S.) 6 tot. ☉ 30 Sept. 2 morn. Asia, E. cent. 29—17 an.
- 415 ☾ 11 March, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 10 dig. ☾ 5 Sept. 3 morn. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 19 Sept. $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, cent. 82 (61) 56 an.
- 416 ☉ 28 Feb. 9 aft. ☉ 24 Aug. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 417 ☉ 3 Feb. 0 morn. Asia, E. cent. 14—8 an. ☾ 17 Feb. $10\frac{1}{4}$ morn. 3 dig. ☾ 13 Aug. 1 aft. pen. +.
- 418 ☉ 19 July, 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 46 (42) 13 tot. ☾ 29 Dec. $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 12 dig.
- 419 ☉ 23 June, $11\frac{1}{4}$ morn. ☉ 8 July, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, N. E. ☉ 3 Dec. $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. E. ☉ 18 Dec. 8 morn.
- 420 ☾ 12 June, 3 morn. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 6 Dec. 7 morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 421 ☉ 17 May, 1 aft. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. (15) 19—10. an. ☉ 11 Nov. 8 morn. Sicily, Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 7 *.
- 422 ☾ 22 April, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $8\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 6 May, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, E. cent. 31 tot. ☾ 16 Oct. $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 423 ☉ 12 April $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 26 April, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. small part of Eur. N. ☉ 5 Oct. $9\frac{1}{4}$ aft.
- 424 ☾ 31 March, 2 morn. 2 dig. ☉ 9 Sept. 0 morn. Asia, E. cent. 63—60 an. ☾ 24 Sept. 1 aft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 425 ☉ 6 March, 8 morn. small in Afr. Asia, S. and E. cent. 9 S. (9) 43 an. ☉ 29 Aug. $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. W. Afr. cent. 15 (0) * tot.
- 426 ☉ 8 Feb. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 23 Feb. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Asia, N. W. ☾ 4 Aug. $8\frac{1}{4}$ morn. 11 dig.
- 427 ☉ 29 Jan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 10 July, 10 morn. great part of Eur. and Asia, N. cent. 4 tot. ☉ 24 July, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 428 ☾ 18 Jan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 12 July, 7 aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 27 Dec. 1 aft. Afr. E. Asia, S. W. cent. (13 S.) 12 N. tot.
- 429 ☾ 3 June, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 5 dig. ☾ 27 Nov. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $8\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 12 Dec. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, cent. 52 (35) 38 tot.
- 430 ☉ 23 May, 8 aft. ☉ 16 Nov. 5 morn.
- 431 ☉ 27 April, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, E. cent. 27 tot. ☾ 13 May, 8 morn. 6 dig. ☾ 5 Nov. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 5 dig.
- 432 ☉ 16 April, merid. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 3 (6) 17—14. tot. ☉ 10 Oct. 10 morn. Eur. S. W. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 19 (0) * an.
- 433 ☾ 21 March, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 9 dig. ☾ 15 Sept. 11 morn. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 29 Sept. 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 67 (54) 37 an.
- 434 ☉ 25 Feb. 5 morn. great part of Asia, N. ☉ 11 March. 5 morn. ☉ 4 Sept. 7 aft.
- 435 ☉ 14 Feb. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 13—8 (17) 45. an. ☾ 28 Feb. $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ aft. ☾ 24 Aug. 8 aft. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 436 ☉ 3 Feb. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * 3 an. ☉ 29 July. $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 7 tot.
- 437 ☾ 8 Jan. merid. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 3 July. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 19 July. $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. and Asia, N. ☉ 13 Dec. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. great part of Eur. N. Asia, N. W. ☉ 28 Dec. 4 aft.
- 438 ☉ 23 June, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 3 Dec. $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 37 (9) 8 tot. ☾ 17 Dec. 3 aft. 1 dig.
- 439 No eclipse.
- 440 ☾ 3 May, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 17 May, 4 morn. Eur. S. Asia, cent. 23 (59) 64 tot. ☾ 26 Oct. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 441 ☉ 22 April, 8 morn. ☉ 6 May, 8 aft. N. E. Asia, small. ☉ 1 Oct. 4 morn. Asia, N. E. ☉ 16 Oct. 6 morn.
- 442 ☾ 11 April, 9 morn. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 20 Sept. 8 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 65 (30) 13 an. ☾ 5 Oct. 9 aft. 3 dig.
- 443 ☉ 17 March, 4 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 38. an.
- 444 ☾ 19 Feb. 6 aft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 14 Aug. 3 aft. 10 dig.
- 445 ☉ 8 Feb. 10 morn. ☉ 20 July, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. W. ☉ 3 Aug. $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 446 ☾ 23 Jan. 11 aft. 1 dig. ☉ 10 July, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 28—13 an. ☉ 24 July, 2 morn. 1 dig.

A. D.

- 447 ☉ 14 June, 11. morn. $3\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 29 June, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. an. ☉ 8 Dec. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $8\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 23 Dec. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 35—55 tot.
- 448 ☉ 3 June, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 26 Nov. $1\frac{1}{4}$ aft.
- 449 ☉ 8 May, 4 morn. Eur. L. Asia, cent. 34 (62) 70 tot. ☉ 23 May, $2\frac{1}{4}$ aft. 8 dig. ☉ 16 Nov. $0\frac{1}{4}$ morn. 5 dig.
- 450 No eclipse.
- 451 ☉ 2 April, 5 morn. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 26 Sept. $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 452 ☉ 7 March, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. ☉ 21 March, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 15 Sept. $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 453 ☉ 24 Feb. 3 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 41—52. an. ☉ 11 March, $2\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 4 Sept. $3\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 454 ☉ 13 Feb. 3 aft. Eur. S. small, Afr. W. cent. 0—5. an. ☉ 10 Aug. 2 morn. Asia, cent. 27—36—32 tot.
- 455 ☉ 19 Jan. $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 15 July, 2 morn. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 30 July, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. great part of Asia, N. W.
- 456 ☉ 9 Jan. 0 morn. ☉ 3 July, 6 aft. ☉ 13 Dec. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 10 (8) 7—23 tot. ☉ 27 Dec. 11 aft. 1 dig.
- 457 ☉ 8 June, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. ☉ 3 Dec. 1 morn. small, Asia, S. E. an.
- 458 ☉ 14 May, merid. 5 dig. ☉ 28 May, merid. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 53 (55) 56—42 tot. ☉ 6 Nov. 11 aft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 459 ☉ 3 May, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. cent. ☉ 18 May, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. ☉ 12 Oct. merid. Eur. N. ☉ 27 Oct. 3 aft.
- 460 ☉ 21 April, 4 aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 30 Sept. 4 aft. almost all Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 16 an. ☉ 16 Oct. $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 461 ☉ 27 March, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. small, Asia, S. E. an. ☉ 20 Sept. $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. cent. 22—0 tot.
- 462 ☉ 2 March, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 11 dig. ☉ 17 March, 3 morn. Asia, cent. 42 (68) 70 an. ☉ 25 Aug. 10 aft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 463 ☉ 19 Feb. $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 1 Aug. 1 morn. Asia, N. E. small. ☉ 15 Aug. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 464 ☉ 9 Feb. 7 morn. $1\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 20 July, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 46—49 (45) 9 an. ☉ 3 Aug. 10 morn. 3 dig.
- 465 ☉ 13 Jan. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Afr. E. Asia, S. E. cent. 0 * (13 S.) 20 N. tot. ☉ 24 June, 6 aft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 9 July 11 morn. small part of Eur. S. Afr. cent. 4 (2) * an. ☉ 18 Dec. $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 8 dig.
- 466 ☉ 2 Jan. $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, E. cent. 54 tot. ☉ 14 June, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 7 Dec. $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 467 ☉ 19 May, 11 morn. Eur. Asia, N. W. cent. 71 (77) 80—59 tot. ☉ 3 June, 10 aft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 27 Nov. 9 morn. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 468 ☉ 8 May, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. and S. E. cent. 0 (21) 23 tot. ☉ 1 Nov. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 19—4 an.
- 469 ☉ 12 April, merid. 6 dig. ☉ 7 Oct. $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 9 dig. ☉ 21 Oct. 3 morn. Asia, E. cent. 68—42 an.
- 470 ☉ 1 April, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 26 Sept. 10 morn. ☉ 10 Oct. merid. Eur. N. small.
- 471 ☉ 7 March, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, E. cent. 16 an. ☉ 22 March, 11 morn. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 15 Sept. $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 472 ☉ 20 Aug. $9\frac{1}{4}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 33 (23 S.) 6 S. tot.
- 473 ☉ 30 Jan. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 25 July, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 12 dig. ☉ 9 Aug. $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. beg. N. W. Eur. cent. 53 end N. E. Asia, cent. + an.
- 474 ☉ 4 Jan. 5 morn. Asia, N. ☉ 19 Jan. 8 morn. ☉ 15 July, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 475 ☉ 8 Jan. 7 morn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 19 June, 9 morn. Egypt, Asia, S. W. cent. * (3) * an. ☉ 4 July, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen. +.
- 476 ☉ 24 May, 7 aft. 3 dig. ☉ 7 June, 7 aft. Eur. W. cent. 29 tot. ☉ 17 Nov. 8 morn. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig.

A. D.

- 477 ☉ 13 May, 9 aft. ☉ 28 May, 11 morn. Eur. N. ☉ 6 Nov. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 478 ☉ 2 May, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 7 dig. ☉ 12 Oct. 0 morn. Asia, E. cent. 64 an. ☉ 27 Oct. 2 aft. 5 dig.
- 479 ☉ 8 April, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small part of Eur. S. Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. 20 S. (13) 31 an. ☉ 1 Oct. 11 morn. Spain, S. W. Afr. cent. 7 (7 S.) * tot.
- 480 ☉ 12 March, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 10 dig. ☉ 27 March, 10 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 45 (64) 86 an. ☉ 5 Sept. $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 481 ☉ 2 March, 3 morn. ☉ 11 Aug. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small part of Eur. N. part of Asia, N. ☉ 25 Aug. 8 morn.
- 482 ☉ 19 Feb. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 31 July, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 23—10 an. ☉ 14 August, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 483 ☉ 24 Jan. 3 aft. Afr. S. cent. 14—25 tot. ☉ 6 July, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 30 Dec. $1\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 484 ☉ 14 Jan. 7 morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 41—34 (36) 62 tot. ☉ 24 June, 6 aft. ☉ 18 Dec. 6 morn.
- 485 ☉ 29 May, $6\frac{1}{4}$ aft. Eur. W. cent. 61 tot. ☉ 14 June, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 7 Dec. $5\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 486 ☉ 19 May, 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 21 (28) 31—15 tot. ☉ 12 Nov. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Spain, S. W. Afr. cent. 13 (14 S.) an.
- 487 ☉ 23 April, 7 aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 18. Oct. merid. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 1 Nov. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 50 (35) 28—33 an.
- 488 ☉ 29 March, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small part of Eur. N. E. Asia, N. W. and N. ☉ 12 April, 4 morn. cent. ☉ 6 Oct. $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 489 ☉ 18 March, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 19 (39) 59 an. ☉ 1 April, $6\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $6\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 25 Sept. 6 aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 490 ☉ 7 March, 6 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. (12 S.) 8 an.
- 491 ☉ 10 Feb. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ Aug. 5. aft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 21 Aug. 3 morn. Asia, N. cent. 83—87 (75) an.
- 492 ☉ 15 Jan. 2 aft. Eur. N. ☉ 30 Jan. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 25 July, $9\frac{1}{4}$ morn.
- 493 ☉ 4 Jan. 6 morn. Asia, cent. 27—8 (9) 28 tot. ☉ 18 Jan. 3. aft. 2 dig. ☉ 15 July, 2 morn. $1\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 494 ☉ 5 June, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 1 dig. ☉ 19 June, 2 morn. Asia, cent. 17—45 tot. ☉ 28 Nov. $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 495 ☉ 25 May, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 8 June, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. small part of Eur. N. W. ☉ 3 Nov. 4 morn. Siberia. ☉ 18 Nov. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 496 ☉ 13 May, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $8\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 22 Oct. 8 morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 65 (34) 19—21 an. ☉ 6 Nov. $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 497 ☉ 18 April, 2 aft. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 21—27—25 an.
- 498 ☉ 23 March, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 7 April, 5. aft. Eur. and Afr. cent. 75 an. ☉ 16 Sept. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 499 ☉ 13 March, 11 morn. ☉ 22 Aug. 4 aft. All Eur. small, S. ☉ 5 Sept. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 500 ☉ 1 March, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 10 Aug. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, E. cent. 52—59 an. ☉ 25 Aug. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 501 ☉ 31 July, 0 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 7—14 an.
- 502 ☉ 9 Jan. $9\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 24 Jan. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 64 tot. ☉ 6 July, 1 morn. ☉ 29 Dec. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 503 ☉ 10 June, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. Asia, N. W. cent. 67 + tot. ☉ 25 June, 11 morn. 13 dig. ☉ 19 Dec. $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 504 ☉ 29 May, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. W. Asia, W. cent. 17 tot.
- 505 ☉ 4 May, 2 morn, 3 dig. ☉ 28 Oct. 8 aft. 8 dig.
- 506 ☉ 9 April, 11 morn. small, N. of Eur. ☉ 23 April, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 18 Oct. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 1 Nov. 5 morn. Asia, N. E.

A. D.

- 507 ☉ 29 March, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 44 (48) 76 an. ☾ 13 April, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 7 Oct. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 508 ☉ 17 March, 1 aft. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. (4 S.) 17 an. ☉ 11 Sept. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Asia, E. cent. 26—27—24 tot.
- 509 ☾ 20 Feb. $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 10 dig. ☾ 16 Aug. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 31 Aug. 10 morn. Eur. Asia, cent. 79 (67) 38 an.
- 510 ☉ 9 Feb. $11\frac{1}{4}$ aft. ☉ 5 Aug. 5 aft.
- 511 ☉ 15 Jan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur and Afr. W. cent. 39 tot. ☾ 29 Jan. $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 26 July, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 512 ☾ 15 June, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen. ☉ 29 June, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, cent. 15 (38) 14 tot. ☾ 9 Dec. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 9 dig.
- 513 ☉ 4 June, 10 morn. ☉ 19 June, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. ☉ 13 Nov. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. small. ☉ 28 Nov. $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 514 ☾ 24 May, merid. $10\frac{3}{4}$ dig. ☉ 2 Nov. $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 24 an. ☾ 18 Nov. 7 morn. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 515 ☉ 23 Oct. 4 morn. Asia, S. cent. 23 (12 S.) * tot.
- 516 ☾ 3 April, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $8\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 18 April, 0 morn. Asia, E. cent. 24—33 an. ☾ 26 Sept. 8 aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 517 ☉ 23 March, $6\frac{1}{4}$ aft. ☉ 7 April, 1 morn. N. of Asia, small. ☉ 15 Sept. 11 aft. cent.
- 518 ☾ 13 March, 7 morn. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 22 Aug. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 57 63 (49) 28 an. ☾ 5 Sept 9 morn. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 519 ☉ 15 Feb. 8 morn. Asia, S. cent. * (6 S.) 29 tot. ☉ 11 Aug. 7 morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. and S. cent. 14—18 (7) * an.
- 520 ☾ 20 Jan. $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 5 Feb. 0 morn. Asia, E. cent. 34—30 tot. ☉ 16 July, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 521 ☉ 8 Jan. 11 aft. ☉ 20 June, 9 morn. Eur. N. W. and N. ☉ 5 July, 6 aft. ☾ 29 Dec. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 522 ☉ 10 June, 2 morn. Asia, E. cent. 15—37 tot. ☉ 4 Dec. 1 morn. small part of Asia, S. E. cent. 6 * an.
- 523 ☾ 15 May, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 9 Nov. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 23 Nov. 4 morn. Asia, cent. 52 (28) 26 an.
- 524 ☉ 3 May, 7 aft. ☉ 28 Oct. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 11 Nov. 2 aft. Eur. small.
- 525 ☾ 23 April, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 17 Oct. 9 morn. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 526 ☉ 22 Sept. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 24 (+) *.
- 527 ☾ 4 March, 4 morn. 9 dig. ☾ 27 Aug. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 8 dig. ☉ 11 Sept. $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. W. cent. 33 an.
- 528 ☉ 6 Feb. 7 morn. small part of Eur. N. E. Asia, N. ☉ 21 Feb. $6\frac{1}{4}$ morn. ☉ 16 Aug. 1 morn.
- 529 ☉ 25 Jan. $11\frac{1}{4}$ aft. Asia, E. cent. 20 tot. ☾ 9 Feb. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 3 dig. ☾ 5 Aug. 5 aft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 530 ☉ 15 Jan. 11 morn. East Indies cent. * 0 an. ☉ 10 July, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. Afr. cent. 20—5 tot. ☾ 20 Dec. $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 9 dig.
- 531 ☉ 15 June, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 30 June, 9 morn. Eur. N. Asia, N. and E. cent. (93) tot. ☉ 10 Dec. 2 morn.
- 532 ☉ 3 June, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 13 Nov. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 58 an. ☾ 28 Nov. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 533 ☉ 10 May, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (13) 14 an.
- 534 ☾ 14 April, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 29 April, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 20 (53) 65—62 an. ☾ 8 Oct. $3\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 535 ☉ 4 April, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. almost cent. ☉ 18 April, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. almost all Eur. Asia, N. ☉ 13 Sept. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. E. small, Asia, N. E. inc. ☉ 27 Sept. 7 morn. almost cent.
- 536 ☾ 23 March, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 1 Sept. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 49—17 an. ☾ 15 Sept. $5\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig.

A. D.

- 537 ☉ 25 Feb. 4 aft. small part of Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 29 tot. ☉ 21 Aug. 2 aft. small, Afr. W. an.
- 538 ☾ 31 Jan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $6\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 15 Feb. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 29 28 (41) 73 tot. ☾ 27 July, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 11 dig.
- 539 ☉ 20 Jan. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 1 July, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. great part of Eur. N. E. Asia, N. W. ☉ 17 July, $0\frac{1}{4}$ morn.
- 540 ☾ 9 Jan. 8 aft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 20 June, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 33 (44) 15 tot. ☾ 5 July, 3 morn. pen. ☉ 14 Dec. 9 morn. Afr. W. small, Asia, S. E. cent. 2 (20 S.) 4 N. an.
- 541 ☾ 25 May, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen. +. ☾ 19 Nov. 1 aft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 3 Dec. merid. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 30 (25) 24—39 an.
- 542 ☉ 15 May, 2 morn. ☉ 8 Nov. $5\frac{1}{4}$ aft.
- 543 ☉ 20 April, 2 morn. Asia, cent. 38—66 an. ☾ 4 May, 6 aft. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 23 Oct. 5 aft. 5 dig.
- 544 ☉ 8 April, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (10) 12 an.
- 545 ☾ 14 March, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 8 dig. ☾ 6 Sept. $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 22 Sept. 1 morn. Asia, N. E. cent. 71—60 an.
- 546 ☉ 16 Feb. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Scotland, N. ☉ 3 March. 2 aft. ☉ 27 Aug. 9 morn.
- 547 ☉ 6 Feb. 8 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 18—13 (18) 49 tot. ☾ 20 Feb. 2 aft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 17 Aug. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 5 dig.
- 548 ☉ 21 July, 0 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 15—26 tot. ☾ 30 Dec. 7 aft. 9 dig.
- 549 ☾ 25 June, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 12 dig. ☉ 10 July, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Asia, W. cent. 65—48 tot. ☉ 5 Dec. 4 morn. Asia, N. ☉ 20 Dec. 11 morn.
- 550 ☉ 15 June, 1 morn. ☉ 24 Nov. 9 morn. Eur. E. Afr. Asia, cent. 53 (26) 23—31 an. ☾ 9 Dec. 12 aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 551 ☉ 21 May, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 6 (10) 14—5 an. ☾ 4 June, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen.
- 552 ☾ 24 April, 6 aft. $6\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 9 May, 1 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. (55) 59—20 an. ☾ 18 Oct. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 553 ☉ 14 April, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. almost cent. ☉ 23 Sept. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. small. ☉ 7 Oct. 3 aft. almost cent.
- 554 ☾ 3 April, 10 aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 27 Sept. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 8 dig.
- 555 No eclipse.
- 556 ☾ 11 Feb. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 26 Feb. 5 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 72 tot. ☾ 6 Aug. 11 aft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 557 ☉ 30 Jan. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 15 Feb. 6 morn. Eur. N. E. small. ☉ 12 July, 0 morn. Asia, N. small. ☉ 27 July, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 558 ☾ 20 Jan. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 6 dig. ☉ 1 July, 5 aft. Eur. Afr. W. cent. 28—16 tot. ☾ 16 July, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 1 dig.
- 559 ☉ 21 June, 9 morn. Afr. small, Asia, S. cent. * (3) * tot. ☾ 30 Nov. $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 560 ☉ 25 May, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 19 Nov. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. almost cent. ☉ 3 Dec. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. E. small, Asia, N.
- 561 ☉ 30 April, 9 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, N. cent. 50 (81) 87—75 an. ☉ 15 May, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $12\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 8 Nov. 1 morn. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 562 ☉ 19 April, $10\frac{1}{4}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 9 (19) 24 an. ☉ 14 Oct. 2 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 21—2 an.
- 563 ☾ 25 March, 7 aft. 7 dig. ☾ 18 Sept. 1 morn. $6\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 3 Oct. 9 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 67 (42) 26 an.
- 564 ☉ 28 Feb. 0 morn. Asia, N. E. ☉ 13 March, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. almost cent. ☉ 6 Sept. 5 aft. cent. ☉ 21 Sept. 9 morn. Asia, N. small.
- 565 ☉ 16 Feb. 4 aft. Eur. W. Afr. W. cent. 52 tot. ☾ 2 March, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 27 Aug. 8 morn. 6 dig.
- 566 ☉ 1 Aug. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 15—25 (22) * tot.

A. D.

- 567 ☉ 11 Jan. 4 morn. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 7 July, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 10 dig.
 ☉ 22 July, 0 morn. Asia, N. and N. E. cent. 57—75
 tot. ☉ 16 Dec. merid. Eur. N. ☉ 31 Dec. 8 aft.
- 568 ☉ 25 June, 8 morn. ☉ 20 Dec. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 6 dig.
- 569 ☉ 31 May, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. small, Afr. W. cent. 3 S. an. ☉ 14
 June, 5 aft. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 24 Nov. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. E.
 Afr. E. Asia, S. W. cent. 14 (19 S.) * tot.
- 570 ☉ 6 May, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 5 dig. ☉ 20 May, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. W.
 cent. 42 Asia, N. E. cent. 17 an. ☉ 29 Oct. $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 571 ☉ 25 April, 6 aft. ☉ 9 May, 9 aft. Asia, N. E. ☉ 18
 Oct. 11 aft.
- 572 ☉ 14 April, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 7 dig. ☉ 23 Sept. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. al-
 most all Asia, cent. 75 (49) 45 an. ☉ 7 Oct. 10 morn.
 $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 573 ☉ 19 March, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (0) 26 tot.
 ☉ 12 Sept. 4 morn. Asia, S. cent. 29 (7) 2 an.
- 574 ☉ 21 Feb. 5 aft. 6 dig. ☉ 9 March, 1 morn. Asia, E.
 cent. 21—39 tot. ☉ 18 Aug. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 8 dig.
- 575 ☉ 11 Feb. 0 morn. almost cent. ☉ 23 July, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
 small, Eur. N. Asia, N. E. ☉ 7 Aug. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 576 ☉ 31 Jan. $1\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 12 July, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E.
 cent. 39—51 tot. ☉ 26 July, 4 aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 577 ☉ 5 Jan. 1 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 5 S. * an. ☉ 11 Dec.
 6 morn. 7 dig. ☉ 25 Dec. 5 morn. Asia, cent. 36 (22)
 42 an.
- 578 ☉ 5 June, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 30 Nov. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. almost cent.
- 579 ☉ 11 May, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. cent. † an. ☉ 26 May, 9
 morn. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 19 Nov. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 580 ☉ 29 April, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 27 an. ☉
 24 Oct. $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Spain, S. Afr. cent. 7 (12 S.) * an.
- 581 ☉ 5 April, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 28 Sept. 9 morn. 6 dig.
 ☉ 13 Oct. $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 25 an.
- 582 ☉ 10 March, 0 morn. small. Eur. N. Asia, N. W. ☉ 25
 March, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. cent. ☉ 18 Sept. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. almost
 cent. ☉ 2 Oct. $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. W. dim. from N. to S.
- 583 ☉ 28 Feb. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 19—21 tot. ☉ 14
 March, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 7 Sept. 4 aft. 7 dig.
- 584 ☉ 17 Feb. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. cent. * 12 an. ☉ 11 Aug.
 3 aft. Spain, S. Afric. cent. 7 * tot.
- 585 ☉ 21 Jan. $0\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 17 July, merid. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉
 1 Aug. 8 morn. Eur. Asia, cent. 65—70 (66) 39 tot.
- 586 ☉ 11 Jan. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 6 July, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 16 Dec. $2\frac{1}{2}$
 morn. Asia, E. cent. 47—22 an. ☉ 31 Dec. 5 aft. 6 dig.
- 587 ☉ 12 June, 0 morn. small, Asia, S. E. an. ☉ 25 June,
 12 aft. 2 dig. ☉ 5 Dec. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. small, Afr. W. cent.
 8 S. tot.
- 588 ☉ 16 May, 9 morn. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 31 May, 2 morn. Asia,
 cent. 12—45 an. ☉ 9 Nov. $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 4 dig.
- 589 ☉ 6 May, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 20 May, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. E.
 Asia, N. ☉ 15 Oct. 8 morn. Asia, N. small. ☉ 29
 Oct. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 590 ☉ 25 April, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 4 Oct. merid. Eur. Afr.
 Asia, W. cent. 57 (48) 27 an. ☉ 18 Oct. $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 9 dig.
- 591 ☉ 30 March, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 23 tot. ☉
 25 Sept. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 16
 (4) * an.
- 592 ☉ 4 March, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 19 March, 9 morn.
 Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 18 (45) 69 tot. ☉ 28 August, $2\frac{1}{2}$
 aft. 7 dig.
- 593 ☉ 21 Feb. 8 morn. cent. ☉ 2 Aug. 3 aft. part of Eur.
 N. E. Asia, N. W. ☉ 17 Aug. $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 594 ☉ 10 Feb. $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 7 dig. ☉ 23 July, 8 morn. Eur. Afr.
 Asia, cent. 47—58 (54) 18 tot. ☉ 6 Aug. 11 aft. 4 dig.
- 595 ☉ 16 Jan. 9 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * 15 an. ☉ 12 July,
 $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. small, Asia, S. E. tot. ☉ 22 Dec. 2 aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig.

A. D.

- 596 ☉ 5 Jan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 23—47 an.
 ☉ 15 June, 12 aft. 13 dig. ☉ 10 Dec. $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. cent. ☉
 25 Dec. 1 morn. part of Asia, N. E.
- 597 ☉ 21 May, 10 aft. Asia, N. E. ☉ 5 June, 4 aft. ☉ 29
 Nov. $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 598 ☉ 11 May, 0 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 5—21 an.
- 599 ☉ 16 April, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 4 dig. ☉ 30 April, 9 morn. small,
 Asia, S. E. tot. ☉ 9 Oct. $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 25 Oct. $0\frac{1}{2}$
 morn. Asia, E. cent. 57 an.
- 600 ☉ 4 April, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 28 Sept. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 601 ☉ 10 March, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 22 (38) 63
 tot. ☉ 24 March, merid. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 17 Sept. 12 aft.
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 602 ☉ 22 Aug. 11 aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 17 tot.
- 603 ☉ 1 Feb. $9\frac{1}{4}$ aft. 8 dig. ☉ 28 July, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 12
 Aug. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 46—26 tot.
- 604 ☉ 7 Jan. 4 morn. Asia, N. E. ☉ 22 Jan. 1 aft. ☉ 16
 July, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 1 Aug. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small, Asia, N. E.
 ☉ 26 Dec. 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 29. (25)
 44 an.
- 605 ☉ 11 Jan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 22 June, 7 morn. small,
 Indies, an. ☉ 6 July, 7 morn. 4 dig. ☉ 16 Dec. 0
 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 8—0 tot.
- 606 ☉ 27 May, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 2 dig. ☉ 11 June, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr.
 Asia, cent. 13 (43) 24 an. ☉ 20 Nov. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $3\frac{1}{2}$
 dig.
- 607 ☉ 17 May, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 31 May, 10 morn. Eur. and
 Asia, N. ☉ 26 Oct. 4 aft. Eur. N. W. small. ☉ 9
 Nov. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 608 ☉ 5 May, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 10 dig. ☉ 29 Oct. 3 morn. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 609 ☉ 10 April, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 0 tot.
- 610 ☉ 15 March, 8 morn. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 30 March, 5 aft. Eur.
 and Afr. W. cent. 64 tot. ☉ 8 Sept. $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 6 dig.
- 611 ☉ 4 March, 4 aft. ☉ 20 March, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. E.
 small, Asia, N. W. ☉ 29 Aug. 5 morn. cent.
- 612 ☉ 22 Feb. 6 morn. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 2 Aug. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr.
 cent. 38—17 tot. ☉ 17 Aug. $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 613 ☉ 23 July, 7 morn. Eur. S. E. small, Afr. E. Asia, S. cent.
 3—16 (13) 3 S. tot.
- 614 ☉ 1 Jan. $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 27 June, 7 morn. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
 ☉ 22 Dec. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. cent.
- 615 ☉ 5 Jan. 10 morn. Eur. N. ☉ 2 June, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur.
 and Asia, N. ☉ 16 June, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 11 Dec. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
 6 dig.
- 616 ☉ 21 May, 7 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 12 (42) 44—32
 an. ☉ 5 June, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 0 dig. ☉ 15 Nov. $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
 Asia, S. cent. 9 * an.
- 617 ☉ 26 April, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 10 May, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Afr. small.
 ☉ 20 Oct. 2 morn. 5 dig. ☉ 4 Nov. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur.
 Afr. Asia, cent. 53 (26) 20—27 an.
- 618 ☉ 1 April, 0 morn. Asia, N. E. small. ☉ 15 April, $6\frac{1}{2}$
 aft. ☉ 9 Oct. 6 aft. ☉ 24 Oct. 8 morn. Asia, N. E.
- 619 ☉ 21 March, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 67 tot. ☉ 4
 April, 7 aft. $8\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 29 Sept. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $8\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 620 ☉ 10 March, 3 morn. Asia, S. E. an. ☉ 2 Sept. 7 morn.
 Eur. S. Afr. Asia S. W. cent 14 (2) * tot.
- 621 ☉ 12 Feb. 6 morn. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 8 Aug. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 5 dig. ☉
 22 Aug. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, E. cent. 56—60 tot.
- 622 ☉ 17 Jan. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Scotland, N. ☉ 1 Feb. $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. almost
 cent. ☉ 28 July, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. almost cent. ☉ 12 Aug.
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. E.
- 623 ☉ 22 Jan. 10 morn. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 17 July, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 6 dig. ☉
 27 Dec. 9 morn. Eur. S. W. small, Afr. W. Asia, S. E.
 cent. 3 (21 S.) 0 tot.
- 624 ☉ 6 June, 12 aft. pen. +. ☉ 21 June, 3 aft. Eur. Afr.
 Asia, W. cent. 36—15 an. ☉ 30 Nov. $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig.

A. D.

- 625 • 27 May, 4 aft. • 10 June, 4½ aft. all Eur. Afr. small.
• 20 Nov. 0 morn.
- 626 • 17 May, 2½ morn. 11½ dig. • 26 Oct. 3½ morn. Asia,
cent. 74 (45) 38 an. • 9 Nov. 11½ morn. 10 dig.
- 627 • 21 April, 8 morn. Egypt, Asia, S. and S. E. cent. * (3)
16—13 tot. • 15 Oct. 2½ morn. Asia, S. cent. 32—
0 an.
- 628 • 25 March, 3½ aft. 3 dig. • 10 April, 0½ morn. Asia,
E. cent. 12—29 tot. • 19 Sept. 6¼ morn. 5 dig.
- 629 • 15 March, 0 morn. • 30 March, 1 aft. Lap. N. W.
small. • 24 Aug. 6½ morn. Asia, N. E. small. • 8
Sept. 0½ aft.
- 630 • 4 March, 1½ aft. 8½ dig. • 13 Aug. 11 aft. Asia, E.
cent. 61—66 tot. • 28 Aug. 1 aft. 6½ dig.
- 631 • 3 Aug. 2½ aft. Spain, S. small, Afr. cent. 4 * tot.
- 632 • 13 Jan. 6¼ morn. 6¼ dig. • 27 Jan. 6½ morn. Eur. S.
E. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 24—18 (24) 54 an. • 7 July,
2½ aft. 9¼ dig.
- 633 • 1 Jan. 9½ morn. cent. • 12 June, 11 morn. Eur. N.
small, Asia, N. • 27 June, 7 morn. • 21 Dec. 8½
morn. 6¼ dig.
- 634 • 1 June, 2 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 49—27 an. •
16 June, 11½ aft. 1½ dig.
- 635 • 7 May, 11½ aft. 0½ dig. • 31 Oct. 11 morn. 4½ dig.
• 15 Nov. 4½ aft. Spain, S. W. Afr. W. cent. 27 an.
- 636 • 11 April, 8 morn. Scotland, N. small. • 26 April 1
morn. • 20 Oct. 3 morn. • 3 Nov. 4 aft. Eur. W.
- 637 • 1 April, 0 morn. Asia, E. cent. 30 tot. • 15 April, 2
morn. 9¼ dig. • 9 Oct. 4½ aft. 8¼ dig.
- 638 • 21 March, 10½ morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, cent. * (2)
22 an.
- 639 • 23 Feb. 2½ aft. 7 dig. • 19 Aug. 8 morn. 3¼ dig. •
3 Sept. 7½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia cent. 57 (43) 17 tot.
- 640 • 13 Feb. 6 morn. cent. • 7 Aug. 11½ morn.
- 641 • 17 Jan. 4 morn. Asia, E. cent. 45—26 (29) 38. • 1
Feb. 6 aft. 7 dig. • 27 July 10 aft. 7¼ dig.
- 642 • 2 July, 9½ aft. Asia, E. cent. 12 an. • 12 Dec. 3½
morn. 3½ dig.
- 643 • 7 June, 11 aft. 13¼ dig. • 21 June, 11½ aft. Asia, E.
cent. 56—79 an. • 17 Nov. 8½ morn. Asia, N. E.
small. • 1 Dec. 8½ morn.
- 644 • 27 May, 9 morn. 13¼ dig. • 5 Nov. 11½ morn. Eur.
Afr. Asia, W. cent. 61 (44) 35—39 an. • 19 Nov. 8½
aft. 10 dig.
- 645 • 1 May, 3½ aft. Eur. S. Afr. cent. 12—7 tot. • 25
Oct. 10½ morn. Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 15 (4S.) * an.
- 646 • 5 April, 10¼ aft. 2 dig. • 21 April, 8 morn. Eur. Afr.
Asia, cent. 8 (43) 56—53 tot. • 30 Sept. 2½ aft. 4 dig.
- 647 • 26 March, 7¼ morn. • 4 Sept. 2½ aft. Eur. N. E. small,
Asia, W. • 19 Sept. 8 aft.
- 648 • 14 March, 10½ aft. 9½ dig. • 24 Aug. 7 morn. Eur.
Afr. small, Asia, cent. 67 (58) 25 tot. • 7 Sept. 8 aft.
7¼ dig.
- 649 • 17 Feb. 8½ morn. Asia, S. and E. cent. * (14 S.) 20 N.
an. • 13 Aug. 10 aft. Asia, E. cent. 22 tot.
- 650 • 23 Jan. 3 aft. 6 dig. • 6 Feb. 2½ aft. Eur. Afr. cent.
36—59 an. • 18 July, 9½ aft. 8½ dig.
- 651 • 12 Jan. 5½ aft. almost cent. • 27 Jan. 3½ morn. Asia,
N. E. • 23 June, 5½ aft. Eur. N. • 8 July, 2½ aft.
- 652 • 1 Jan. 4½ aft. 6½ dig. • 11 June, 8½ aft. Asia, N. E.
cent. 29 an. • 27 June, 6½ morn. 3 dig.
- 653 • 18 May, 6 morn. pen. • 1 June, 7 morn. Asia, S. E.
cent. * (6) 7 * tot. • 10 Nov. 7½ aft. 4½ dig. • 26
Nov. 0½ morn. Asia, E. cent. 43 an.
- 654 • 7 May, 8 morn. • 31 Oct. 11½ morn.
- 655 • 12 April, 7½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 37 (65) 76 tot.

A. D.

- 26 April, 9 morn. 11¼ dig. • 21 Oct. 1 morn. 9¼ dig.
- 656 • 31 March, 6 aft. Eur. W. cent. 26 an. • 23 Sept. 11
aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 10 * tot.
- 657 • 5 March, 10½ aft. 6¼ dig. • 29 Aug. 3 aft. 2¼ dig. •
13 Sept. 3½ aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 22—13. an.
- 658 • 8 Feb. 4½ morn. Asia, N. E. small. • 23 Feb. 2½ aft.
almost cent. • 18 Aug. 6¼ aft. • 3 Sept. 7 morn.
Eur. N. E. small inc. in Asia, from W. to E.
- 659 • 28 Jan. 0½ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. (33) 58. • 13
Feb. 2 morn. 7½ dig. • 8 Aug. 5½ morn. 8½ dig.
- 660 • 18 Jan. 2½ morn. Asia, S. small. • 13 July, 4 morn.
Asia, cent. 10—28 (26) 23 an. • 22 Dec. 11½ morn.
3½ dig.
- 661 • 18 June, 6 morn. 12 dig. • 2 July, 6 morn. Eur. Afr.
Asia, cent. 53 (81) 60 an. • 11 Dec. 5 aft.
- 662 • 7 June, 4 aft. • 1 Dec. 5 morn. 10½ dig.
- 663 No eclipse.
- 664 • 16 April, 6 morn. 0¼ dig. • 1 May, 3½ aft. Eur. Afr.
cent. 52—45 tot. • 10 Oct. 10½ aft. 3½ dig.
- 665 • 5 April, 3½ aft. • 21 April, 3½ morn. Eur. N. E. Asia,
N. dim. from W. to E. • 30 Sept. 3½ morn.
- 666 • 26 March, 6½ morn. 10½ dig. • 4 Sept. 3 aft. Eur.
Afr. cent. 37—26 tot. • 19 Sept. 3½ morn. 8¼ dig.
- 667 • 28 Feb. 4 aft. Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 12—20 an. •
25 Aug. 5½ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, W. and S.
cent. 28—30 (13) 7 S.
- 668 • 3 Feb. 11 aft. 5½ dig. • 17 Feb. 10 aft. Asia, E. cent.
15. • 29 July, 5½ morn. 7 dig.
- 669 • 23 Jan. 1½ morn. almost cent. • 6 Feb. merid. almost
all Eur. W. and N. Asia, N. W. • 18 July, 10 aft.
- 670 • 12 Jan. 0½ morn. 7 dig. • 23 June, 3½ morn. Asia,
cent. 38 (59) 58 an. • 8 July, 2 aft. 4½ dig. • 18
Dec. 5 morn. Asia, S. W. cent. 3 S. an.
- 671 • 12 June, 2 aft. Eur. S. W. Afr. cent. 12 * tot. • 22
Nov. 4½ morn. 4½ dig. • 7 Dec. 8½ morn. Eur. E.
Afr. Asia, cent. 39 (18) 36 an.
- 672 • 17 May, 2½ aft. 13½ dig. • 10 November, 8½ aft. •
25 Nov. 8 morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. W. and N.
- 673 • 22 April, 3 aft. Eur. N. cent. 82—85—81, tot. • 6
May, 4 aft. 13 dig. • 31 Oct. 9½ morn. 9½ dig.
- 674 • 12 April, 1 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * 6 an. • 5 Oct.
7½ morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. E. Asia, S. W. cent. 8 * tot.
- 675 • 17 March, 6½ morn. 5½ dig. • 9 Sept. 10½ aft. 1¼ dig.
• 25 Sept. 0 morn. Asia, E. cent. 52—47 tot.
- 676 • 5 March, 10½ aft. • 29 August, 2 morn. • 13 Sept.
3 aft. Eur. W. and S. W.
- 677 • 23 Feb. 10 morn. 8 dig. • 18 August, 1½ aft. 9¼ dig.
- 678 • 28 Jan. 11½ morn. Afr. small, Asia, S. W. cent. (13 S.)
15 tot. • 24 July, 10½ morn. part of Eur. S. Afr.
Asia, W. cent. 23 (20) 6 S. an.
- 679 • 2 Jan. 7½ aft. 3¼ dig. • 29 June, 1½ aft. 10¼ dig. •
13 July, 1 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. (72) 41 an. •
23 Dec. 1½ morn.
- 680 • 17 June, 10½ aft. • 27 Nov. 3¼ morn. Asia, E. cent.
65 (43) 41 an. • 11 Dec. 2 aft. 10½ dig.
- 681 • 23 May, 6½ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (0) 4 * tot. •
7 June, 1 morn. pen. • 16 Nov. 2½ morn. Asia, S.
cent. 27—4 S. an.
- 682 • 27 April, 1 aft. pen. • 12 May, 11 aft. Asia, S. E.
cent. 5 tot. • 22 Oct. 6½ morn. 5 dig.
- 683 • 16 April, 11 aft. • 2 May, 10½ morn. Eur. and Asia,
N. • 11 Oct. 11 morn.
- 684 • 5 April, 2½ aft. 11½ dig. • 14 Sept. 11 aft. Asia, E.
cent. 79 tot. • 29 Sept. 11 morn. 9½ dig.
- 685 • 4 Sept. 1 aft. Eur. small part of Afr. Asia, S. W. cent.
(13) 19 S.

A. D.

- 686 ☉ 14 Feb. 6½ morn. 5 dig. ☉ 28 Feb. 6½ morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 11—10 (29) 59. ☉ 9 Aug. 1 aft. 5½ dig.
- 687 ☉ 3 Feb. 9 morn. ☉ 15 July, 7 morn. Eur. N. small. ☉ 30 July, 5½ morn. almost cen.
- 688 ☉ 23 Jan. 8½ morn. 7½ dig. ☉ 3 July, 10½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 61—60 (65) 29 an. ☉ 18 July, 9½ aft. 6 dig. ☉ 28 Dec. 1 aft. Egypt, S.
- 689 ☉ 22 June, 9½ aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 1 S. tot. ☉ 2 Dec. 1½ aft. 4½ dig. ☉ 17 Dec. 5 aft. Afr. cent. 34 an.
- 690 ☉ 28 May, 8½ aft. 11½ dig. ☉ 22 Nov. 5 morn. ☉ 6 Dec. 4 aft. Spain, N. W. small.
- 691 ☉ 3 May, 10½ aft. Asia, N. cent. 59 tot. ☉ 17 May, 11 aft. ☉ 11 Nov. 6 aft. 9½ dig.
- 692 ☉ 22 April, 8 morn. Eur. S. and S. E. Afr. Asia, cent. 3 S. (26) 34—23 an. ☉ 6 May, 7½ morn. pen.
- 693 ☉ 27 March, 2½ aft. 4½ dig. ☉ 20 Sept. 6 morn. 0½ dig. ☉ 5 Oct. 8½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 47 (24) 9—10 tot.
- 694 ☉ 17 March, 6½ morn. ☉ 9 Sept. 10 morn.
- 695 ☉ 19 Feb. 5 morn. Asia, cent. 35—33 (44) 54 tot. ☉ 6 March, 5½ aft. 8½ dig. ☉ 29 August. 9 aft. 10½ dig.
- 696 No eclipse.
- 697 ☉ 13 Jan. 3½ morn. 3 dig. ☉ 9 July, 8½ aft. 8½ dig. ☉ 23 July, 8 aft. Eur. and Asia, N. cent. 54—58 an. ☉ 19 Dec. 9½ morn. Eur. N. small.
- 698 ☉ 2 Jan. 10 morn. ☉ 29 June, 5 morn. ☉ 13 July, 5½ morn. Asia, N. and N. E. small. ☉ 8 Dec. 11½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 48 (42) 52 An. ☉ 22 Dec. 1 aft. 10½ dig.
- 699 ☉ 3 June, 2 aft. Afr. S. small. ☉ 18 June, 7½ morn. 1 dig. ☉ 27 Nov. 10½ morn. Eur. S. W. small. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 10 (10 S.) * an.
- 700 ☉ 23 May, 6½ morn. Eur. S. and S. E. Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. 6 (40) 43—33 tot. ☉ 1 Nov. 3 aft. 2½ dig.
- 701 ☉ 27 April, 6½ morn. ☉ 12 May, 5½ aft. Eur. N. ☉ 21 Oct. 7 aft.
- 702 ☉ 16 April, 10½ aft. 12½ dig. ☉ 26 Sept. 7½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, E. cent. 82 (56) 32 tot. ☉ 10 Oct. 6½ aft. 10 dig.
- 703 ☉ 22 March, 7 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (9 S.) 16 an.
- 704 ☉ 25 Feb. 2½ aft. 4 dig. ☉ 10 March, 2½ aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 46—58. ☉ 19 Aug. 8½ aft. 4½ dig.
- 705 ☉ 13 Feb. 4½ aft. ☉ 28 Feb. 4½ morn. Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 25 July, 1½ aft. Asia, N. small. ☉ 9 Aug. 1½ aft.
- 706 ☉ 2 Feb. 4 aft. 8 dig. ☉ 14 July, 5½ aft. Eur. W. Afr. W. cent. 38—32. an. ☉ 30 July, 5 morn. 7½ dig.
- 707 ☉ 4 July, 5 morn. Eur. S. E. Asia, S. cent. 6—21 (20) 11 tot. ☉ 13 Dec. 10½ aft. 4½ dig. ☉ 29 Dec. 1 morn. Asia, E. cent. 30—23 an.
- 708 ☉ 8 June, 3 morn. 10 dig. ☉ 2 Dec. 2 aft. ☉ 17 Dec. 9 morn. Asia, N. E. small.
- 709 ☉ 14 May, 5½ morn. Eur. and Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 28 May, 5½ morn. ☉ 22 Nov. 2½ morn. 9½ dig.
- 710 ☉ 3 May, 3 aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 38—30 an. ☉ 17 May, 3 aft. 1 dig. ☉ 27 Oct. 1 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 2 * tot.
- 711 ☉ 7 April, 10½ aft. 3½ dig. ☉ 1 Oct. 1½ aft. pen. +. ☉ 16 Oct. 5 aft. Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 10 tot.
- 712 ☉ 27 March, 2½ aft. ☉ 19 Sept. 5½ aft. ☉ 5 Oct. 7 morn. small part of Eur. N. E. great part of Asia, N. inc. from W. to E.
- 713 ☉ 1 March, 1 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 52—77 tot. ☉ 17 March, 1½ morn. 9 dig. ☉ 9 Sept. 5½ morn. 11½ dig.

A. D.

- 714 ☉ 19 Feb. 4½ morn. Asia, S. cent. * (3 S.) 10 tot. ☉ 15 Aug. 0 morn. Asia, E. cent. 10—15—14 an.
- 715 ☉ 24 Jan. 11½ morn. 2½ dig. ☉ 21 July, 3½ morn. 7 dig. ☉ 4 Aug. 3 morn. Asia, E. cent. 49—61—56 an.
- 716 ☉ 13 Jan. 6½ aft. ☉ 9 July, merid. ☉ 23 July, 1 aft. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. W.
- 717 ☉ 2 Jan. 7½ morn. 10½ dig. ☉ 28 June, 2 aft. 2½ dig.
- 718 ☉ 3 June, 2 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 38—22 tot. ☉ 12 Nov. 11½ aft. 2½ dig.
- 719 ☉ 8 May, 2 aft. ☉ 24 May, 0½ morn. Asia, N. ☉ 2 Nov. 3 morn.
- 720 ☉ 27 April, 6½ morn. ☉ 6 Oct. 4 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 35—36 tot. ☉ 21 Oct. 2 morn. 10½ dig.
- 721 ☉ 1 April, 2 aft. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 1 S. 12 N. an. ☉ 26 Sept. 5 morn. Asia, S. W. and S. cent. 37 (8) *.
- 722 ☉ 7 March, 10½ aft. 3 dig. ☉ 21 March, 10½ aft. Asia, E. cent. 5. ☉ 31 Aug. 4½ morn. 3½ dig.
- 723 ☉ 24 Feb. 12 aft. ☉ 11 March, 1 aft. part of Eur. N. Asia, N. W. ☉ 20 Aug. 9 aft.
- 724 ☉ 13 Feb. 12 aft. 8½ dig. ☉ 25 July, 0½ morn. Asia, N. E. cent. 66—75 an. ☉ 9 Aug. 0½ aft. 8½ dig.
- 725 ☉ 19 Jan. 5½ morn. small, Asia, S. E. an. ☉ 14 July, merid. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 25 (22) 11 S. tot. ☉ 24 Dec. 7 morn. 4½ dig.
- 726 ☉ 8 Jan. 9 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 24—15 (17) 47 an. ☉ 19 June, 9½ morn. 8 dig. ☉ 13 Dec. 10½ aft. ☉ 28 Dec. 8 morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. dim. from W. to E.
- 727 ☉ 25 May, 1 aft. small part of Eur. N. and of Asia, N. W. ☉ 8 June, 0½ aft. ☉ 3 Dec. 11 morn. 9½ dig.
- 728 ☉ 13 May, 9½ aft. Asia, E. cent. 10 an. ☉ 27 May, 10 aft. 2½ dig. ☉ 6 Nov. 9½ morn. small aft. W. tot.
- 729 ☉ 18 April, 6½ morn. 2½ dig. ☉ 11 Oct. 9 aft. pen. ☉ 27 Oct. 1½ morn. Asia, E. cent. 41—29 tot.
- 730 ☉ 7 April, 10½ aft. ☉ 1 Oct. 1½ morn. ☉ 16 Oct. 3½ aft. Eur. W.
- 731 ☉ 12 March, 9½ aft. Asia, E. cent. 41 tot. ☉ 28 March, 9 morn. 10 dig. ☉ 20 Sept. 1½ aft. 12½ dig.
- 732 ☉ 1 March, 0½ aft. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 0 (2) 26 tot. ☉ 25 Aug. 7 morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 8—10 (1 S.) * an.
- 733 ☉ 3 Feb. 7½ aft. 2½ dig. ☉ 31 July, 11 morn. 5½ dig. ☉ 14 Aug. 10 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 55 (47) 15 an.
- 734 ☉ 10 Jan. 2 morn. Asia, N. small. ☉ 24 Jan. 3 morn. ☉ 20 July, 6½ aft. cent. ☉ 3 Aug. 8½ aft. Eur. N. Asia, N. small. ☉ 30 Dec. 3 morn. Asia, cent. 57 (45) an.
- 735 ☉ 13 Jan. 4½ aft. 11 dig. ☉ 9 July, 8½ aft. 4½ dig. ☉ 19 Dec. 2½ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 14 N. 10 S. an.
- 736 ☉ 23 Nov. 7½ morn. 2½ dig.
- 737 ☉ 18 May, 9½ aft. 12½ dig. ☉ 3 June, 7 morn. Eur. Afr. small, Afr. small, Asia, N. ☉ 12 Nov. 11 morn.
- 738 ☉ 8 May, 2 aft. ☉ 18 Oct. 0½ morn. Asia, N. E. cent. 7 S. tot. ☉ 1 Nov. 10 morn. 10½ dig.
- 739 ☉ 7 Oct. 1 aft. Eur. S. W. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. (6) * an.
- 740 ☉ 18 March, 5½ morn. 2 dig. ☉ 1 April, 6½ morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 1 (32) 52 tot. ☉ 10 Sept. 1 aft. 2½ dig.
- 741 ☉ 7 March, 7½ morn. ☉ 31 Aug. 5 morn.
- 742 ☉ 24 Feb. 7½ morn. 9½ dig. ☉ 5 Aug. 7½ morn. Eur. Asia, cent. 86 (77) 40 an. ☉ 20 Aug. 8 aft. 10 dig.
- 743 ☉ 30 Jan. 2 aft. Eur. S. E. Afr. cent. 1—13 an.
- 744 ☉ 4 Jan. 4 aft. 4 dig. ☉ 19 Jan. 4½ aft. Spain and Afr. W. cent. 49 an. ☉ 29 June, 4 aft. 6 dig. ☉ 24 Dec. 7½ morn.

- A. D.
- 745 4 ☉ June, 8 aft. Eur. and Asia, N. ☉ 18 June, 7 aft. ☉ 13 Dec. 7½ aft. 9½ dig.
- 746 ☉ 25 May, 4½ morn. small part of Eur. Asia, cent. 19 (48) 49 an. ☉ 8 June, 5 morn. 4½ dig.
- 747 ☉ 29 April, 2¼ aft. 1 dig. ☉ 14 May, 6½ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (0) 4 an. ☉ 7 Nov. 10½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 31 (8) 5—13 tot.
- 748 ☉ 18 April, 6 morn. ☉ 11 Oct. 9½ morn. ☉ 27 Oct. 0 morn. Asia, N. E. small.
- 749 ☉ 23 March, 5½ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 47 (70) 84 tot. ☉ 7 April, 4¼ aft. 11 dig. ☉ 30 Sept. 10 aft. 13¼ dig.
- 750 No eclipse.
- 751 ☉ 15 Feb. 3½ morn. 1½ dig. ☉ 11 Aug. 6½ aft. 4 dig. ☉ 25 Aug. 5½ aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 11 an.
- 752 ☉ 4 Feb. 11 morn. ☉ 31 July, 1½ morn. ☉ 14 Aug. 4 morn. Asia, N.
- 753 ☉ 9 Jan. 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 48—47 (48) 64 an. ☉ 24 Jan. 1 morn. 11 dig. ☉ 20 July, 3 morn. 6½ dig. ☉ 29 Dec. 10½ morn. small in Afr. Asia, S. cent. 2 (10 S.) 13 an.
- 754 ☉ 25 June, 4 morn. Asia, cent. 7 (29) 26 tot. ☉ 4 Dec. 4 aft. 2½ dig.
- 755 ☉ 30 May, 4½ morn. 11 dig. ☉ 14 June, 2 aft. Eur. N. Asia, W. cent. 86—52 an. ☉ 23 Nov. 7 aft.
- 756 ☉ 18 May, 9½ aft. ☉ 28 Oct. 9 morn. Eur. Asia, cent. 75 (53) 41—43 tot. ☉ 11 Nov. 6 aft. 11 dig.
- 757 ☉ 23 April, 4 morn. small, Asia, S. E. an. ☉ 8 May, 2 aft. 0¼ dig.
- 758 ☉ 27 March, 1 aft. 1 dig. ☉ 12 April, 2 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 36—50—49 tot. ☉ 21 Sept. 9 aft. 2 dig.
- 759 ☉ 18 March, 2½ aft. ☉ 2 April, 5 morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. ☉ 11 Sept. 1½ aft.
- 760 ☉ 5 March, 3 aft. 10½ dig. ☉ 15 Aug. 3 aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 53—46 an. ☉ 31 Aug. 3½ morn. 10½ dig.
- 761 ☉ 5 Aug. 3 morn. almost all Asia, S. cent. 28—32 (24) tot.
- 762 ☉ 15 Jan. 0½ morn. 3½ dig. ☉ 30 Jan. 0½ morn. Asia, E. cent. 17—13 an. ☉ 10 July, 10½ aft. 4 dig.
- 763 ☉ 4 Jan. 4 aft. ☉ 18 Jan. 11½ aft. Asia, N. E. ☉ 16 June, 3 morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. W. ☉ 30 June, 1¼ morn. cent. ☉ 25 Dec. 3½ morn. 10 dig.
- 764 ☉ 4 June, 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 51 (56) 57—32 an. ☉ 18 June, 0½ aft. 6 dig. ☉ 28 Nov. 3 morn. Persia and India, S. tot.
- 765 ☉ 9 May, 10 aft. pen. +. ☉ 24 May, 1 aft. small part of Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent (7) 9 * an.
- 766 ☉ 29 April, 1½ aft. ☉ 22 Oct. 6 aft. ☉ 7 Nov. 8½ morn. Eur. N. E. small, Asia, N.
- 767 ☉ 3 April, 1 aft. almost all Eur. N. Asia, N. W. cent. (81) † tot. ☉ 18 April, 11½ aft. 12½ dig. ☉ 12 Oct. 6 morn. 14 dig.
- 768 ☉ 23 March, 5 morn. Asia, S. cent. * (14) 27 tot.
- 769 ☉ 25 Feb. 11 morn. 1 dig. ☉ 22 Aug. 2 morn. 2½ dig. ☉ 5 Sept. 1 morn. Asia, E. cent. 46—47—46 an.
- 770 ☉ 14 Feb. 7½ aft. ☉ 11 Aug. 8½ morn. ☉ 25 Aug. merid. great part of Eur. N. E. and of Asia, W. and N.
- 771 ☉ 4 Feb. 9½ morn. 11½ dig. ☉ 31 July, 9½ morn. 8 dig.
- 772 ☉ 5 July, 11½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 24 (23) 2 S. tot. ☉ 15 Dec. 0½ morn. 2 dig.
- 773 ☉ 9 June, merid. 9½ dig. ☉ 24 June, 9 aft. Asia, N. E. cent. 49 an. ☉ 4 Dec. 3 morn.
- 774 ☉ 30 May, 5 morn. ☉ 23 Nov. 2 morn. 11¼ dig.
- 775 ☉ 4 May, 11 morn. small, Afr. E. Asia, S. an. ☉ 19 May, 9½ aft. 2 dig. ☉ 29 Oct. 5½ morn. Asia, W. and S. cent. 35 (1) 10 S. an.

- A. D.
- 776 ☉ 8 April, 8¼ aft. pen. +. ☉ 2 Oct. 5½ morn. 1½ dig.
- 777 ☉ 28 March, 9½ aft. ☉ 12 April, 1 aft. all Eur. Asia, S. and N. W. small. ☉ 21 Sept. 9½ aft.
- 778 ☉ 17 March, 10½ aft. 11½ dig. ☉ 26 Aug. 10½ aft. Asia, N. W. small. ☉ 11 Sept. 11½ morn. 11½ dig.
- 779 ☉ 21 Feb. 5½ morn. small, Asia, S. an. ☉ 16 Aug. 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 37 (25) 9 S. tot.
- 780 ☉ 26 Jan. 9 morn. 3½ dig. ☉ 10 Feb. 8 morn. Eur. E. Afr. Asia, cent. 12—10 (22) 54 an. ☉ 21 July, 5 morn. 2½ dig.
- 781 ☉ 15 Jan. 0¼ morn. ☉ 29 Jan. 7½ morn. Eur. E. Asia, N. great N. W. small N. E. ☉ 26 June, 10 morn. Asia, N. E. small. ☉ 10 July, 8½ morn.
- 782 ☉ 4 Jan. merid. 10 dig. ☉ 15 June, 5½ aft. Eur. W. Afr. W. cent. 38—33 an. ☉ 29 June, 7½ aft. 7½ dig.
- 783 ☉ 29 Nov. 4 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 27 (2) 0 tot.
- 784 ☉ 9 May, 9 aft. 13½ dig. ☉ 2 Nov. 2½ morn. ☉ 17 Nov. 4½ aft. Spain, W. small, dim. from N. to S.
- 785 ☉ 13 April, 9 aft. Asia, N. E. ☉ 29 April, 6½ morn. 14 dig. ☉ 22 Oct. 3 aft.
- 786 ☉ 3 April, aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. (23) 37—35 tot. ☉ 27 Sept. 5 morn. Asia, S. W. cent. 1 * (23 S.) an. ☉ 12 Oct. 6½ morn. pen.
- 787 ☉ 8 March, 7 aft. 0¼ dig. ☉ 2 Sept. 9½ morn. 1½ dig. ☉ 16 Sept. 8½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 43 (23) 3 an.
- 788 ☉ 26 Feb. 3½ morn. ☉ 21 August, 3½ aft.
- 789 ☉ 31 Jan. 3 morn. Asia, E. cent. 57—54 (60) an. ☉ 14 Feb. 6¼ aft. 12 dig. ☉ 10 Aug. 4 aft. 9½ dig.
- 790 ☉ 20 Jan. 2½ morn. Asia, S. cent. 4 (5 S.) an. ☉ 26 Dec. 8½ morn. 1½ dig.
- 791 ☉ 20 June, 7½ aft. 8 dig. ☉ 6 July, 3½ morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. cent. 45—71 (70) 69 an. ☉ 15 Dec. 11 morn.
- 792 ☉ 9 June, 0½ aft. ☉ 24 June, 6 morn. Eur. N. ☉ 19 Nov. 2½ morn. Asia, E. cent. 69—53 tot. ☉ 3 Dec. 10 morn. 11½ dig.
- 793 ☉ 30 May, 5 morn. 3½ dig. ☉ 8 Nov. 1½ aft. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 2 S. 9 S. 2 S. an.
- 794 ☉ 4 May, 5 morn. Afr. E. Asia, S. and E. cent. 5 S. (32) 40 tot. ☉ 13 Oct. 2 aft. 0¼ dig.
- 795 ☉ 9 April, 4½ morn. ☉ 23 April, 8½ aft. small part of Asia, N. E. cent. 61 tot. ☉ 3 Oct. 6 morn.
- 796 ☉ 28 March, 5½ morn. 12½ dig. ☉ 6 Sept. 6 morn. Eur. and Asia, N. inc. from W. to E. ☉ 21 Sept. 7½ aft. 12½ dig.
- 797 ☉ 3 March, 1 aft. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. (17 S.) (15 N.) an.
- 798 ☉ 5 Feb. 5½ aft. 3½ dig. ☉ 20 Feb. 3½ aft. Eur. Afr. W. cent. 52—55 an. ☉ 1 Aug. 11½ morn. 0¼ dig.
- 799 ☉ 26 Jan. 9½ morn. ☉ 9 Feb. 3 aft. Eur. N. W. ☉ 10 July, 5 aft. Eur. N. ☉ 21 July, 3½ aft.
- 800 ☉ 15 Jan. 8½ aft. 10¼ dig. ☉ 26 June, 0 morn. Asia, E. cent. 48—61 an. ☉ 10 July, 3 morn. 9½ dig.
- 801 ☉ 15 June, 1½ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 8 S. 18 N. an. ☉ 9 Dec. 0½ aft. Eur. S. Afr. S. W. cent. 3 (1) 22 tot.
- 802 ☉ 21 May, 4 morn. 12 dig. ☉ 13 Nov. 10¼ morn. ☉ 29 Nov. 1 morn. small, Asia, E. dim. from N. to S.
- 803 ☉ 25 April, 4½ morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. ☉ 10 May, 1½ aft. ☉ 2 Nov. 11½ aft.
- 804 ☉ 13 April, 9 aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 1 tot. ☉ 22 Oct. 5½ aft. pen. +.
- 805 ☉ 19 March, 2½ morn. pen. ☉ 3 April, 1 aft. Egypt, small. ☉ 12 Sept. 5½ aft. 0½ dig. ☉ 26 Sept. 4½ aft. France, W. small. Spain, Afr. cent. 1 an.
- 806 ☉ 8 March, 11½ morn. ☉ 1 Sept. 10½ aft. ☉ 16 Sept. 3½ morn. Asia, N. inc. from W. E. to E.

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- 807 ☉ 11 Feb. $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. small, in Afr. Asia, N. cent. 62 (71) 77 an. ☉ 26 Feb. $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 21 Aug. 11 aft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 808 ☉ 31 Jan. $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small, in Afr. Asia, S. cent. 6 S. (1 S.) 28 N. an. ☉ 27 July, 2 morn. Asia, S. cent. 5—16 tot.
- 809 ☉ 5 Jan. 5 aft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 1 July, $2\frac{3}{4}$ morn. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 16 July, 10 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 60—64 (62) 32 an. ☉ 25 Dec. 7 aft.
- 810 ☉ 20 June, $7\frac{1}{4}$ aft. cent. almost. ☉ 5 July, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. W. ☉ 30 Nov. 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 64 (50) 47—54. ☉ 14 Dec. 6 aft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 811 ☉ 10 June, merid. 5 dig.
- 812 ☉ 14 May, merid. almost all Eur. S. Afr. Asia, cent. 28 (30) 34—23 tot. ☉ 23 Oct. $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 813 ☉ 19 April, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $12\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 4 May, 4 morn. Eur. E. Asia, N. cent. 45 (83) 89 tot. ☉ 13 Oct. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 814 ☉ 8 April, 1 aft. 14 dig. ☉ 17 Sept. 2 aft. all Eur. Afr. E. Asia, W. ☉ 3 Oct. $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 815 ☉ 28 March, 9 aft. pen. ☉ 7 Sept. 3 morn. almost all Asia, S. E. cent. 45 (23) tot.
- 816 ☉ 17 Feb. 2 morn. 3 dig. ☉ 2 March, 11 aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 4 an. ☉ 11 Aug. $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen +.
- 817 ☉ 5 Feb. 6 aft. ☉ 19 Feb. 11 aft. Asia, E. ☉ 31 July, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 818 ☉ 26 Jan. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 7 July, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. E. Asia, N. cent. 56—76 (75) 58 an. ☉ 21 July, $10\frac{1}{4}$ morn. 11 dig.
- 819 ☉ 26 June, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 7 (24) 5 S. an.
- 820 ☉ 31 May, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 10 dig. ☉ 23 Nov. $7\frac{1}{4}$ aft. ☉ 9 Dec. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. great part of Asia, W.
- 821 ☉ 5 May, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. and Asia, N. ☉ 20 May, $8\frac{1}{4}$ aft. ☉ 13 Nov. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 822 ☉ 25 April, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, cent. 7 (38) 43 tot. ☉ 9 May, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen +. ☉ 2 Nov. 12 aft. 0 dig.
- 823 ☉ 24 Sept. 1 morn. pen. ☉ 8 Oct. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 38—33 an.
- 824 ☉ 18 March, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 12 Sept. 6 morn. ☉ 26 Sept. merid. Eur. inc. from S. W. to N. E. Afr. E. Asia, W.
- 825 ☉ 8 March, 11 morn. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 1 Sept. 6 morn. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 826 ☉ 7 Aug. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 10—11 (4) *.
- 827 ☉ 17 Jan. 1 morn. 1 dig. ☉ 12 July, 10 morn. 5 dig. ☉ 27 July, 5 aft. great part of Eur. W. Afr. W. cent. 23 an.
- 828 ☉ 6 Jan. 3 morn. ☉ 1 July, $3\frac{1}{4}$ morn. ☉ 15 July, 7 aft. Eur. N. W. ☉ 25 Dec. 2 morn. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 829 ☉ 20 June, 7 aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 30 Nov. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Afr. E. Asia, W. and S. cent. 26 (5 S.) 8 S. 2 N. an.
- 830 ☉ 25 May, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Ireland, S. W. cent. 18 tot. ☉ 4 Nov. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 831 ☉ 30 April, 6 aft. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 15 May, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. W. Afr. W. Asia, N. cent. 68 (78) 81—67 tot. ☉ 24 Oct. 11 aft.
- 832 ☉ 18 April, 8 aft. ☉ 13 Oct. merid. 14 dig.
- 833 ☉ 25 March, 4 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (4 S.) 7 an. ☉ 8 April, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 17 Sept. 11 morn. Eur. W. and S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 34 (21) 5 S. tot.
- 834 ☉ 27 Feb. $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $2\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 14 March, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. E. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 2 (27) 50 an. ☉ 7 Sept. 3 morn. Asia, S. cent. 5 (17 S.) tot.
- 835 ☉ 17 Feb. 2 morn. ☉ 3 March, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. E. Afr. E. Asia, W. and N. ☉ 12 Aug. 6 morn.

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- 836 ☉ 6 Feb. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 17 July, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Asia, N. W. cent. 80—43 an. ☉ 31 July, $5\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 837 ☉ 10 Jan. 3 aft. small, Afr. S. W. tot. ☉ 6 July, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 11 5 S. an. ☉ 31 Dec. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. 14 (0) 27 tot.
- 838 ☉ 11 June, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 5 Dec. $3\frac{3}{4}$ morn.
- 839 ☉ 16 May, 8 aft. Eur. and Asia, N. small. ☉ 1 June, 3 morn. ☉ 24 Nov. 5 aft.
- 840 ☉ 5 May, merid. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 43 (45) 49—37 tot. ☉ 20 May, 5 morn. $1\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 29 Oct. 1 morn. Indies, S. cent. 9 S. an. ☉ 13 Nov. 9 morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 841 ☉ 25 April, 4 morn. Asia, S. E. ☉ 18 Oct. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 34 (6) 4 S. 0 an.
- 842 ☉ 30 March, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 23 Sept. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 843 ☉ 5 March, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. great part of Asia, N. ☉ 19 March, 7 aft. ☉ 12 Sept. 1 aft. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 844 ☉ 22 Feb. $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. cent. 1 S. 3 S. (9) 11 an.
- 845 ☉ 27 Jan. $9\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 22 July, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 7 Aug. 0 morn. Asia, E. cent. 44—52 an.
- 846 ☉ 16 Jan. 11 morn. ☉ 12 July, $10\frac{1}{4}$ morn. ☉ 27 July, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. ☉ 22 Dec. 5 morn. Asia, cent. 62 (50) 54 tot.
- 847 ☉ 5 Jan. $10\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 2 July, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 8 dig. ☉ 11 Dec. 3 aft. Eur. S. E. Afr. cent. 2 S. 11 N. an.
- 848 ☉ 5 June, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. and E. cent. 5 S. (25) tot. ☉ 14 Nov. 4 aft. 0 dig.
- 849 ☉ 11 May, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 9 dig. ☉ 25 May, 7 aft. Eur. N. W. cent. 56 tot. ☉ 4 Nov. 8 morn.
- 850 ☉ 30 April, 3 morn. ☉ 9 Oct. 6 morn. Asia, N. E. ☉ 24 Oct. $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 851 ☉ 5 April, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Afr. W. Asia, S. W. cent. * (13 S.) 6—5 an. ☉ 19 April, merid. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 852 ☉ 9 March, 7 aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 24 March, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 30—50 an. ☉ 17 Sept. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Afr. S. W. tot.
- 853 ☉ 27 Feb. $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 13 March, 2 aft. great part of Eur. N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 22 Aug. $1\frac{1}{4}$ aft.
- 854 ☉ 16 Feb. $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 28 July, 8 aft. Eur. N. Asia, N. E. ☉ 12 Aug. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 855 ☉ 17 July, 9 aft. extrem. of Asia, E. cent. 24 an.
- 856 ☉ 11 Jan. 3 aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 22—35 tot. ☉ 22 June, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 15 Dec. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 14 dig. ☉ 31 Dec. $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. great part of Asia, N.
- 857 ☉ 27 May, 3 morn. small Eur. N. E. Asia, N. ☉ 11 June, 10 morn. ☉ 5 Dec. 2 morn.
- 858 ☉ 31 May, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $3\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 24 Nov. $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 859 ☉ 6 May, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 2 S. (4) 9—0 tot. ☉ 29 Oct. 5 aft. Spain, S. W. Afr. W. cent. 0 an.
- 860 ☉ 9 April, 11 morn. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 3 Oct. 9 aft. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 18 Oct. 5 morn. Asia, N. cent. 72 (61) 51 tot.
- 861 ☉ 15 March, 9 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. and N. ☉ 30 March, 3 morn. ☉ 22 Sept. $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 862 ☉ 4 March, 10 morn. great part of Eur. S. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 8 (15) 41 an. ☉ 19 March, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen. ☉ 29 Aug. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 1—3—0. ☉ 11 Sept. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen.
- 863 ☉ 7 Feb. 5 aft. 0 dig. ☉ 3 Aug. $1\frac{1}{4}$ morn. 2 dig. ☉ 18 Aug. 7 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 43—49 (38) 13 an.
- 864 ☉ 27 Jan. $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 22 July, $6\frac{1}{4}$ aft. ☉ 6 Aug. 8 morn. Asia, N. E.
- 865 ☉ 1 Jan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 52—63. ☉ 15 Jan. $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $12\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 12 July, $9\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 21 Dec. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, E. cent. 19 an.

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- 866 ☉ 16 June, 10 morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 15 (20) 0 tot. ☾ 26 Nov. 1 morn. pen. +.
- 867 ☾ 22 May, 7 morn. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 6 June, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. and N. E. Asia, cent. 32—67 tot. ☉ 15 Nov. $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 868 ☉ 10 May, 10 morn. ☉ 19 Oct. 2 aft. Eur. N. Asia, W. ☉ 4 Nov. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 869 ☾ 29 April, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 3 dig. ☉ 9 Oct. 4 morn. Asia, cent. 47 (17) 14. an.
- 870 ☾ 21 March, 3 morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 871 ☉ 10 March, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 24 March, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. extrem. Asia, N. E. ☉ 2 Sept. 9 aft. 13 dig.
- 872 ☾ 28 Feb. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 12 dig. ☉ 8 Aug. 3 morn. Eur. N. Asia, N. ☉ 22 Aug. 9 morn.
- 873 ☉ 1 Feb. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. tot. ☉ 28 July, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, cent. 33—40 (34) 33 an. ☾ 12 Aug. 2 morn. pen.
- 874 ☉ 21 Jan. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 6—2 tot. ☾ 3 July, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 17 July, 7 morn. Ind. S. ☉ 26 Dec. 9 aft. 14 dig.
- 875 ☉ 11 Jan. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Asia, W. ☉ 7 June, 10 morn. small, Asia, N. ☉ 22 June, 4 aft. ☉ 16 Dec. $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 876 ☉ 27 May, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, cent. 27—59 tot. ☾ 10 June, 6 aft. 5 dig. ☾ 5 Dec. $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 877 ☉ 9 Nov. 1 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 26—13 an.
- 878 ☉ 20 April, 7 aft. 12 dig. ☉ 15 Oct. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 12 dig. ☉ 29 Oct. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 57 (55) 48—51 tot.
- 879 ☉ 26 March, 4 aft. Scotland, N. ☉ 10 April, 11 morn. ☉ 4 Oct. 4 morn.
- 880 ☉ 14 March, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. W. cent. 49 an. ☾ 30 March, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 8 Sept. 8 morn. Afr. W. small, cent. 0*. ☾ 22 Sept. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 881 ☾ 18 Feb. 1 morn. pen. ☾ 13 Aug. 9 morn. $0\frac{3}{4}$ dig. ☉ 28 Aug. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 25—4 an.
- 882 ☉ 7 Feb. 2 morn. ☉ 3 Aug. 2 morn. ☉ 17 Aug. 3 aft. all Eur. Afr. W. Asia, W. and N.
- 883 ☉ 27 Jan. 2 morn. 13 dig. ☾ 23 July, 5 aft. 11 dig.
- 884 ☉ 2 Jan. 8 morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. 14 (5 S.) 19 an. ☾ 16 Jan. 8 morn. pen. ☉ 26 June, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Afr. tot. ☾ 6 Dec. 10 morn. pen. +.
- 885 ☾ 1 June, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 16 June, 10 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 57 (62) 38 tot. ☉ 26 Nov. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 886 ☉ 21 May, 5 aft. ☉ 6 June, 3 morn. Eur. N. small. ☉ 15 Nov. 1 aft.
- 887 ☾ 11 May, 3 morn. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 20 Oct. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 17 (13) 0—2 tot.
- 888 ☾ 31 March, 11 morn. pen. +. ☉ 15 April, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 7 S. (2 S.) 30 an. ☉ 9 Oct. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. cent. 8* tot.
- 889 ☉ 21 March, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 4 April, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. ☉ 13 Sept. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 12 dig.
- 890 ☉ 10 March, $0\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $12\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 19 Aug. 10 morn. Eur. Asia, N. ☉ 2 Sept. 5 aft.
- 891 ☉ 12 Feb. 4 aft. small in Afr. tot. ☉ 8 Aug. $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 44 (35) 2 S. an. ☾ 23 Aug. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 892 ☉ 2 Feb. 8 morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. and E. cent. 3—2 S. (7) 41 tot. ☾ 13 July, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 3 dig.
- 893 ☉ 6 Jan. $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 14 dig. ☉ 17 June, 5 aft. Eur. N. small. ☉ 2 July, $10\frac{1}{4}$ aft. almost cent. ☉ 26 Dec. $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 894 ☉ 7 June, 10 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 47 (65) 41

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- tot. ☾ 22 June, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 7 dig. ☾ 16 Dec. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 895 ☉ 28 May, 2 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * 18 tot. ☉ 20 Nov. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 25* aft.
- 896 ☾ 1 May, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 11 dig. ☾ 25 Oct. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 897 ☉ 5 April, 11 aft. Asia, E. and N. E. ☉ 20 April, 7 aft. ☉ 14 Oct. $11\frac{1}{4}$ morn.
- 898 ☉ 26 March, 1 morn. Asia, E. cent. 6—22 an. ☾ 10 April, 11 morn. $1\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 3 Oct. 3 aft. 1 dig.
- 899 ☉ 15 March, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. cent. * 2 tot. ☾ 24 Aug. 5 aft. pen. +.
- 900 ☉ 18 Feb. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $13\frac{3}{4}$ dig. ☉ 13 Aug. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 901 ☉ 23 Jan. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, cent. 63—59 (63) 68. ☉ 6 Feb. 10 morn. ☉ 3 Aug. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 902 ☉ 12 Jan. 4 aft. Eur. W. Afr. W. cent. 24 an. ☾ 26 Jan. $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen. +. ☉ 8 July, 1 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 8 S. 9 N. tot. ☾ 17 Dec. $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen. +.
- 903 ☾ 12 June, 8 aft. 4 dig. ☉ 27 June, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. almost all Eur. Afr. cent. 41—31 tot. ☉ 7 Dec. 10 morn.
- 904 ☉ 31 May, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. cent. ☉ 16 June, 10 morn. Asia, N. E. ☉ 10 Nov. 7 morn. Eur. Asia, N. ☉ 25 Nov. $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 905 ☾ 21 May, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 6 dig.
- 906 ☉ 26 April, 10 morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, cent. 9 (26) 38—33 an.
- 907 ☉ 1 April, $10\frac{1}{4}$ morn. 14 dig. ☉ 15 April, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Asia, W. cent. 74 (85)† an. ☾ 24 Sept. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 908 ☉ 20 March, 8 aft. ☉ 29 Aug. 5 aft. Eur. N. ☉ 13 Sept. $1\frac{1}{4}$ morn.
- 909 ☉ 18 Aug. $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. small in Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 0 an. ☾ 2 Sept. $5\frac{1}{4}$ aft. 1 dig.
- 910 ☉ 12 Feb. $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 43 tot. ☾ 24 July, 11 aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 911 ☉ 17 Jan. 2 aft. $13\frac{3}{4}$ dig. ☉ 2 Feb. $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. great part of Asia, N. ☉ 14 July, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 912 ☉ 7 Jan. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 17 June, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. and Asia, W. cent. 53—39 tot. ☾ 2 July, $6\frac{1}{4}$ morn. 9 dig. ☾ 26 Dec. 8 aft. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 913 ☉ 7 June, 9 morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 9 (22) 0 tot.
- 914 ☾ 12 May, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 5 Nov. $8\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 20 Nov. 7 morn. Eur. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 64 (45) 43—53 tot.
- 915 ☉ 17 April, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. and E. Afr. W. Asia, W. and N. ☉ 2 May, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 25 Oct. $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 916 ☉ 5 April, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 12 (37) 52—51 an. ☾ 20 April, $6\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 30 Sept. 0 morn. Asia, S. E. an. ☾ 13 Oct. 11 aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 917 ☉ 19 Sept. 5 morn. Asia, S. cent. 38 (18) 7 an.
- 918 ☉ 28 Feb. 5 aft. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 24 Aug. $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 8 Sept. 5 morn. Asia, N. and N. E.
- 919 ☉ 3 Feb. 3 aft. Eur. N. W. small. ☉ 17 Feb. 6 aft. ☉ 14 Aug. 8 morn. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 920 ☉ 24 Jan. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 8 an. ☾ 7 Feb. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen. +. ☉ 18 July, $8\frac{1}{4}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 6—8 (4)* tot. ☾ 28 Dec. $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen. +.
- 921 ☾ 23 June, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $2\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 8 July, 1 morn. Asia, cent. 33—50 tot. ☉ 17 Dec. 7 aft. 14 dig.
- 922 ☉ 12 June, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 27 June, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. ☉ 21 Nov. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. W. ☉ 7 Dec. 6 morn.
- 923 ☾ 1 June, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 8 dig. ☉ 11 Nov. 6 morn. Eur. E. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 42 (8) 1—8 tot.
- 924 ☉ 6 May, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. Afr. cent. 31—21 an.

A. D.

- 925 ☉ 11 April, 6 aft. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 25 April, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. W. cent. 77 an. ☉ 4 Oct. $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 926 ☉ 1 April, 3 morn. ☉ 10 Sept. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. E. ☉ 24 Sept. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 927 ☉ 6 March, 9 morn. small part of Asia, S. E. tot. ☉ 30 Aug. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 52—53—50 an. ☉ 14 Sept. 2 morn. $1\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 928 ☉ 24 Feb. 1 morn. Asia, S. E. tot. ☉ 4 Aug. 6 morn. 0 dig. ☉ 18 Aug. 4 morn. S. of Persia, Indies, &c. an.
- 929 ☉ 27 Jan. $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 12 Feb. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. dim. from N. W. to S. E. Asia, N. W. ☉ 24 July, merid.
- 930 ☉ 17 Jan. 1 aft. ☉ 29 June, 1 morn. Asia, E. cent. 53—74 tot. ☉ 13 July, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 931 ☉ 7 Jan. 5 morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 18 June, 4 aft. Eur. S. Afr. cent. 16—1 tot. ☉ 12 Dec. $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 13 * an.
- 932 ☉ 22 May, 5 aft. 8 dig. ☉ 16 Nov. 4 morn. 11 dig. ☉ 30 Nov. 4 aft. Eur. Afr. W. cent. 54 tot.
- 933 ☉ 27 April, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. small, Eur. N. ☉ 12 May, 10 morn. ☉ 5 Nov. $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 934 ☉ 16 April, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 53—55—51 an. ☉ 2 May, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 4 dig. ☉ 11 Oct. 8 morn. small, Afr. S. W. an. ☉ 25 Oct. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 2 dig.
- 935 ☉ 6 April, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small, Asia, S. E. tot. ☉ 30 September, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 20 (11) * an.
- 936 ☉ 11 March, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 4 Sept. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 14 dig. ☉ 18 Sept. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Asia, inc. from S. W. to N. E.
- 637 ☉ 13 Feb. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, N. E. ☉ 28 Feb. $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 24 Aug. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 638 ☉ 3 Feb. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 7—0 (5) 34 an. ☉ 17 Feb. 9 morn. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 939 ☉ 8 Jan. merid. pen. ☉ 4 July, 9 morn. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 19 July, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 37—48 (45) 15 tot. ☉ 29 Dec. $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 940 ☉ 22 June, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 8 July, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. E. small. ☉ 17 Dec. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 941 ☉ 12 June, 1 morn. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 21 Nov. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. great part of Eur. Afr. S. cent. 3—12 tot.
- 942 ☉ 17 May, 11 aft. Asia, S. E. an. ☉ 11 Nov. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Afr. S. E. Asia, S. cent. 2 * tot.
- 943 ☉ 23 April, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 7 May, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 32—68 an. ☉ 16 Oct. $4\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 944 ☉ 11 April, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 25 April, 11 morn. Eur. N. ☉ 20 Sept. 8 morn. great part of Asia, N. E. ☉ 4 Oct. 6 aft.
- 945 ☉ 16 March, 5 aft. Afr. S. W. tot. ☉ 9 Sept. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 57 (34) 4 an. ☉ 24 Sept. 10 morn. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 946 ☉ 6 March, 9 morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, cent. 8 S. (15) 44 tot. ☉ 29 Aug. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small part of Eur. S. W. Afr. cent. 6 (7 S.) * an.
- 947 ☉ 8 Feb. 7 morn. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 4 Aug. 7 aft. 14 dig.
- 948 ☉ 28 Jan. 10 aft. ☉ 9 July, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Asia, cent. 77—84 (83) 44 tot. ☉ 23 July, 8 aft. $12\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 949 ☉ 17 Jan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 28 June, 11 aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 15—18 tot. ☉ 22 Dec. 11 morn. Afr. S. E. Asia, S. cent. (10 S.) 1 S.
- 950 ☉ 3 June, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $6\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 27 Nov. merid. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 12 Dec. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 54 tot.
- 951 ☉ 8 May, 7 aft. Asia, N. small. ☉ 23 May, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. almost cent. ☉ 16 Nov. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn.

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- 952 ☉ 26 April, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. extrem. of Asia, E. cent. 23 an. ☉ 12 May, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 4 Nov. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 953 ☉ 16 April, 10 morn. Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. (4) 13—9 tot.
- 954 ☉ 22 March, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 11 dig. ☉ 15 Sept. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 13 dig.
- 955 ☉ 25 Feb. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. great part of Eur. N. E. Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 11 March, 9 morn. ☉ 4 Sept. 11 aft.
- 956 ☉ 14 Feb. $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 39 an. ☉ 28 Feb. 5 aft. 1 dig. ☉ 8 Aug. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. small part of Asia, S. E. tot.
- 957 ☉ 18 Jan. 9 aft. pen. ☉ 29 July, 4 aft. Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 22—8 tot.
- 958 ☉ 8 Jan. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 3 July, $8\frac{1}{4}$ aft. ☉ 19 July, 8 morn. Eur. N. Asia, N. small. ☉ 13 Dec. 9 morn. almost all Eur. N. Asia, N. W. ☉ 28 Dec. $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 959 ☉ 23 June, 8 morn. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 2 Dec. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, E. cent. 34 tot.
- 960 ☉ 28 May, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. cent. 10 S. (20) 22—20 an.
- 961 ☉ 3 May, 9 morn. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 17 May, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 26 (67) 71—47 an. ☉ 26 Oct. 1 aft. 10 dig.
- 962 ☉ 22 April, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 1 Oct. 3 aft. almost all Eur. N. ☉ 16 Oct. $2\frac{1}{4}$ morn.
- 963 ☉ 11 April, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 20 Sept. 3 aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 20—7 an. ☉ 5 Oct. $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 3 dig.
- 964 ☉ 16 March, 5 aft. extrem. of Eur. and of Afr. W. cent. 43 tot.
- 965 ☉ 18 Feb. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $12\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 6 March, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. great part of Asia, N. ☉ 15 Aug. 2 morn. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 966 ☉ 8 Feb. $6\frac{1}{4}$ morn. ☉ 20 July, 4 aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 74—50 tot. ☉ 4 Aug. $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 14 dig.
- 967 ☉ 28 Jan. 10 aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 10 July, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. great part of Eur. S. E. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 23—37 (34) 13 tot.
- 968 ☉ 13 June, $7\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 7 Dec. 8 aft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 22 Dec. 9 morn. Eur. E. Afr. Asia, cent. 51 (4) 59 tot.
- 969 ☉ 19 May, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small in Lapl. ☉ 3 June, 1 morn. ☉ 26 Nov. $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 970 ☉ 8 May, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. E. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 30 (62) 66 an. ☉ 23 May, 5 aft. 7 dig. ☉ 15 Nov. 12 aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 971 ☉ 27 April, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 14—10 tot. ☉ 22 Oct. 4 morn. Asia, E. cent. 29 (0) * an.
- 972 ☉ 1 April, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 25 Sept. 6 aft. 12 dig. ☉ 10 Oct. $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. E. cent. 79 (60) 58 an.
- 973 ☉ 7 March, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. small part of Eur. N. ☉ 21 March, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 15 Sept. 7 morn.
- 974 ☉ 25 Feb. 0 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 6 an. ☉ 11 March, 1 morn. 2 dig. ☉ 20 Aug. 7 morn. Afr. S. E. tot. ☉ 4 Sept. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen. +.
- 975 ☉ 10 Aug. 0 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 32—39 tot.
- 976 ☉ 19 Jan. 9 aft. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 14 July, 3 morn. ☉ 29 July, 3 aft. Eur. N. Asia, W.
- 977 ☉ 8 Jan. 7 morn. ☉ 3 July, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 13 dig. ☉ 13 Dec. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 31 (4) 28 tot. ☉ 28 Dec. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen.
- 978 ☉ 8 June, merid. Eur. Afr. and Asia, S. cent. 13 (15) 16 * an.
- 979 ☉ 14 May, 4 aft. 8 dig. ☉ 28 May, 3 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 65—47 an. ☉ 6 Nov. $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 980 ☉ 5 May, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 17 May, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. ☉ 26 Oct. 11 morn.

A. D.

- 981 ☉ 22 April, 2½ morn. 2 dig. ☉ 30 Sept. 10½ aft. Asia, E. cent. 58—54 an. ☉ 16 Oct. 3 morn. 3½ dig.
- 982 ☉ 28 March, 1 morn. small, Asia, S. E. tot. ☉ 20 Sept. 3 morn. Asia, S. cent. 17 N. (10 S.) an.
- 983 ☉ 1 March, 11½ aft. 12 dig. ☉ 17 March, 11 morn. almost all Eur. Asia, N. W. ☉ 26 Aug. 9 morn. 11½ dig.
- 984 ☉ 19 Feb. 3 aft. ☉ 30 July, 11½ aft. Asia, N. E. small. ☉ 14 Aug. 9½ morn.
- 985 ☉ 8 February, 6½ morn. 1 dig. ☉ 20 July, 2 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 35—2. ☉ 3 August, 0½ aft. pen. +.
- 986 ☉ 13 Jan. 4½ morn. Asia, small, cent. *. ☉ 24 June, 3 aft. 3 dig. ☉ 19 Dec. 4 morn. 10½ dig.
- 987 ☉ 14 June, 8½ morn. ☉ 8 Dec. 3½ morn.
- 988 ☉ 18 May, 0½ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 69 (71) 74—54. ☉ 2 June, 12 aft. 8½ dig. ☉ 26 Nov. 8½ morn. 3 dig.
- 989 ☉ 8 May, 1 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * 10 tot. ☉ 1 Nov. merid. Eur. S. W. Afr. cent. 8 N. (5 S.) * an.
- 990 ☉ 12 April, 9½ aft. 8½ dig. ☉ 7 Oct. 2½ morn. 11½ dig. ☉ 21 Oct. 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 58 (52) 44 an.
- 991 ☉ 18 March, 11½ aft. small part of Asia, N. E. ☉ 1 April. 12 aft. ☉ 26 Sept. 3 aft. ☉ 10 Oct. 2 aft. small, Eur. N. and Asia, N. W.
- 992 ☉ 7 March, 7½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 7 (23) 45 an. ☉ 21 March, 9 morn. 3 dig. ☉ 14 Sept. 8½ aft. 0½ dig.
- 993 ☉ 24 Feb. 9 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * 3 an. ☉ 20 Aug. 7½ morn. almost all Eur. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 32—35 (25) 3 tot.
- 994 ☉ 30 Jan. 5½ morn. 13 dig. ☉ 25 July, 10½ morn. 13½ dig. ☉ 9 Aug. 10½ aft. extrem. of Asia, N. E.
- 995 ☉ 4 Jan. 2 morn. Asia, N. E. ☉ 19 Jan. 3 aft. ☉ 14 July, 11 aft.
- 996 ☉ 8 Jan. 5½ aft. pen.
- 997 ☉ 24 May, 11½ aft. 6½ dig. ☉ 7 June, 10 aft. Asia, E. cent. 25 an. ☉ 17 Nov. 6 morn. 9½ dig.
- 998 ☉ 14 May, 7 morn. almost cent. ☉ 28 May, 9 morn. Scotland. ☉ 23 Oct. 6½ morn. Asia, N. ☉ 6 Nov. 8 aft.
- 999 ☉ 3 May, 9 morn. 3½ dig. ☉ 12 Oct. 6 morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 62 (29) 14 an. ☉ 27 Oct. 11½ morn. 4 dig.
- 1000 ☉ 7 April, 9 morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, cent. 3 S. (18) 36—35 tot. ☉ 30 Sept. 11 morn. Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 9 * an.
- 1001 ☉ 12 March, 8 morn. 11 dig. ☉ 5 Sept. 4 aft. 10½ dig.
- 1002 ☉ 1 March, 11½ aft. ☉ 11 Aug. 7½ morn. Eur. N. great part of Asia, N. ☉ 25 Aug. 4½ aft.
- 1003 ☉ 19 Feb. 3½ aft. 1½ dig. ☉ 31 July, 9 aft. Asia, E. cent. 33. ☉ 14 Aug. 7½ aft. 1½ dig.
- 1004 ☉ 24 Jan. 1 aft. Eur. S. small, Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. * (6 S.) 27. ☉ 4 July, 10½ aft. 1½ dig. ☉ 20 July, 4. morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * 0 (3 S.) * an. ☉ 29 Dec. merid. 10 dig.
- 1005 ☉ 13 Jan. 3 morn. Asia, cent. 44—39 (42) tot. ☉ 24 June, 4 aft. ☉ 18 Dec. 11½ morn.
- 1006 ☉ 29 May, 7½ aft. Scotland, Ireland, cent. 55. ☉ 14 June, 7½ morn. 10 dig. ☉ 7 Dec. 5 aft. 3 dig.
- 1007 ☉ 19 May, 8 morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 6 S. (24) 27—11 tot.
- 1008 ☉ 23 April, 4 morn. 6½ dig. ☉ 17 Oct. 10½ morn. 10½ dig.

A. D.

- 1009 ☉ 29 March, 7½ morn. great part of Eur. N. Asia, N. W. small. ☉ 12 April, 7 morn. ☉ 6 Oct. 11 aft.
- 1010 ☉ 18 March, 3 aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 44—51 an. ☉ 1 April, 4½ aft. 4½ dig. ☉ 26 Sept. 4½ morn. 1½ dig.
- 1011 ☉ 7 March, 4½ aft. small part of Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 6 an. ☉ 31 Aug. 3½ aft. Afr. W. tot.
- 1012 ☉ 10 Feb. 2 aft. 12½ dig. ☉ 4 Aug. 5½ aft. 11½ dig. ☉ 20 Aug. 6 morn. Eur. N. Asia, N. cent. 92 (86) 60.
- 1013 ☉ 14 Jan. 11 morn. all Eur. Asia, N. W. ☉ 29 Jan. 11½ aft. ☉ 25 July, 6½ morn.
- 1014 ☉ 4 Jan. 2 morn. Asia, E. cent. 23—7 tot. ☉ 19 Jan. 1½ morn. pen. +. ☉ 30 June, 1 morn. Asia, S. E. an. ☉ 14 July, 11 aft. 2½ dig.
- 1015 ☉ 5 June, 6½ morn. 4½ dig. ☉ 19 June, 5 morn. Eur. E. Asia, cent. 22 (51) 41 an. ☉ 28 Nov. 2½ aft. 9½ dig.
- 1016 ☉ 24 May, 2 aft. ☉ 7 June, 4 aft. Lapl. ☉ 2 Nov. 2½ aft. almost all Eur. N. ☉ 17 Nov. 4½ morn.
- 1017 ☉ 13 May, 3½ aft. 5½ dig. ☉ 22 Oct. 2 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 30—14—18 an. ☉ 6 Nov. 0½ aft. 4½ dig.
- 1018 ☉ 18 April, 4½ aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 33—29 tot.
- 1019 ☉ 23 March, 3½ aft. 10½ dig. ☉ 8 April, 2 morn. Asia, cent. 39—68 an. ☉ 16 Sept. 11½ aft. 9 dig.
- 1020 ☉ 12 March, 7½ morn. ☉ 21 Aug. 3 aft. all Eur. ☉ 4 Sept. 11½ aft.
- 1021 ☉ 1 March, 11½ aft. 2 dig. ☉ 11 Aug. 4½ morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, cent. 46—51 (39) 34. ☉ 25 Aug. 3 morn. 3 dig.
- 1022 ☉ 16 July, 6 morn. 0½ dig. ☉ 31 July, 10½ morn. Spain. S. small, Afr. cent. 5 (2 S.) * an.
- 1023 ☉ 9 Jan. 8 aft. 10 dig. ☉ 24 Jan. 11½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 38 (44) 70 tot. ☉ 5 July, 11½ aft. ☉ 29 Dec. 7½ aft.
- 1024 ☉ 9 June, 2½ morn. Eur. N. Asia, N. cent. 59. ☉ 21 June, 2½ aft. 11½ dig. ☉ 18 Dec. 1½ morn. 3½ dig.
- 1025 ☉ 29 May, 3½ aft. great part of Eur. S. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 25—11 tot. ☉ 23 Nov. 3½ morn. Asia, S. cent. 15 (12 S.) an.
- 1026 ☉ 4 May, 11 morn. 5 dig. ☉ 28 Oct. 7½ aft. 10½ dig. ☉ 12 Nov. 3 morn. Asia, E. cent. 66—51 an.
- 1027 ☉ 9 April, 3 aft. Eur. N. W. and N. small. ☉ 27 April. 2 aft. almost cent. ☉ 13 Oct. 7 morn. ☉ 1 Nov. 6½ morn. Asia, N. small.
- 1028 ☉ 28 March, 10½ aft. extrem. of Asia, E. cent. 13 an. ☉ 12 April, 0½ morn. 5½ dig. ☉ 6 Oct. merid. 7 dig.
- 1029 ☉ 11 Sept. 0 morn. Asia, E. cent. 29. +.
- 1030 ☉ 20 Feb. 10½ aft. 12½ dig. ☉ 16 Aug. 1 morn. 10 dig. ☉ 31 Aug. 2 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 77—47.
- 1031 ☉ 10 Feb. 7½ morn. ☉ 5 Aug. 2 aft.
- 1032 ☉ 15 Jan. 11 morn. all Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 6 (9) 35 tot. ☉ 30 Jan. 9 morn. pen. +. ☉ 10 July, 7½ morn. Afr. E. Asia, S. W. cent. * 2 (1) * an. ☉ 25 July, 6½ morn. 1½ dig.
- 1033 ☉ 4 Jan. 2½ morn. Ind. S. tot. ☉ 15 June, 1½ aft. 3 dig. ☉ 29 June, merid. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 45—47 (46) 21 an. ☉ 8 Dec. 11 aft. 0½ dig.
- 1034 ☉ 4 June, 8½ aft. ☉ 18 June, 11 aft. extrem. of Afr. N. ☉ 28 Nov. 1½ aft.
- 1035 ☉ 24 May, 10 aft. 7½ dig. ☉ 18 Nov. 5 morn. 4½ dig.
- 1036 ☉ 29 April, 0 morn. Asia, S. E. tot. ☉ 22 Oct. 3½ morn. Asia, S. cent. 19 * an.
- 1037 ☉ 2 April, 11½ aft. 9½ dig. ☉ 18 April, 9 morn. Eur.

A. D.

- Afr. Asia, cent. 37 (68) 82—77 an. ☾ 27 Sept. 7 morn. 8 dig.
- 1038 ● 23 March, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 1 Sept. 11 aft. Asia, N. E. finall. ● 16 Sept. $6\frac{1}{4}$ morn.
- 1039 ☾ 13 March, 8 morn. 3 dig. ☉ 22 Aug. merid. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 47 (39) 5. ☾ 5 Sept. $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 4 dig.
- 1040 ● 15 Feb. $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (1 S.) 22.
- 1041 ☾ 20 Jan. $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ● 16 July, 7 morn.
- 1042 ● 9 Jan. 4 morn. ☉ 20 June, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. great part of Eur. and of Asia, N. ● 5 July, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 29 Dec. 10 morn. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1043 ● 9 June, 11 aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 11—17 tot. ☉ 4 Dec. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. finall, in Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. * 6. an.
- 1044 ☾ 14 May, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 8 Nov. 4 morn. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 22 Nov. 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 51 (38) 36—47 an.
- 1045 ● 19 April, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, N. E. finall. ● 3 May, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ● 28 Oct. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 11 Nov. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Scotland, small.
- 1046 ● 9 April, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 19 (47) 56 an. ☾ 23 April, 8 morn. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 17 Oct. $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1047 ● 29 March, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. *. (2 S.) 13 an. ☉ 22 Sept. 8 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 27 (6) * tot.
- 1048 ☾ 3 March, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 26 Aug. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 9 dig. ☉ 10 Sept. $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. small part of Asia, N. E. cent. 74.
- 1049 ● 5 Feb. 4 morn. almost all Asia, N. ● 20 Feb. $3\frac{1}{4}$ aft. ● 15 Aug. $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1050 ☾ 9 Feb. 5 aft. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 5 Aug. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 3 dig.
- 1051 ● 15 Jan. 11 morn. Asia, S. tot. ☾ 26 June, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 1 dig. ☉ 10 July, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 13 an. ☾ 20 Dec. 8 morn. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1052 ● 15 June, 3 morn. ☉ 29 June, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. great part of Asia, N. ☉ 24 Nov. 6 morn. great part of Asia, N. ● 8 Dec. 10 aft.
- 1053 ☾ 4 June, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 13 Nov. 6 morn. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 53 (23) 18—25 an. ☾ 28 Nov. 2 aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1054 ● 10 May, 7 morn. small in Afr. Asia, cent. 3 S. (18) 24—18 tot.
- 1055 ☾ 14 April, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $8\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 29 April, 4 aft. Eur. Afr. E. cent. 75—64 an. ☾ 8 Oct. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1056 ● 2 April, 12 aft. ☉ 12 Sept. 7 morn. Eur. N. Asia, N. inc. from W. to E. ☉ 26 Sept. 2 aft.
- 1057 ☾ 23 March, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 4 dig. ☾ 15 Sept. $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 5 dig.
- 1058 ● 25 Feb. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 0—33 tot. ☉ 22 Aug. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 14—15 an.
- 1059 ☾ 31 Jan. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 9 dig. ☉ 15 Feb. 5 morn. Asia, cent. 33—32 (46) 59 tot. ● 27 July, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1060 ● 20 Jan. merid. ☉ 30 June, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. great part of Eur. W. and N. Asia, N. W. ● 16 July, 5 morn.
- 1061 ☾ 8 Jan. $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 4 dig. ☉ 20 June, 6 morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 19 (40) 26 tot.
- 1062 ☾ 25 May, 12 aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 19 Nov. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1063 ● 1 May, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. Asia, N. W. ● 15 May, 4 morn. ● 8 Nov. $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1064 ● 19 April, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 53 (55) 65—59 an. ☾ 3 May, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 9 dig. ☾ 28 Oct. $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 3 dig.

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- 1065 ● 8 April, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 10—16—15 an.
- 1066 ☾ 14 March, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 6 Sept. 4 aft. 8 dig. ☉ 22 Sept. $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. extrem. of Eur. N. E. Asia, cent. 77 (54) 47.
- 1067 ● 16 Feb. $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. almost all Eur. N. dim. from W. to E. Asia, N. W. ● 3 March, 11 aft. ● 27 Aug. $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 1068 ● 6 Feb. $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, cent. 14—9 (16) 24 tot. ☾ 21 Feb. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 1 dig. ☾ 15 Aug. 10 aft. 4 dig.
- 1069 ☾ 7 July, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen. ☉ 21 July, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, cent. 21—37 an. ☾ 30 Dec. $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1070 ● 26 June, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 10 July, 2 aft. Eur. N. cent. † 70 tot. ☉ 5 Dec. 2 aft. almost all Eur. N. ● 20 Dec. 7 morn.
- 1071 ☾ 15 June, 11 morn. 11 dig. ☉ 24 Nov. 2 aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 21—18—28 an. ☾ 9 Dec. $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1072 ● 20 May, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 19—9 tot.
- 1073 ☾ 24 April, 3 aft. 7 dig. ☉ 9 May, 11 aft. Asia, E. cent. 25—35 an. ☾ 18 Oct. 10 aft. $6\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1074 ● 14 April, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 29 April, 1 morn. Asia, N. small. ☉ 23 Sept. $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. all Eur. ● 7 Oct. $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1075 ☾ 3 April, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 5 dig. ☉ 13 Sept. 3 morn. Asia, E. cent. 61—40 an. ☾ 27 Sept. 2 morn. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1076 ● 1 Sept. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 18—19 (1 S.) * an.
- 1077 ☾ 10 Feb. 7 aft. $8\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 25 Feb. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, N. W. cent. 50—74 tot. ● 6 Aug. 10 aft. 12 dig.
- 1078 ● 30 Jan. $7\frac{1}{4}$ aft. ☉ 11 July, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, N. ● 27 July, merid.
- 1079 ☾ 20 Jan. 3 morn. 4 dig. ☉ 1 July, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 44—11 tot. ☉ 26 Dec. $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 5 * an.
- 1080 ☾ 5 June, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen. +. ☉ 20 June, 7 morn. Asia, S. tot. ☾ 29 Nov. $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 14 Dec. 3 morn. Asia, cent. 48 (33) an.
- 1081 ● 25 May, 11 morn. ● 19 Nov. 8 morn. ☉ 3 Dec. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. small.
- 1082 ● 30 April, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. W. cent. 59 an. ☾ 14 May, 11 aft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 8 Nov. $11\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $3\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1083 ● 14 Oct. 1 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 22—15. tot.
- 1084 ☾ 24 March, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 16 Sept. 12 aft. 7 dig. ☉ 2 Oct. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. (47) 33.
- 1085 ● 14 March, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ● 6 Sept. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1086 ● 16 Feb. 1 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 24—48 tot. ☾ 3 March, 8 morn. $1\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 27 Aug. 6 morn. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1087 ● 1 Aug. $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 23—31 (26) 4 S. an.
- 1088 ☾ 11 Jan. 1 morn. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ● 6 July, 4 aft. 13 dig. ☉ 20 July, 9 aft. Asia, N. E. ● 30 Dec. 4. aft.
- 1089 ● 25 June, $5\frac{1}{4}$ aft. 13 dig. ☾ 20 December, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1090 ● 24 November, 5 morn. Asia, S. cent. 10 *.
- 1091 ☾ 5 May, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 6 dig. ☉ 21 May, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. E. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 24 (60) 63—61 an. ☾ 30 October, 6 morn. $6\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1092 ● 24 April, $3\frac{1}{4}$ aft. almost cent. ☉ 9 May, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. ● 18 October, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. cent.
- 1093 ☾ 14 April, 7 morn. 6 dig. ☉ 23 September, 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 55 (37) 13 an. ☾ 7 October, 10 morn. $6\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1094 ● 19 March, 6 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (5) 22 tot.

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- 1095 ☾ 22 Feb. $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 8 dig. ☾ 18 August 6 morn. $10\frac{3}{4}$ dig.
- 1096 ☉ 11 February, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 22 July, 7 morn. Scotland, Asia, N. and N. E. ☉ 6 August, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1097 ☾ 30 January, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 27 July, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 0 dig.
- 1098 ☉ 5 January $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. W. cent. * 16 an. ☉ 1 July, 2 aft. Afr. W. tot. ☾ 11 Dec. 6 morn. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 25 December, 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 35 (32) 52 an.
- 1099 ☉ 5 June, 6 aft. ☉ 30 Nov. $4\frac{1}{4}$ aft.
- 1100 ☉ 11 May, 2 morn. Asia, cent. 41—74 an. ☾ 25 May, 6 morn. $11\frac{3}{4}$ dig. ☾ 18 Nov. 7 aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1101 ☉ 30 April, 3 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (21) an. ☉ 24 October, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 19 * tot.
- 1102 ☾ 5 April, 6 morn. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 28 September, 8 morn. $6\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1103 ☉ 10 March, 5 morn. Asia, N. ☉ 25 March, 2 aft. ☉ 17 September, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. almost cent.
- 1104 ☾ 13 March, $3\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 6 September, 2 aft. $6\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1105 ☉ 16 February $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Egypt, Asia, S. W. cent. * 8 tot.
- 1106 ☾ 21 January, $9\frac{1}{4}$ morn. 9 dig. ☾ 17 July, $10\frac{3}{4}$ aft. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 1 August, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. cent. 76—78 (72) 66. tot. ☉ 27 December, 6 morn. great part of Asia, N.
- 1107 ☉ 11 January, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 6 July, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 16 Dec. 6 morn. Asia, cent. 43 (21) 37 an. ☾ 31 December, 4 aft. 5 dig.
- 1108 ☉ 11 June, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (10) 8 tot. ☾ 25 June, $2\frac{1}{4}$ morn. pen.
- 1109 ☾ 16 May, 6 morn. 5 dig. ☉ 31 May, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 55 (56) 57—38 an. ☾ 9 Nov. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 6 dig.
- 1110 ☉ 5 May, 11 aft. ☉ 20 May, 2 aft. small, Asia, N. W. ☉ 15 October, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small, Eur. N. great, Asia, N. ☉ 29 October, 1 aft. cent.
- 1111 ☾ 25 April, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 18 October, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 7 dig.
- 1112 ☉ 29 March, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 8—27—26 tot. ☉ 22 September, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. extrem. of Asia, E. cent. 24 an.
- 1113 ☾ 4 March, 10 morn. 7 dig. ☉ 19 March, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. E. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 21 (49) 69. tot. ☾ 28 August, 2 aft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1114 ☉ 21 Feb. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 2 Aug. 2 aft. almost all Eur. Asia, N. W. ☉ 18 Aug. 3 morn.
- 1115 ☾ 10 February, $7\frac{1}{4}$ aft. 5 dig. ☉ 23 July, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. E. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 45—54 (49) 39 tot. ☾ 7 Aug. $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1116 ☾ 21 December, 3 aft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1117 ☉ 16 June, 1 morn. 14 dig. ☉ 11 December, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 1118 ☉ 22 May, 9 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, N. cent. 58 (86) 88—61 an. ☉ 5 June, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 30 Nov. 3 morn. $3\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1119 ☉ 11 May, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. S. Asia, cent. 15 (28) 31—19 an.
- 1120 ☾ 15 April, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 8 October, 4 aft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 24 October, 6 morn. Asia, cent. 65 (35) 27—28 an.
- 1121 ☉ 20 March, 1 aft. Scotland, N. Eur. N. ☉ 4 April, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 28 September, 6 morn. cent. ☉ 13 Oct. $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. W.
- 1122 ☉ 10 March, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. E. Asia, cent. 15 (33) 49

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- tot. ☾ 24 March, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 17 September, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 7 dig.
- 1123 ☉ 22 August, 11 aft. Asia, E. cent. 20.
- 1124 ☾ 1 February, 6 aft. $8\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 28 July, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 9 dig. ☉ 11 August, merid. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 68 (63) 33 tot.
- 1125 ☉ 6 January, 2 aft. Eur. N. ☉ 21 January, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 17 July, 6 morn. ☉ 26 December, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 28—41 an.
- 1126 ☾ 11 January, 1 morn. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 22 June, merid. small part of Eur. S. Afr. cent. 2 (6) *. ☾ 6 July, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{3}{4}$ dig.
- 1127 ☾ 27 May, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 11 June, 7 aft. Eur. N. W. cent. 31 an. ☾ 20 Nov. $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1128 ☉ 16 May, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 30 May, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, N. E. ☉ 25 October, 5 aft. Eur. W. ☉ 8 November, 9 aft. almost cent.
- 1129 ☾ 5 May, 10 aft. 9 dig. ☉ 15 October, 3 morn. great part of Asia, E. cent. 66—30 an. ☾ 29 October, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1130 ☉ 4 October, 6 morn. small part of Eur. E. Afr. E. Asia, W. and S. cent. 26 (7 S.) * an.
- 1131 ☾ 15 March, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $6\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 30 March, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 54—69 tot. ☾ 8 Sept. 10 aft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1132 ☉ 3 March, $7\frac{1}{4}$ aft. ☉ 19 March, 6 morn. Eur. N. small, ☉ 28 August $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 1133 ☾ 21 February, 4 morn. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 2 August, merid. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 55 (50) 13 tot. ☾ 17 August, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 3 dig.
- 1134 ☉ 27 January, 3 morn. Asia, S. an. ☉ 23 July, 5 morn. Asia, S. cent. 6—12 (7) 0 tot.
- 1135 ☾ 1 January, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 9 dig. ☉ 16 January, 3 morn. Asia, E. cent. 35—29 (33) 34 an. ☉ 27 June, 8 morn. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 22 December, 9 morn.
- 1136 ☉ 5 January, 9 morn. Eur. N. small. ☉ 1 June, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. cent. † 63 an. ☉ 15 June, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☾ 10 December, 11 morn. 4 dig.
- 1137 ☉ 21 May, 4 aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 32—19 an. ☾ 5 June, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen. ☉ 15 November, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. cent. 10 * tot.
- 1138 ☾ 26 April, 9 aft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 20 October, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 4 November, 2 aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 25—32 an.
- 1139 ☉ 16 April, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. cent. ☉ 9 Oct. $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1140 ☉ 20 March, 2 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 48—60 tot. ☾ 4 April, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 5 dig. ☾ 28 September, $6\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1141 ☉ 10 March, 5 morn. Asia, S. E. tot. ☉ 2 September, $6\frac{1}{4}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 19 (4) *.
- 1142 ☾ 12 February, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 8 August, merid. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1143 ☉ 1 February, 6 aft. ☉ 28 July, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 12 August, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. E.
- 1144 ☉ 6 January, 11 aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 36 an. ☾ 22 January, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 16 July, 4 aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 26 December, 7 morn. Afr. E. Asia, S. E. small.
- 1145 ☾ 6 June, 9 aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 22 June, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 20—44 an. ☾ 1 December, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1146 ☉ 27 May, 2 aft. ☉ 11 June, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. ☉ 6 November, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. E. ☉ 20 November, 5 morn.
- 1147 ☾ 17 May, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 26 October, 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 49 (31) 20—24 an. ☾ 9 November, 11 morn. 8 dig.

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- 1148 ☉ 20 April, 5 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (8) 18 tot. ☉ 14 October, 1½ aft. Afr. W. small, cent. 0 * an.
- 1149 ☉ 26 March, 0½ morn. 5¼ dig. ☉ 9 April, 9½ aft. extreme of Asia, E. cent. 21 tot. ☉ 19 September, 6 morn. 7¼ dig.
- 1150 ☉ 15 March, 3 morn. cent. ☉ 24 August, 5 morn. Asia, N. E. small. ☉ 8 September, 6 aft.
- 1151 ☉ 4 March, merid. 6½ dig. ☉ 13 August, 7½ aft. Scotland, N. W. cent. 15 tot. ☉ 28 August, 11½ aft. 4 dig.
- 1152 ☉ 7 February, 11 morn. Afr. W. Asia, S. cent. (8 S.) 26 an. ☉ 2 August, 0½ aft. Eur. S. W. Afr. cent. 10 (8) * tot.
- 1153 ☉ 12 January, 8 morn. 9 dig. ☉ 26 January, 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 27—26 (35) 64 an. ☉ 7 July, 3 aft. 11 dig.
- 1154 ☉ 1 January, 5 aft. ☉ 12 June 10 aft. Asia, N. ☉ 27 June, 4 morn. ☉ 21 December, 7 aft. 4 dig.
- 1155 ☉ 1 June, 10½ aft. Asia, E. cent. 26 an. ☉ 16 June, 9 aft. 0½ dig. ☉ 26 November, 11½ morn. Indies, S. tot.
- 1156 ☉ 7 May, 4 morn. 4¼ dig. ☉ 21 May, 2 morn. Asia, S. E. tot. ☉ 30 October, 9 morn. 5 dig.
- 1157 ☉ 11 April, 4½ morn. Eur. N. ☉ 26 April, 11½ morn. ☉ 19 October, 11 aft. ☉ 4 November, 2 morn. Asia, N. E.
- 1158 ☉ 15 April, 0½ aft. 6½ dig. ☉ 9 October, 3 aft. 8¼ dig.
- 1159 ☉ 21 March, 1 aft. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. (0) 17 tot.
- 1160 ☉ 23 February, 11 morn. 8 dig. ☉ 18 August, 7 aft. 6¼ dig. ☉ 2 September, 4 morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, cent. 61 (46) 44 tot.
- 1161 ☉ 28 January, 5½ morn. great part of Asia, N. ☉ 12 February, 2½ morn. ☉ 7 August, 7½ aft.
- 1162 ☉ 17 January, 7 morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 33—23 (27) 51 an. ☉ 1 February, 6 aft. 5¼ dig. ☉ 27 July, 11½ aft. 4¼ dig.
- 1163 ☉ 6 January, 3½ aft. Eur. S. Afr. cent. * 5. ☉ 18 June, 4 morn. pen. +. ☉ 3 July, 8 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 20—41 (40) 13 an. ☉ 12 December, 1½ aft. 5¼ dig.
- 1164 ☉ 6 June, 9½ aft. ☉ 21 June 9 morn. great part of Eur. N. Asia, N. ☉ 16 November, 10 morn. small part of Eur. N. Asia, N. ☉ 30 November, 1¼ aft.
- 1165 ☉ 27 May, 0½ aft. 11¼ dig. ☉ 19 November, 7½ aft. 8¼ dig.
- 1166 ☉ 1 May, 0½ aft. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 6 (8) 15—11 tot.
- 1167 ☉ 6 April, 8 morn. 4 dig. ☉ 21 April, 5½ morn. Eur. E. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 13 (49) 59 tot. ☉ 30 September, 2 aft. 6¼ dig.
- 1168 ☉ 25 March, 10½ morn. ☉ 9 April, 9½ aft. Asia, N. E. ☉ 3 September, 1 aft. small part of Eur. N. E. Asia, N. W. ☉ 19 September, 2 morn. cent.
- 1169 ☉ 14 March, 8 aft. 7¼ dig. ☉ 24 August, 3½ morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, cent. 64—67 (51) tot. ☉ 8 September, 6½ morn. 5 dig.
- 1170 No eclipse.
- 1171 ☉ 23 January, 4½ aft. 8¼ dig. ☉ 18 July, 10 aft. 9¼ dig.
- 1172 ☉ 13 January, 1½ morn. ☉ 27 January, 2 morn. Asia, N. E. small. ☉ 23 June, 4½ morn. Eur. and Asia, N. small. ☉ 7 July, 11½ morn.
- 1173 ☉ 1 January, 3 morn. 4¼ dig. ☉ 12 June, 5 morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 22 (47) 44 an. ☉ 27 June, 4½ morn. 2¼ dig.

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- 1174 ☉ 18 May, 11½ morn. 2½ dig. ☉ 1 June, 9 morn. Asia, S. W. cent. * (0) 2 * tot. ☉ 10 November, 5½ aft. 4¼ dig. ☉ 26 November, 6½ morn. Asia, cent. 48 (24) 22—34 an.
- 1175 ☉ 7 May, 6 aft. ☉ 31 October, 7½ morn. ☉ 15 November, 10 morn. small part of Eur. N. Asia, N.
- 1176 ☉ 11 April, 5½ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 27 (57) 66 tot. ☉ 25 April, 7 aft. 8 dig. ☉ 19 October, 11½ aft. 8¼ dig.
- 1177 ☉ 23 September, 10½ aft. extrem. of Asia, E. cent. 14.
- 1178 ☉ 5 March, 7½ aft. 7¼ dig. ☉ 30 August, 2 morn. 5 dig. ☉ 13 September, merid. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 46 (39) 18 tot.
- 1179 ☉ 8 February, 1 aft. Eur. N. W. ☉ 23 February, 11 morn. ☉ 19 August, 2¼ morn. cent. ☉ 3 September, 4½ morn. Asia, N. E. small.
- 1180 ☉ 28 January, 3 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 57 an. ☉ 13 February, 2½ morn. 6 dig. ☉ 7 August, 7 morn. 5¼ dig.
- 1181 ☉ 17 January, 0½ morn. Asia, S. E. small. ☉ 13 July, 3 aft. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 22—6 an. ☉ 22 December, 9½ aft. 5 dig.
- 1182 ☉ 18 June, 4½ morn. ☉ 2 July, 3½ aft. Eur. N. Asia, N. W. ☉ 11 December, 9½ aft.
- 1183 ☉ 7 June, 7½ morn. 13½ dig. ☉ 17 November, 3½ morn. Asia, E. cent. 57 (29) an. ☉ 1 December, 4 morn. 8½ dig.
- 1184 ☉ 5 November, 5 morn. Asia, S. cent. 22 (11 S.) * an.
- 1185 ☉ 16 April, 2½ aft. 2½ dig. ☉ 1 May, 1 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 50—56—47 tot. ☉ 10 October, 10½ aft. 6¼ dig.
- 1186 ☉ 5 April, 6 aft. ☉ 21 April, 5 morn. Eur. N. E. Afr. Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 30 Sept. 10 morn.
- 1187 ☉ 26 March, 4 morn. 8¼ dig. ☉ 4 September, 11½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 59 (51) 20 tot. ☉ 19 September, 2 aft. 6 dig.
- 1188 ☉ 29 February, 2 morn. Asia, S. E. an. ☉ 24 August, 4 morn. Asia, S. cent. 24—26 (8) 6 tot.
- 1189 ☉ 3 February, 1 morn. 8¼ dig. ☉ 17 February, 3 morn. Asia, cent. 23—22 (39) 42 an. ☉ 29 July, 5 morn. 7¼ dig.
- 1190 ☉ 23 January, 9½ morn. ☉ 6 February, 10½ morn. great part of Eur. N. small part of Asia, N. W. ☉ 4 July, 10½ morn. Eur. N. small, Asia, N. great. ☉ 18 July, 6¼ aft.
- 1191 ☉ 12 January, 11 morn. 4½ dig. ☉ 23 June, 11½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 50—53 (52) 21 an. ☉ 8 July, 11¼ morn. 3½ dig. ☉ 18 December, 5 morn. Asia, S. W. small, cent. 0 * tot.
- 1192 ☉ 28 May, 6½ aft. 0¼ dig. ☉ 11 June, 4 aft. Afr. S. small. ☉ 21 November, 2 morn. 4¼ dig. ☉ 6 December, 3 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 30—42 an.
- 1193 ☉ 18 May, 1 morn. ☉ 10 November, 4½ aft.
- 1194 ☉ 22 April, 1 aft. Eur. Afr. N. Asia, N. W. cent. 68—74—64 tot. ☉ 7 May, 2 morn. 9¼ dig. ☉ 31 October, 8 morn. 9¼ dig.
- 1195 ☉ 12 April, 4½ morn. Asia, S. and S. E. cent. * (14) 22 tot. ☉ 5 October, 6½ morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. E. Asia, S. W. cent. *.
- 1196 ☉ 16 March, 3½ morn. 6½ dig. ☉ 9 September, 9 morn. 4 dig.
- 1197 ☉ 5 March, 7½ aft. cent. ☉ 29 August, 9½ morn. ☉ 13 September, 0½ aft. great part of Eur. N. E. and of Asia, N. W.

A. D.

- 1198 ☉ 7 February, 11 aft. Asia, E. cent. 32 an. ☾ 23 Feb. 11 morn. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 18 August, 2 aft. 7 dig.
- 1199 ☉ 28 January, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Afr. E. small, Asia, S. cent. * 15. ☉ 24 July, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. extrem. of Asia, E. cent. 19 an.
- 1200 ☾ 3 January, 5 morn. 5 dig. ● 28 June, merid. 13 dig. ☉ 12 July, 10 aft. Asia, N. E. cent. 62—79 an. ☉ 8 December, 3 morn. Asia, N. small. ● 22 December, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 1201 ● 18 June, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 27 November, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 50 (29) 28—37 an. ☾ 11 December, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1202 ☉ 23 May, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (5) 6 tot.
- 1203 ☾ 27 April, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 1 dig. ☉ 12 May, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. extrem. of Asia, E. cent. 12 tot. ☾ 22 Oct. 7 morn. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1204 ● 16 April, 1 morn. ☉ 1 May, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. small, Asia. ● 10 October, 6 aft.
- 1205 ☾ 5 April, merid. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 29 September, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 7 dig.
- 1206 ☉ 11 March, 9 morn. Afr. S. E. Asia, S. cent. * (2 S.) 25 an. ☉ 4 September, merid. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 19 (7) * tot.
- 1207 ☾ 14 February, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $7\frac{3}{4}$ dig. ☉ 28 February, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 22 (40) 66. an. ☾ 9 August, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1208 ● 3 February, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 14 July, 5 aft. Eur. and Asia, N. inc. from W. to E. ● 29 July, $2\frac{3}{4}$ morn.
- 1209 ☾ 22 January, $6\frac{3}{4}$ aft. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 3 July, 6 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 22 an. ☾ 18 July, 7 aft. 5 dig. ☉ 28 December, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Afr. E. small, Asia, S. W. cent. * 3 tot.
- 1210 ☾ 9 June, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen. ☾ 2 December, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ● 17 December, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. extrem. of Asia, E. cent. 38 an.
- 1211 ● 29 May, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ● 22 November, 1 morn. ☉ 7 December, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. E.
- 1212 ☉ 2 May, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, N. E. cent. 43 tot. ☾ 17 May, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 10 November, $4\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1213 ☉ 22 April, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 16 (21) 28—22 tot.
- 1214 ☾ 27 March, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 20 September, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 3 dig. ☉ 5 October, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia cent. 52 (25) 18 tot.
- 1215 ☉ 2 March, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. small. ● 17 March, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. almost cent. ● 9 September, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1216 ☉ 19 February, 7 morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 32 (42) 70 an. ☾ 5 March, 7 aft. 7 dig. ☾ 28 August $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 8 dig.
- 1217 ☉ 7 February, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. W. and Afr. W. cent. 17 tot. ☉ 4 August, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, cent. 17—25 (19) 14 an.
- 1218 ☾ 13 January, 1 aft. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 9 July, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 11 dig. ☉ 24 July, 5 morn. great part of Eur. N. E. Asia, N. cent. 62—80 (75) 64 an. ☉ 19 December, merid. great part of Eur. N. Asia, N. W.
- 1219 ● 2 January, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ● 29 June, $9\frac{1}{4}$ morn. ☾ 22 Dec. 9 aft. $8\frac{3}{4}$ dig.
- 1220 ☉ 2 June, 11 morn. Afr. E. Asia, S. W. small, cent. * (2) * tot.
- 1221 ☾ 8 May, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen. +. ☉ 23 May, 4 morn. Eur. E. Asia, cent. 10 (45) 47 tot. ☾ 1 November, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 5 dig.
- 1222 ● 27 April, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 12 May, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. small. ☉ 6 October, 1 aft. Eur. N. W. small. ● 22 October, 2 morn.

A. D.

- 1223 ☾ 16 April, 8 aft. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 26 Sept. 4 morn. Asia, cent. 76 (48) 46 tot. ☾ 11 October, 5 morn. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1224 ☉ 21 March, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 22—23 an.
- 1225 ☾ 24 February, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 7 dig. ☾ 19 August, 8 aft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1226 ● 14 February, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. cent. ☉ 28 February 3 morn. great part of Asia, N. ☉ 25 July, 12 aft. Asia, N. small. ● 9 August, 10 morn. cent.
- 1227 ☾ 3 February, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 15 July, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 51—59 an. ☾ 30 July, 3 morn. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1228 ☉ 3 July, 6 morn. Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. 1—15 (14) 4 S. ☾ 12 December, 7 aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 28 December, 8 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 33 (22) 46 an.
- 1229 ● 8 June, 2 aft. 13 dig. ● 2 December, 10 morn. ☉ 17 December, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Asia, W. dim. from N. to S.
- 1230 ☉ 14 May, 4 morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, W. and N. cent. 52 (87) 90 tot. ● 28 May, 3 aft. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 22 November, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1231 ☉ 3 May, 7 aft. Eur. W. cent. 22 tot. ☉ 26 October, 11 aft. Asia, S. E. small cent. 5 *.
- 1232 ☾ 6 April, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 1 October, 0 morn. 2 dig. ☉ 15 October, 1 aft. all Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 22 (21) 11—14 tot.
- 1233 ● 27 March, merid. ● 20 September, 0 morn. ☉ 5 October, 5 morn. Asia, N. and N. E.
- 1234 ☉ 1 March, 3 aft. Eur. N. cent. 69—75 an. ☾ 17 March, 3 morn. 8 dig. ☾ 9 September, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 9 dig.
- 1235 ☉ 19 February, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. small, tot. ☉ 15 August, 11 morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 20 (12) * an.
- 1236 ☾ 24 January, 9 aft. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 20 July, 3 morn. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 3 August, $11\frac{1}{4}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 72 (65) 30 an.
- 1237 ● 12 January, 10 aft. ● 9 July, 5 aft. ☉ 25 July, 3 aft. part of Europe, N. E. ☉ 19 December, 4 morn. Asia, cent. 50 (30) 31 an.
- 1238 ☾ 2 January, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 9 dig. ☾ 29 June, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 8 December, 5 morn. Asia, S. small, cent. 1 * an.
- 1239 ☉ 3 June, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 50 (42) 43—25 tot. ☾ 12 November, 12 aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1240 ● 7 May, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 23 May, 3 morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ● 1 Nov. 10 morn.
- 1241 ● 27 April, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $12\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 6 October, merid. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 56 (47) 30 tot. ☾ 21 October, 1 aft. $8\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1242 ☉ 26 September, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, W. and S. cent. 33 (2) 6 S. tot.
- 1243 ☾ 8 March, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 6 dig. ☉ 22 March, 2 morn. Asia, E. cent. 17 (43) an. ☾ 31 August, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 4 dig.
- 1244 ● 25 February, 9 morn. cent. ☉ 10 March, 11 morn. Eur. N. small, part of Asia, N. W. ☉ 5 August, 7 morn. extrem. of Asia, N. E. ● 19 August, 6 aft.
- 1245 ☾ 13 February, 10 morn. 6 dig. ☉ 25 July, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 58—71 (64) 33 an. ☾ 9 August, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 8 dig.
- 1246 ☉ 19 January, 7 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * 15. ☉ 14 July, 1 aft. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 17 *. ☾ 24 December, 4 morn. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1247 ☉ 8 January, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. extrem. of Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 46 an. ☾ 19 June, 8 aft. 11 dig. ● 13 Dec. 7 aft.

A. D.

- 1248 ☉ 24 May, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. and Asia, N. cent. (105) tot.
 ☉ 7 June, 9 aft. ☉ 2 December, 10 morn. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1249 ☉ 14 May, 2 morn. Asia, S. and E. cent. 5—35 tot.
 ☉ 28 May, 1 morn. pen. ☉ 6 November, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
 Afr. S. cent. 0 *.
- 1250 ☉ 18 April, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 12 October, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
 1 dig.
- 1251 ☉ 7 April, 8 aft. ☉ 1 October, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 16 Octo-
 ber, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. all Eur.
- 1252 ☉ 11 March, 11 aft. Asia, E. cent. 37 an. ☉ 27 March,
 11 morn. $8\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 19 Sept. 1 aft. 10 dig.
- 1253 ☉ 1 March, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Afr. small, Asia, S. cent. * (0) 25.
 tot. ☉ 25 August, 6 aft. Afr. W. small, an.
- 1254 ☉ 4 February, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 4 dig. ☉ 14 August, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
 Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 26 an. ☉ 31 July, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
 8 dig.
- 1255 ☉ 10 January, 5 morn. Asia, N. ☉ 24 January, 6 morn.
 ☉ 20 July, 12 aft. ☉ 30 Dec. merid. Eur. Afr. Asia,
 W. cent. 31 (32) 51 an.
- 1256 ☉ 13 January, 2 aft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 9 July, 7 morn. 2 dig.
 ☉ 18 December, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, S. W. cent. * 3 an.
- 1257 ☉ 13 June, 7 aft. Eur. N. W. cent. 16 tot. ☉ 23 Nov.
 $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1258 ☉ 18 May, $10\frac{1}{4}$ aft. 14 dig. ☉ 3 June, 10 morn. Eur.
 and Asia, N. ☉ 12 November, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1259 ☉ 8 May, 11 morn. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 1 Nov. $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $8\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1260 ☉ 12 April, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (0) 14 an. ☉
 6 October, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. small, in Afr. cent. 4 (0) * tot.
- 1261 ☉ 18 March, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 1 April, 9 morn. Eur.
 Afr. Asia, cent. 16 (43) 61 an. ☉ 10 September, $11\frac{1}{4}$
 morn. 3 dig.
- 1262 ☉ 7 March, 5 aft. ☉ 31 August, $1\frac{3}{4}$ morn.
- 1263 ☉ 24 February, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 5 August, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur.
 Afr. Asia, W. cent. 62—31 an. ☉ 20 August, $6\frac{1}{4}$ aft.
 9 dig.
- 1264 ☉ 30 January, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. Afr. cent. 5—17.
- 1265 ☉ 3 January, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 19 January, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
 Asia, E. cent. 26—23 an. ☉ 30 June, 3 morn. 9 dig.
 ☉ 24 December, $3\frac{1}{4}$ morn.
- 1266 ☉ 8 January, 2 morn. great part of Asia, N. E. ☉ 4 June,
 7 aft. extrem. of Eur. N. ☉ 19 June, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉
 13 December, 7 aft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1267 ☉ 25 May, 9 morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 19
 (41) 42—22 tot. ☉ 8 June, $7\frac{3}{4}$ morn. 1 dig.
- 1268 ☉ 28 April, 11 morn. $2\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 13 May, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Afr.
 S. W. an. ☉ 22 October, $3\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 6 Nov.
 $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 26 (10) 6—17 tot.
- 1269 ☉ 18 April, $3\frac{1}{4}$ morn. ☉ 11 October, 3 aft.
- 1270 ☉ 23 March, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 42
 (66) 82 an. ☉ 7 April, 7 aft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 30 Septem-
 ber, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 11 dig.
- 1271 ☉ 12 March, 6 aft. beg. W. of Eur. and of Afr. cent. 27
 tot. ☉ 6 September, 1 morn. Asia, E. cent. 13—4 an.
- 1272 ☉ 15 February, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 10 August, 6 aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$
 dig. ☉ 25 August, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 58—61—
 58 an.
- 1273 ☉ 20 January, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. small, part of Eur. N. ☉ 3 Feb.
 2 aft. ☉ 31 July, 7 morn. almost cent. ☉ 14 August,
 $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. E. small.
- 1274 ☉ 23 January, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 20 July, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 4 dig.
- 1275 ☉ 25 June, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 9—33 tot. ☉ 4 De-
 cember, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1276 ☉ 29 May, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $12\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 13 June, 5 aft. Eur.
 W. and N. Afr. W. ☉ 23 Nov. $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn.

A. D.

- 1277 ☉ 18 May, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 28 October, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, cent.
 72 (44) 35 tot. ☉ 12 November, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 9 dig.
- 1278 ☉ 23 April, 1 aft. Eur. S. E. small, Afr. Asia, S. W. cent.
 (0) 11—7 an. ☉ 8 May, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen +.
- 1279 ☉ 29 March, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 12 April, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur.
 Afr. cent. 57—54 an. ☉ 21 September, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1280 ☉ 18 March, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 1 April, 3 morn. great part of
 Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 10 September, 10 morn.
- 1281 ☉ 7 March, 1 morn. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 15 August, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia,
 N. E. cent. 78 an. ☉ 31 August, 2 morn. 10 dig.
- 1282 ☉ 5 August, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. cent. 22—29 (19) 17.
- 1283 ☉ 14 January, 9 aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 30 January, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
 Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 22—18 (28) 58 an. ☉ 11 July,
 $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 7 dig.
- 1284 ☉ 4 January, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 19 January, 10 morn. all Eur.
 Asia, N. W. ☉ 15 June, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. extrem. of Eur.
 and of Asia, N. ☉ 29 June, 10 morn. ☉ 24 Decem-
 ber, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1285 ☉ 4 June, 4 aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 33—22. ☉ 18 June, $2\frac{1}{2}$
 aft. $2\frac{3}{4}$ dig. ☉ 28 November, 1 morn. Asia, S. E.
 small.
- 1286 ☉ 9 May, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $0\frac{3}{4}$ dig. ☉ 2 November, 11 aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
 ☉ 17 November, 3 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 7—
 18 tot.
- 1287 ☉ 29 April, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 22 October, 11 aft. ☉ 7
 November, 7 morn. Eur. N. E. great part of Asia, N.
- 1288 ☉ 2 April, 2 aft. Eur. N. cent. 78—90. ☉ 18 April, $2\frac{1}{2}$
 morn. $10\frac{3}{4}$ dig. ☉ 11 October, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 12 dig.
- 1289 ☉ 23 March, 2 morn. Asia, S. cent. * 8 tot. ☉ 16 Sep-
 tember, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small part of Eur. S. W. Afr. Asia,
 S. W. cent. 10 (11 S.) * an.
- 1290 ☉ 25 February, 8 aft. 3 dig. ☉ 22 August, 2 morn. 5
 dig. ☉ 5 September, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent.
 56 (39) 15 an.
- 1291 ☉ 14 February, 10 aft. ☉ 11 August, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 25
 August, 1 aft. Eur. N. E. Asia, W. and N.
- 1292 ☉ 21 January, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, cent. 42—35 (39) 48 an.
 ☉ 4 February, 7 morn. 10 dig. ☉ 30 July, 8 aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1293 ☉ 9 January, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small part of Asia, S. an. ☉ 5
 July, 10 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 18—30 (28)
 2 tot. ☉ 15 Dec. 2 morn. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1294 ☉ 9 June, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 25 June, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur.
 N. E. Asia, cent. 54—79 tot. ☉ 4 Dec. 11 morn.
- 1295 ☉ 30 May, 2 morn. ☉ 8 November, 2 aft. Eur. Afr.
 cent. 41—36—40 tot. ☉ 23 November, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 9 dig.
- 1296 ☉ 18 May, 7 aft. 1 dig. ☉ 28 October, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia,
 cent. 31 (5 S.) 13 S. tot.
- 1297 ☉ 9 April, 1 morn. 3 dig. ☉ 23 April, 0 morn. Asia,
 E. cent. 5—26 an. ☉ 2 October, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $1\frac{3}{4}$ dig.
- 1298 ☉ 29 March, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 12 April, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. great
 part of Eur. N. part of Asia, N. dim. from W. to E.
 ☉ 21 September, 6 aft.
- 1299 ☉ 18 March, $8\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 27 August, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
 Eur. and Asia, N. cent. 90 (75) 70 an. ☉ 11 Sep-
 tember, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 11 dig.
- 1300 ☉ 21 February, 8 morn. Asia, S. cent. * (13 S.) 19. ☉
 15 August, 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 32 (20) *.
- 1301 ☉ 25 January, $5\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 9 February, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
 Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 60 an. ☉ 21 July, 4 aft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1302 ☉ 14 January, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 26 June, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. extrem. of
 Eur. N. ☉ 10 July, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. almost cent.
- 1303 ☉ 4 January, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 15 June, 11 aft. Asia,
 E. cent. 29. ☉ 29 June, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 9 Decem-
 ber, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Indies, S. small.

A. D.

- 1304 ☾ 20 May, 2 morn. pen. ☉ 4 June, 6 morn. Asia, S. cent. * (6) * an. ☾ 13 November, 7 morn. pen. +. ☉ 28 November, 0 morn. Asia, E. cent. 25—20 tot.
- 1305 ● 9 May, 7 aft. ☉ 2 November, 7 morn. ☉ 17 November, 3½ aft. Eur. W. dim. from N. to S.
- 1306 ☉ 13 April, 9½ aft. Asia, N. E. cent. 60. ● 29 April, 10 morn. 12½ dig. ● 22 October, 1½ aft. 12½ dig.
- 1307 ☉ 3 April, 10 morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 5 (20) 32 tot.
- 1308 ☾ 8 March, 3½ morn. 2 dig. ☾ 1 September, 9½ morn. 4 dig. ☉ 15 September, 3½ aft. Eur. W. Afr. W. cent. 13—11 an.
- 1309 ☉ 11 February, 6 morn. Eur. N. E. and Asia, N. W. small. ● 25 Feb. 6 morn. ● 21 August, 9½ aft.
- 1310 ☉ 31 January, 0½ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. (45) 66 an. ☾ 14 February, 3½ aft. 10½ dig. ☾ 11 August, 3 morn. 7 dig.
- 1311 ☉ 20 January, 0½ aft. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. * 18 an. ☉ 16 July, 5½ aft. Afr. S. W. tot. ☾ 26 December, 10½ morn. 4 dig.
- 1312 ☾ 19 June, 7½ aft. 9 dig. ☉ 5 July, 7½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 55—78 (77) 47 tot. ● 14 December, 7 aft.
- 1313 ● 9 June, 9 morn. ☾ 3 December, 8½ aft. 9½ dig.
- 1314 ☉ 15 May, 2½ morn. Asia, S. E. aft. ☾ 30 May, 2½ morn. 2½ dig. ☉ 8 November, 2 aft. small in Afr. and Asia, S. W. tot.
- 1315 ☾ 20 April, 8½ morn. 1½ dig. ☉ 4 May, 7 morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, cent. 3 (41) 49 45 an. ☾ 13 October, 11½ morn. 1½ dig.
- 1316 ● 8 April, 3 aft. ☉ 22 April, 6 aft. small part of Eur. N. W. ● 2 October, 2½ morn.
- 1317 ☾ 28 March, 3½ aft. 10 dig. ☉ 6 September, 11½ morn. Eur. Afr. E. Asia, W. cent. 90 (81) 53 an. ☾ 21 September, 6½ aft. 11½ dig.
- 1318 ☉ 3 March, 4 aft. Eur. S. Afr. cent. 16—20.
- 1319 ☾ 5 February, 2½ aft. 4 dig. ☉ 21 February 0½ morn. Asia, E. cent. 14—13 an. ☾ 1 Aug. 10½ aft. 3½ dig.
- 1320 ● 26 January, 6 morn. ☉ 10 February, 1½ morn. great part of Asia, N. E. ☉ 6 July, 5 aft. great part of Eur. N. ● 20 July, 11 aft.
- 1321 ☾ 14 January, 9 aft. 9½ dig. ☉ 26 June, 6 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 38—58 (57) 38. ☾ 10 July, 4½ morn. 6½ dig.
- 1322 ☉ 15 June, 0½ aft. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 9 (11) * an. ☉ 9 December, 9 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 24 (4) 25 tot. ☾ 24 November, 2½ aft. pen. +.
- 1323 ● 21 May, 2½ morn. ● 13 November, 3 aft. ☉ 29 November, 0 morn. Asia, N. E.
- 1324 ☉ 24 April, 5 morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ● 9 May, 5½ aft. 14 dig. ● 1 November, 10 aft. 13 dig.
- 1325 ☉ 13 April, 6 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 35 tot. ☉ 7 October, 11 aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 4 an.
- 1326 ☾ 19 March, 10½ morn. 0½ dig. ☾ 12 September, 6 aft. 3 dig. ☉ 26 September, 11 aft. Asia, E. cent. 48 an.
- 1327 ● 8 March, 1½ aft. ● 2 September, 5½ morn. ☉ 16 September, 4 morn. Asia, N. E. small.
- 1328 ☾ 25 February, 12 aft. 11 dig. ☾ 21 August, 10 morn. 8½ dig.
- 1329 ☉ 27 July, 1 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 10—21 tot.
- 1330 ☾ 5 January, 7 aft. 3½ dig. ☾ 1 July, 2½ morn. 7½ dig. ☉ 16 July, 3 aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 56—37 tot. ● 26 December, 3½ morn.
- 1331 ● 20 June, 4½ aft. ☉ 30 November, 7½ morn. Eur.

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- and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 61 (40) 39—48 tot. ☾ 13 December, 4½ morn. 9½ dig.
- 1332 ☉ 25 May, 9 morn. Asia, S. W. small. ☾ 9 June, 9½ morn. 4 dig.
- 1333 ☾ 30 April, 4 aft. 0½ dig. ☉ 14 May, 2 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 42—31 an. ☾ 23 October, 8 aft. 0½ dig.
- 1334 ● 19 April, 10 aft. ☉ 4 May, 1½ morn. great part of Asia, N. E. almost cent. 67. ● 13 October, 11 morn.
- 1335 ☾ 8 April, 10½ aft. 11 dig. ● 3 October, 3 morn. 12½ dig.
- 1336 ☉ 6 September, 2 morn. Asia, E. cent. 41—34.
- 1337 ☾ 15 February, 11 aft. 3½ dig. ☉ 3 March, 8½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 10 (33) 62 an. ☾ 12 August, 5 morn. 2 dig.
- 1338 ● 5 February, 3 aft. ☉ 20 February, 9 morn. Eur. small in Afr. Asia, S. W. ☉ 18 July, 0½ morn. small part of Asia, N. E. ● 1 August, 6 morn.
- 1339 ☾ 26 January, 5½ morn. 10 dig. ☉ 7 July, 1 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. (62) 26. ☾ 21 July, 11½ morn. 8 dig. ☉ 31 December, 3 morn. Indies, S. small.
- 1340 ☾ 4 December, 10½ aft. pen. +.
- 1341 ● 31 May, 10 morn. 12½ dig. ● 23 November, 11 aft. ☉ 9 December, 9 morn. Eur. Asia, N.
- 1342 ☉ 5 May, 0½ aft. great part of Eur. N. Asia, N. ● 21 May, 0½ morn. ● 13 November, 6½ morn. 13 dig.
- 1343 ☉ 25 April, 1½ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 5—20 tot. ☉ 19 October, 6½ morn. Asia, S. W. small, cent. 0 * an.
- 1344 ☾ 29 March, 6 aft. pen. +. ☾ 23 September, 2 morn. 2 dig. ☉ 7 October, 6½ morn. Eur. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 44 (18) 5 an.
- 1345 ● 18 March, 9½ aft. ● 12 September, 1 aft. ☉ 26 September, merid. almost all Eur. N. E. Egypt, small, great part of Asia, N. W.
- 1346 ☉ 22 February, 4 morn. Asia, cent. 45—44 (58) 64 an. ☾ 8 March, 8 morn. 11½ dig. ☾ 1 September, 5 aft. 10 dig.
- 1347 ☉ 11 February, 4 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (1 S.) 10 an. ☉ 7 August, 9 morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 15 (8) * tot.
- 1348 ☾ 17 January, 3½ morn. 3½ dig. ☾ 11 July, 9½ morn. 5½ dig. ☉ 26 July, 10 aft. Asia, N. and E. cent. 50—59.
- 1349 ● 5 January, 11½ morn. ● 1 July, 0 morn. almost cent. ☉ 10 December, 4½ aft. Eur. and Afr. cent. 50 tot. ☾ 25 December, 0½ aft. 9½ dig.
- 1350 ☾ 20 June, 5 aft. 5½ dig. ☉ 30 November, 7½ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. 21 (10 S.) 9 S. 4.
- 1351 ☾ 4 November, 4½ morn. 0½ dig.
- 1352 ● 30 April, 5 morn. 13½ dig. ☉ 14 May, 9 morn. Eur. Afr. W. Asia, N. cent. 60 (90) 75 tot. ● 23 October, 7½ aft.
- 1353 ● 19 April, 5½ morn. 12½ dig. ☉ 28 September, 2 morn. Asia, N. E. small. ● 13 October, 11 morn. 13 dig.
- 1354 ☉ 25 March, 8 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (6 S.) 15 N. ☉ 17 September, 10 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 39 (17) 9 S.
- 1355 ☾ 27 February, 7 morn. 3 dig. ☉ 14 March, 4 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 58—59 an. ☾ 23 August, merid. 0½ dig. ☉ 6 September, 11½ aft. Asia, S. E. small.
- 1356 ● 16 February, 11½ aft. ☉ 28 July, 8 morn. Asia, N. E. small. ● 11 August, 0½ aft.
- 1357 ☾ 5 February, 2 aft. 10½ dig. ☉ 17 July, 8 aft. Scotland, cent. 29. ☾ 31 July, 6½ aft. 9½ dig.

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- 1358 ☉ 10 January, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Indies, S. small. ☉ 7 July, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 9—21 an. ☉ 16 December, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen. ☉ 31 December, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 15—3 tot.
- 1359 ☉ 11 June, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 11 dig. ☉ 5 December, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 1360 ☉ 15 May, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. and Asia, N. small. ☉ 31 May, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 23 November, 3 aft. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1361 ☉ 5 May, 9 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 15 (42) 45—32 tot. ☉ 20 May, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen.
- 1362 ☉ 4 October, 10 morn. $1\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 18 October, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 9—3—7 an.
- 1363 ☉ 30 March, 5 morn. ☉ 23 Sept. $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1364 ☉ 4 March, merid. Eur. Afr. Asia, N. W. cent. 64 (66) 86 an. ☉ 18 March, 4 aft. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 12 September, 0 morn. 11 dig.
- 1365 ☉ 21 February, merid. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 2 (4) 32 an.
- 1366 ☉ 27 January, merid. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 22 July, 5 aft. 4 dig. ☉ 7 August, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 51—59 (51) 32.
- 1367 ☉ 16 January, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 12 July, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 27 July, merid. Eur. and Asia, N. inc. from W. to E. ☉ 22 December, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 55—45 tot.
- 1368 ☉ 5 January, $8\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 1 July, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 7 dig. ☉ 10 December, 4 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 8.
- 1369 ☉ 5 June, 4 morn. Asia, S. cent. 2 (31) 32. ☉ 14 Nov. 1 aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1370 ☉ 11 May, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 25 May, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 75—61 tot. ☉ 4 November, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 1371 ☉ 30 April, merid. 14 dig. ☉ 9 October, 10 morn. great part of Eur. Asia, N. ☉ 24 October, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1372 ☉ 4 April, 4 aft. small part of Eur. S. Afr. cent. 12—10. ☉ 27 Sept. 6 aft. beg. Afr. W. cent. 6 S. small.
- 1373 ☉ 9 March, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 24 March, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 5 an. ☉ 2 September, 7 aft. pen. ☉ 17 September, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Afr. S. tot.
- 1374 ☉ 27 February, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 14 March, 0 morn. Asia, N. E. ☉ 8 August, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. small part of Eur. N. E. ☉ 22 August, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1375 ☉ 16 Feb. $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 29 July, 3 morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, cent. 67—78 (70) an. ☉ 12 August, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1376 ☉ 17 July, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 17—27 (23) 13 S. an. ☉ 26 December, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen.
- 1377 ☉ 10 January, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 2—1 (5) 36 tot. ☉ 22 June, $0\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 15 December, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 31 December, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. great part of Asia, N.
- 1378 ☉ 27 May, 2 morn. Eur. and Asia, N. small. ☉ 11 June, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 4 December, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1379 ☉ 16 May, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. W. cent. 47—33 tot. ☉ 31 May, 10 aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 24 November, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen.
- 1380 ☉ 5 May, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. W. cent. (1) 5 * tot. ☉ 14 October, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1381 ☉ 9 April, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 4 October, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 18 October 4 morn. Asia, N. inc. from W. to E.
- 1382 ☉ 29 March, 12 aft. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 23 September, $7\frac{1}{4}$ morn. 12 dig.
- 1383 ☉ 29 August, 0 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 6—8 (6 S.) * tot.
- 1384 ☉ 7 February, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 3 dig. ☉ 2 August, 0 morn. $3\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 17 Aug. 1 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 46 (43) 14.
- 1385 ☉ 27 January, 4 morn. ☉ 22 July, 3 aft. ☉ 6 August, 7 aft. Eur. N. W.
- 1386 ☉ 1 January, 10 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 52—39

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- (41) 57 tot. ☉ 16 January, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 10 dig. ☉ 12 July, 8 morn. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 22 December, 1 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 13 *.
- 1387 ☉ 16 June, 11 morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 21 (26) 5. ☉ 25 November, $9\frac{3}{4}$ aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1388 ☉ 21 May, 6 aft. $10\frac{3}{4}$ dig. ☉ 5 June, 0 morn. Asia, E. cent. 41—62 tot. ☉ 14 Nov. 1 aft.
- 1389 ☉ 10 May, 7 aft. ☉ 4 November, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $13\frac{3}{4}$ dig.
- 1390 ☉ 29 April, $10\frac{1}{4}$ aft. 0 dig. ☉ 9 October, 2 morn. great part of Asia, S. cent. 45—22.
- 1391 ☉ 20 March, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 2 dig. ☉ 5 April, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 3. (38) 53 an.
- 1392 ☉ 9 March, 4 aft. ☉ 24 March, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. small, Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 2 September, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 1393 ☉ 27 February, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 11 dig. ☉ 8 Aug. $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Asia, W. cent. 87 (77) 40 an. ☉ 22 August, 9 morn. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1394 ☉ 28 July, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 22 N. 12 S. an.
- 1395 ☉ 6 January, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen. ☉ 3 July, 8 morn. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 26 December, $11\frac{1}{4}$ aft.
- 1396 ☉ 11 January, 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. dim. from N. to S. ☉ 6 June, 9 morn. small, Eur. and Asia, N. ☉ 21 June, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 15 December, $8\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $13\frac{3}{4}$ dig.
- 1397 ☉ 26 May, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, E. cent. 25—31 tot. ☉ 11 June, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 4 December, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen.
- 1398 ☉ 16 May, 5 aft. Afr. W. cent. 5 S. tot. ☉ 26 October, 3 morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 9 Nov. 6 morn. Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. 30 (2) 0—9 an.
- 1399 ☉ 20 April, 8 aft. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 15 October, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 29 October, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. small, Asia, W. dim. from N. to S.
- 1400 ☉ 26 March, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. great part of Asia, N. ☉ 9 April, 8 morn. ☉ 3 October, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 13 dig.
- 1401 ☉ 15 March, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 3 S. 18 N. an. ☉ 30 March, 0 morn. pen. ☉ 8 September, 8 morn. Afr. cent. 4 (13 S.) * tot.
- 1402 ☉ 18 February, 5 morn. $2\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 4 March, 5 morn. small part of Asia, S. E. ☉ 13 Aug. $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $1\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1403 ☉ 7 February, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 2 August, $10\frac{1}{4}$ aft. ☉ 18 August, 2 morn. Asia, N.
- 1404 ☉ 27 January, merid. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 22 July $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 10 dig.
- 1405 ☉ 1 January, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 8 (9 S.) 17. ☉ 26 June, 6 aft. Afr. W. small, cent. 5 S. ☉ 6 Dec. $6\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1406 ☉ 2 June, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 9 dig. ☉ 16 June, 7 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 41 (69) 58 tot. ☉ 25 November, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1407 ☉ 22 May, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 31 October, 2 morn. small part of Asia, N. E. ☉ 15 November, 1 aft. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1408 ☉ 26 April, 7 morn. Asia, S. cent. * (5 S.) 4—0. ☉ 10 May, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $1\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 19 October, 10 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 43 (9) 2 S. 1 N.
- 1409 ☉ 31 March, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 1 dig. ☉ 15 April, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 41—49—46 an. ☉ 9 October, 1 morn. small, Asia, S. E. tot.
- 1410 ☉ 21 March, 0 morn. ☉ 4 April, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. small ☉ 13 September, 10 morn. $13\frac{3}{4}$ dig.
- 1411 ☉ 10 March, 3 aft. $11\frac{3}{4}$ dig. ☉ 19 August, 6 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 47 an. ☉ 2 Sept. 5 aft. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1412 ☉ 12 February, 1 aft. Asia, S. W. cent. (26 S.) 8 tot. ☉ 7 August, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. extrem. of Asia, E. cent. 33 an. ☉ 22 August, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen.
- 1413 ☉ 17 January, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen. ☉ 1 February, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia,

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- Asia, S. cent. 4—1 (12) 31 tot. ☾ 13 July, 3½ aft. 6 dig.
 1414 ☉ 6 January, 8 morn. ☉ 17 June, 4 aft. Eur. N. small.
 ☉ 3 July, 4½ morn. cent. ☉ 26 December, 5 aft.
 1415 ☉ 7 June, 7 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 34 (60) 32 tot.
 ☾ 22 June, 11 morn. 4½ dig. ☾ 16 Dec. 7½ morn +.
 1416 ☉ 27 May, 0½ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 5 S. tot. ☾ 5 No-
 vember, 11½ morn. pen +. ☉ 19 November, 2 aft.
 Eur. S. W. Afr. cent. 2 S. 13 an.
 1417 ☾ 1 May, 3 morn. 11½ dig. ☉ 25 October, 8½ aft.
 1418 ☉ 6 April, 9½ morn. Eur. small in Afr. Asia, N. dim.
 from W. to E. ☉ 20 April, 4 aft. ☉ 14 October, 10½
 aft. 13½ dig.
 1419 ☉ 26 March, 9½ morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, cent. 1 (25)
 42 an. ☾ 10 April, 8½ morn. 0½ dig.
 1420 ☾ 29 February, 1 aft. 1½ dig. ☉ 14 March, 0½ aft. Asia,
 S. W. an. ☾ 23 August, 3 aft. 0½ dig. ☉ 8 Sept.
 4 morn. Asia, cent. 46 (28) 26 an.
 1421 ☉ 17 February, 7½ aft. ☉ 13 August, 6 morn. ☉ 28
 August, 0 morn. Eur. and Asia, N. inc. from W. to E.
 1422 ☉ 23 January, 4 morn. Asia, cent. 50—44 (48) 69 tot.
 ☾ 6 February, 7½ aft. 11 dig. ☾ 2 August, 11 aft. 11½
 dig.
 1423 ☉ 8 July, 1 morn. Asia, S. cent. 1 S. 15. ☾ 17 Decem-
 ber, 3 aft. 0 dig.
 1424 ☾ 12 June, 7 morn. 7 dig. ☉ 26 June, 2½ aft. Eur. Afr.
 Asia, W. cent. 61—34 tot. ☉ 6 December, 6½ morn.
 1425 ☉ 1 June, 8 morn. ☉ 10 November, 10 morn. all Eur.
 Afr. small, Asia, N. W. ☉ 25 Nov. 9½ aft. 14 dig.
 1426 ☉ 7 May, 2 aft. Afr. small. ☾ 21 May, 0½ aft. 3 dig.
 1427 ☾ 11 April, 3½ aft. 0 dig. ☉ 20 October, 9½ morn. Afr.
 W. tot.
 1428 ☉ 31 March, 8 morn. ☉ 14 April, 9½ aft. Asia, N. E.
 ☉ 23 September, 5½ aft. 12½ dig.
 1429 ☉ 20 March, 11 aft. 12½ dig. ☉ 30 August, 1 morn.
 Asia, N. E. ☉ 13 September, 0½ morn.
 1430 ☉ 19 August, 4½ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 40—
 42 (25) 18 an. ☾ 2 September, 2½ aft. 0 dig.
 1431 ☉ 12 February, 1½ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 20—48
 tot. ☾ 24 July, 11 aft. 4½ dig. ☉ 8 August, 4½ morn.
 Indies, an.
 1432 ☉ 17 January, 4½ aft. ☉ 2 February, 4½ morn. great part
 of Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 27 June, 11½ aft.
 Asia, N. small. ☉ 13 July, 11½ morn.
 1433 ☉ 6 January, 1½ morn. ☉ 17 June, 2½ aft. Eur. Afr.
 Asia, W. cent. 63—32 tot. ☾ 2 July, 5½ aft. 6 dig.
 ☾ 26 December, 4 aft. pen. +.
 1434 ☉ 7 June, 8 morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 3 S. (19)
 7 S. tot. ☾ 16 November, 8 aft. pen. ☉ 30 Novem-
 ber, 10½ aft. Asia, E. cent. 24 an.
 1435 ☾ 12 May, 10 morn. 10 dig. ☉ 6 November, 4½ morn.
 13½ dig. ☉ 20 November, 5½ morn. Asia, inc. from
 W. to E. almost cent. 68.
 1436 ☉ 16 April, 4½ aft. Eur. N. small. ☉ 30 April, 11½ aft.
 ☉ 25 October, 6 morn. 14 dig.
 1437 ☉ 5 April, 5 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 44—42 an. ☾
 20 April, 4 aft. 1½ dig. ☉ 30 September, 0½ morn.
 Asia, S. E. cent. 0 * tot. ☾ 14 October, 5½ morn. pen.
 1438 ☾ 11 March, 9 aft. 1 dig. ☾ 3 September, 11 aft. pen.
 ☉ 19 September, 11½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent.
 30 (21) 3 an.
 1439 ☉ 1 March, 3 morn. ☉ 24 August, 2 aft. ☉ 8 Septem-
 ber, 4 aft. Eur. W. dim. from N. to S. Afr. W. small.
 1440 ☉ 3 February, 0½ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. (54) 75
 tot. ☾ 18 February, 3½ morn. 11½ dig. ☉ 13 August,
 6½ morn. 12½ dig.

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- 1441 ☉ 23 January, 2½ morn. Asia, S. small, cent. 3 *. ☉
 18 July, 8 morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 0—12
 (8). ☾ 27 December, 12 aft. 0 dig.
 1442 ☾ 23 June, 1½ aft. 5½ dig. ☉ 7 July, 10 aft. Asia, E.
 cent. 38 tot. ☉ 17 December 3½ aft.
 1443 ☉ 12 June, 2½ aft. cent. ☉ 27 June, 3 aft. Eur. N. E.
 small, Asia, N. W. ☉ 7 December, 6½ morn. 14 dig.
 1444 ☾ 31 May, 7½ aft. 4½ dig. ☉ 10 November, 3½ morn.
 Asia, cent. 38 (5) 4.
 1445 ☉ 7 May, 3½ morn. Asia, S. and S. E. cent. 2 S. (35)
 36 an.
 1446 ☉ 11 April, 4 aft. ☉ 26 April, 4½ morn. Eur. E. Asia,
 N. dim. from W. to E. ☾ 5 October, 1 morn. 12 dig.
 1447 ☉ 1 April, 6½ morn. ☉ 10 September, 8½ morn. Eur.
 N. E. great part of Asia, N. inc. from W. to E. ☉
 24 September, 8½ morn.
 1448 ☉ 5 March, 5½ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * 7 tot. ☉ 29
 August, 11½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 43
 (26) 6 S. an. ☾ 12 September, 10½ aft. 0½ dig.
 1449 ☾ 4 August, 6½ morn. 3 dig. ☉ 18 August, 11½ morn.
 Afr. S. W. small, cent. 2 S. (16 S.) * an.
 1450 ☉ 28 January, 0½ morn. ☉ 12 February, 1 aft. great
 part of Eur. W. and N. part of Asia, N. W. ☉ 24
 July, 7 aft.
 1451 ☉ 17 January, 10 morn. ☉ 28 June, 10 aft. Asia, E.
 cent. 50 tot. ☾ 13 July, 12 aft. 8 dig.
 1452 ☾ 7 January, 1 morn. pen +. ☉ 17 June, 3 aft. Eur. S.
 W. Afr. cent. 12—5 S. tot. ☾ 27 November, 4½ morn.
 pen. ☉ 11 December, 6½ morn. Afr. E. Asia, S. cent.
 15 (4 S.) 21 an.
 1453 ☾ 22 May, 5½ aft. 8½ dig. ☉ 16 November, 0½ aft. 13½
 dig. ☉ 30 November, 2 aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 62.
 1454 ☉ 27 April, 11½ aft. Asia, E. dim. from N. to S. ☉ 12
 May, 7 morn. ☉ 5 November, 2 aft.
 1455 ☉ 17 April, 0 morn. Asia, E. cent. 11—16 an. ☉ 1 May,
 12 aft. 3 dig. ☉ 11 October, 8½ morn. Afr. S. E.
 small. ☾ 25 October, 1½ aft. pen.
 1456 ☾ 22 March, 4½ morn. 0 dig. ☉ 5 April, 4 morn. Asia,
 S. inc. from W. to E. cent. * 2. an.
 1457 ☉ 11 March, 10½ morn. ☉ 3 September, 10 aft. ☉ 18
 September, 11½ aft. small part of Asia, N. E.
 1458 ☉ 28 February, 11 morn. 12 dig. ☉ 24 August, 2½ aft.
 14 dig.
 1459 ☉ 3 February, 11 morn. small part of Eur. S. E. Afr.
 Asia, W. cent. * (2) 26. ☉ 29 July, 3 aft. Afr. W.
 small, cent. * tot.
 1460 ☾ 8 January, 8½ morn. pen. +. ☾ 3 July, 8 aft. 3½ dig.
 ☉ 18 July, 5½ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 37
 —53 (49) 35 tot. ☉ 28 December, 0 morn.
 1461 ☉ 22 June, 9 aft. ☉ 7 July, 10 aft. Asia, N. E. small.
 ☉ 2 December, 2½ morn. Asia, N. inc. from W. to E.
 ☉ 17 December, 3 aft.
 1462 ☾ 12 June, 2½ morn. 6½ dig. ☉ 21 November, merid.
 Eur. almost all Afr. Asia, W. cent. 5 (2) 1—12.
 1463 ☉ 18 May, 10 morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, cent. 8 (32) 34
 —21 an. ☉ 11 November, 2½ morn. Indies, S. small,
 tot.
 1464 ☉ 22 April, 0 morn. 15½ dig. ☉ 6 May, 11 morn. great
 part of Eur. and Asia, N. cent. + (94) 72 an. ☾ 15
 October, 9 morn. 11½ dig.
 1465 ☉ 11 April, 2½ aft. ☉ 20 September, 4 aft. Eur. and
 Afr. W. dim. from N. to S. ☉ 1 October, 4½ aft.
 1466 ☉ 16 March, 2 aft. Afr. E. Asia, S. W. cent. * 5 tot. ☾
 24 September, 6½ morn. 1½ dig.

1467

A. D.

- 1467 ☉ 6 March, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 5 S. (20) 48 tot. ☾ 15 August, 2 aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1468 ☉ 8 February, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 4 August, 2 morn.
- 1469 ☉ 27 January, 7 aft. ☉ 9 July, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, N. cent. 58—77 (75) 68 tot. ☾ 24 July, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1470 ☾ 17 January, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen. +. ☉ 28 June, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 12 tot. ☾ 8 December, 1 aft. pen. ☉ 22 December, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 12—24 an.
- 1471 ☾ 3 June, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 7 dig. ☉ 27 November, 9 aft. 13 dig.
- 1472 ☉ 8 May, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. Asia, N. dim. E. ☉ 22 May, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 15 November, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1473 ☉ 27 April, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 17 (49) 54 an. ☾ 12 May, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 4 November, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen.
- 1474 ☾ 2 April, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen. ☉ 16 April, 11 morn. Afr. E. Asia, S. W. cent. * (1 S.) 8—3. ☉ 11 October, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. cent. 37 (8) 6 an.
- 1475 ☉ 22 March, 6 aft. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 15 September, 6 morn. ☉ 30 Sept. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. E. great part of Asia, N. inc. from W. to E.
- 1476 ☉ 25 February, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. great part of Asia, N. cent. 56—55 (70) 82 tot. ☉ 10 March, 6 aft. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 3 September, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1477 ☉ 8 August, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. extrem. of Asia, S. E. cent. 2 S tot.
- 1478 ☾ 18 January, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen. +. ☾ 15 July, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 29 July, 1 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 42—11 tot.
- 1479 ☉ 8 January, 9 morn. ☉ 4 July, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 19 July, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. small, Asia, N. ☉ 13 December, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. small, Asia, N. W. ☉ 29 December, 0 morn.
- 1480 ☾ 22 June, 9 morn. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1481 ☉ 28 May, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. Afr. cent. 22—14 an.
- 1482 ☉ 3 May, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 12 dig. ☉ 17 May, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. W. Afr. N. W. cent. 64 an. ☾ 26 October, 5 aft. 11 dig.
- 1483 ☉ 22 April, 10 aft. ☉ 2 October, 0 morn. Asia, N. E. small. ☉ 16 October, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 1484 ☉ 20 September, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 52—42 an. ☾ 4 October, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1485 ☉ 16 March, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 39—45 tot. ☾ 25 August, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 9 September, 2 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 8 * an.
- 1486 ☉ 18 February, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 6 March, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 15 August, 9 morn.
- 1487 ☉ 8 February, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 20 July, 1 aft. Eur. N. E. Afr. E. Asia, N. W. cent. (79) 40 tot. ☾ 4 August, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 11 dig.
- 1488 ☾ 28 January, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 0 dig. ☉ 9 July, 6 morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, cent. 20—32 (29) 7 tot.
- 1489 ☉ 1 January, 11 aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 6 an. ☾ 13 June, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 8 December, 5 morn. $12\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 22 December, 7 morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 60 (55) 66.
- 1490 ☉ 2 June, 10 aft. almost cent. ☉ 27 Nov. $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 1491 ☉ 8 May, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 56—60—43 an. ☾ 23 May, 3 aft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 16 November, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen. +.
- 1492 ☉ 26 April, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Spain, cent. 4. ☉ 21 October, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. W. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 18 (3) 4 S. 0 an.

A. D.

- 1493 ☉ 2 April, 1 morn. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 25 September, 2 aft. $13\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 10 October, 2 aft. all Eur. dim. from N. to S. Afr. small.
- 1494 ☉ 7 March, 2 aft. Eur. and Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. almost cent. 88. ☉ 22 March, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 15 September, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 1495 ☉ 25 February, 4 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (13) 17. ☾ 11 March, 4 morn. pen. ☉ 20 August, 6 morn. Egypt, small, cent. * 2 S. * tot. ☾ 4 Sept. 7 aft. pen.
- 1496 ☾ 30 January, 2 morn. pen. ☉ 14 February, 11 morn. Indies, S. small. ☾ 25 July, 9 morn. pen. +. ☉ 8 August, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, N. E. cent. 41 tot.
- 1497 ☉ 18 January, 6 aft. ☉ 14 July, 10 morn. ☉ 29 July, 1 aft. great part of Eur. N. E. and of Asia, N. W.
- 1498 ☉ 8 January, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☾ 3 July, 4 aft. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 13 December, 5 morn. Asia, cent. 27 (2) 8 tot.
- 1499 ☉ 8 June, 11 aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 5 S. an.
- 1500 ☾ 13 May, 3 aft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 28 May, 0 morn. Asia, L. cent. 39—57 an. ☾ 6 November, 1 morn. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1501 ☉ 3 May, 5 morn. ☉ 12 October, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. E. small, Asia, N. inc. from W. to E. ☉ 26 October, 9 morn.
- 1502 ☉ 7 April, 6 morn. Asia, S. E. small. ☾ 22 April, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. pen. +. ☉ 1 October, 9 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 54 (22) 2—3 an. ☾ 15 October, 11 aft. 3 dig.
- 1503 ☉ 27 March, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, S. E. small, tot. ☾ 6 Sept. $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen. ☉ 20 September, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. W. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 11 (18 S.) * an.
- 1504 ☉ 1 March, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 13 dig. ☉ 16 March, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. Asia, N. W. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 25 August, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1505 ☉ 18 February, merid. ☉ 30 July, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, N. E. cent. near the pole, tot. ☉ 14 August, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1506 ☾ 8 February, 3 morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 20 July, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 29—6 S. tot.
- 1507 ☉ 13 January, 7 morn. Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. 2—6 S. (2 S.) 32 an. ☾ 24 June, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 4 dig. ☉ 19 Dec. 1 aft. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1508 ☉ 2 January, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. W. cent. 68. ☉ 29 May, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, N. E. small. ☉ 13 June, 5 morn. ☉ 7 December, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1509 ☉ 18 May, 8 aft. Eur. N. W. cent. 45. Asia, N. E. cent. 34 an. ☾ 2 June, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 26 November, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 0 dig.
- 1510 ☉ 8 May, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * 10.
- 1511 ☾ 13 April, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 6 October, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $12\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1512 ☉ 17 March, 10 aft. Asia, E. dim. from N. to S. ☉ 1 April, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 25 September $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1513 ☉ 7 March, merid. almost all Eur. S. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 15 (19) 41. ☾ 21 March, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 15 September, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen. +.
- 1514 ☾ 9 February, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen. ☉ 20 August, 4 morn. small part of Eur. N. E. Asia, cent. 36—39 (27) 23 tot.
- 1515 ☉ 30 January, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 25 July, $4\frac{1}{4}$ aft. ☉ 9 Aug. 9 aft. Asia, N. small.
- 1516 ☉ 4 January, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. ☉ 19 January, 5 aft. ☉ 13 July, 11 aft. 12 dig. ☉ 23 December, 2 aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 7—25 tot.
- 1517 ☉ 19 June, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Afr. S. E. Asia, S. cent. 7 S. (19) 12 an.
- 1518 ☾ 24 May, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 9 dig. ☉ 8 June, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. E. Asia, N. cent. 36 (69) 54 an. ☾ 17 November, 9 morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.

A. D.

- 1519 ☉ 14 May, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 28 May, 11 morn. Asia, N. E. small. ☉ 23 October, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. and Afr. W. dim. from N. to S. ☉ 16 November, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1520 ☉ 2 May, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 11 Oct. $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 5. an. ☉ 26 October, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1521 ☉ 7 April, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. 10 S. (24) 40 tot.
- 1522 ☉ 12 March, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 27 March, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, N. E. cent. 61 tot. ☉ 5 September, 12 aft. 13 dig.
- 1523 ☉ 1 March, 8 aft. ☉ 11 August, 4 morn. Eur. and Asia, N. cent. † tot. ☉ 26 August, 3 morn. 14 dig.
- 1524 ☉ 19 February, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 30 July, 9 aft. Asia, E. cent. 35 tot.
- 1525 ☉ 23 January, 3 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 22—35 an. ☉ 4 July, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 29 December, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1526 ☉ 13 January, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, E. cent. 62. ☉ 24 June, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 18 December, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1527 ☉ 30 May, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. E. great part of Asia, N. cent. 42 (72) an. ☉ 14 June, $5\frac{1}{4}$ morn. 9 dig. ☉ 7 December, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1528 ☉ 18 May, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 5 S. (19) 21—4. ☉ 12 November, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. cent. 23 (5 S.) 7 S. an.
- 1529 ☉ 23 April, 3 aft. 10 dig. ☉ 17 October, 7 morn. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 1 November, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. inc. from W. to E. cent. 72—66 an.
- 1530 ☉ 29 March, 6 morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 12 April, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 6 October, 11 aft.
- 1531 ☉ 1 April, 7 aft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 26 September, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1532 ☉ 30 August, merid. almost all Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 29 (21) 5 S. tot.
- 1533 ☉ 9 February, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 4 August, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 20 August, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. and Asia, N. cent. † (89) 80 tot.
- 1534 ☉ 14 January, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, N. W. ☉ 30 January, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 25 July, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1535 ☉ 3 January, 11 aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 19 tot. ☉ 30 June, merid. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 14 (13) * an.
- 1536 ☉ 4 June, 6 morn. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 18 June, 1 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. (62) 37 an. ☉ 27 Nov. 5 aft. 10 dig.
- 1537 ☉ 24 May, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 7 June, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. small. ☉ 17 November, 2 morn.
- 1538 ☉ 14 May, 2 morn. 3 dig. ☉ 23 October, 0 morn. Asia, E. cent. 53 an. ☉ 6 November, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1539 ☉ 18 April, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 31 36—32 tot. ☉ 12 Oct. $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 14 * an.
- 1540 ☉ 22 March, 4 aft. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 7 April, 5 morn. Eur. N. E. Afr. E. Asia, N. cent. 56 (83) 99 tot. ☉ 16 September, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1541 ☉ 12 March, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 21 August, merid. almost all Eur. N. E. Afr. E. Asia, N. W. ☉ 5 September, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 1542 ☉ 1 March, 8 aft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 11 August, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. E. Asia, cent. 40—42 (30) 25 tot. ☉ 25 August, 10 morn. pen.
- 1543 ☉ 3 February, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, S. E. small, cent. * an. ☉ 16 July, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 1 dig.
- 1544 ☉ 10 January, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 24 January, 9 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 48—46 (54) 70. ☉ 4 July, 8 aft. ☉ 29 December, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn.

A. D.

- 1545 ☉ 9 June, 9 morn. Eur. Asia, cent. 70 (81) 52 an. ☉ 21 June, 1 aft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 18 Dec. $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1546 ☉ 29 May, 4 aft. Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 17—5. ☉ 23 Nov. merid. Afr. small, Asia, S. cent. * 11 an.
- 1547 ☉ 4 May, 10 aft. $8\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 28 October, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 12 Nov. $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. cent. (60) 57—60 an.
- 1548 ☉ 8 April, 2 aft. Eur. N. small. ☉ 22 April, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 17 October, 7 morn.
- 1549 ☉ 29 March, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. great part of Asia, S. E. cent. 7 (34) 38. ☉ 12 April, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 6 October, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 1 dig.
- 1550 ☉ 18 March, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. cent. * (15 S.) 2 N. an.
- 1551 ☉ 20 February, 8 aft. ☉ 16 August, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 12 dig. ☉ 31 August, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 82 (74) 48 tot.
- 1552 ☉ 10 February, 10 morn. ☉ 4 August, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1553 ☉ 14 January, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 16—5 (8) 35 tot. ☉ 25 July, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 0 dig.
- 1554 ☉ 15 June, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 29 June, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. W. Asia, N. E. cent. 27 an. ☉ 9 December, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 10 dig.
- 1555 ☉ 5 June, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. almost cent. ☉ 19 June, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. small. ☉ 14 November, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. and Asia, N. inc. from W. to E. ☉ 28 Nov. $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 1556 ☉ 24 May, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 2 November, 8 morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 50 (17) 9—15 an. ☉ 17 November, 1 morn. $3\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1557 ☉ 28 April, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, S. E. small, cent. * tot. ☉ 22 October, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. W. Afr. cent. 14 (24 S.) * an.
- 1558 ☉ 2 April, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 10 dig. ☉ 18 April, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, N. W. cent. (77) 88—86 tot. ☉ 27 Sept. 3 aft. 11 dig.
- 1559 ☉ 23 March, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 16 September, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1560 ☉ 12 March, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 2 dig. ☉ 21 August, merid. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 38 (31) 2 S. tot. ☉ 4 September, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1561 ☉ 14 February, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. cent. * (5) 37 an. ☉ 26 July, merid. pen. ☉ 11 August, 0 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 3—6 *.
- 1562 ☉ 20 January, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 12 dig. ☉ 16 July, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 1563 ☉ 9 January, 1 aft. ☉ 20 June, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. almost all Eur. N. Asia, N. W. cent. 80—53 an. ☉ 5 July, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 12 dig. ☉ 29 December, 2 aft. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1564 ☉ 8 June, 11 aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 6 tot.
- 1565 ☉ 15 May, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $6\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 8 November, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1566 ☉ 19 April, 10 aft. Asia, E. dim. from N. to S. ☉ 4 May, 5 morn. ☉ 28 October, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1567 ☉ 9 April, 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 32 (41) 51—46. ☉ 23 April, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 4 dig. ☉ 18 October, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1568 ☉ 28 March, 5 aft. Eur. S. W. small, Afr. W. cent. 5 an. ☉ 21 September, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. cent. 31 (7) 0 tot.
- 1569 ☉ 3 March, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 20 August, 11 aft. 10 dig.
- 1570 ☉ 5 February, 4 morn. Asia, N. ☉ 20 February, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 15 August, 9 aft.
- 1571 ☉ 25 January, 4 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 40 tot. ☉ 10 February, 2 morn. pen. ☉ 22 July, 1 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * 4. an. ☉ 5 August, 11 morn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1572 ☉ 15 January, 8 morn. Asia, S. E. small, cent. * 5 S. tot. ☉ 25 June, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 4 dig. ☉ 10 July, 2 morn. Asia, N. cent. 32—50 an. ☉ 19 December, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 10 dig.

A. D.

- 1573 ☉ 15 June, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 29 June, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. great part of Eur. N. Asia, N. ☉ 24 November, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. W. Afr. W. small. ☉ 8 December, 7 aft.
- 1574 ☾ 4 June, $3\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 13 November, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. W. Afr. W. cent. 11—19. an. ☾ 28 Nov. 10 morn. $3\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1575 ☉ 10 May, 6 morn. Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. 11 S. (23) 30—29 tot.
- 1576 ☾ 13 April, 7 morn. 9 dig. ☉ 28 April, 8 aft. extrem. of Asia, N. E. cent. 35. ☾ 7 October, 11 aft. 10 dig.
- 1577 ☉ 2 April, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 12 September, 4 morn. Asia, N. small, inc. from W. to E. ☉ 27 September, 1 morn.
- 1578 ☾ 23 March, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 16 September, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1579 ☉ 25 February, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 39 an. ☉ 22 August, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 11—13 (5 S.) * an.
- 1580 ☾ 31 January, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 15 February, 2 morn. Asia, cent. 40—39 (59) tot. ☉ 26 July, 11 morn.
- 1581 ☉ 19 January, 9 aft. ☉ 30 June, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. great part of Asia, N. E. ☉ 16 July, 4 morn. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1582 ☾ 8 January, 10 aft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 20 June, 6 morn. great part of Eur. S. Afr. Asia, cent. 16 (35) 14 tot. ☉ 15 December, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. cent. 9 (9 S.) 4 S. an. Old style contin.
- 1583 ☾ 26 May, 11 morn. 5 dig. ☾ 19 November, 9 morn. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 4 December, 5 morn. Asia, N. cent. 63 (52) 61 an.
- 1584 ☉ 31 April, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. almost all Eur. N. E. Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 14 May, merid. almost cent. ☉ 8 November, $0\frac{1}{4}$ morn.
- 1585 ☉ 19 April, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. W. cent. 47. ☾ 3 May, 5 aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 28 October, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 2 dig.
- 1586 ☉ 9 April, 0 morn. Asia, S. E. ☉ 2 October, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. small part of Eur. S. W. Afr. small part of Asia, S. W. cent. 5 (1) * tot.
- 1587 ☉ 14 March, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 6 September, 9 aft. 9 dig. ☉ 22 September, 5 morn. Asia, N. cent. 81 (55) 42 tot.
- 1588 ☉ 16 February, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. almost all Eur. N. W. Afr. W. Asia, N. W. ☉ 3 March, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 26 August, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 1589 ☉ 5 February, 1 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 11—7 tot. ☾ 20 February, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen. +. ☉ 1 August, 8 morn. Afr. small. ☾ 15 August, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1590 ☉ 25 January, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Afr. W. small, cent. 3 tot. ☾ 7 July, 4 morn. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 21 July, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 32—44 (41) 8 an.
- 1591 ☾ 30 December, 6 aft. 10 dig. ☉ 26 June, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 10 July, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. small, Asia, W. dim. from N. to S. ☉ 5 December, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, N. E. small. ☉ 20 December, 4 morn.
- 1592 ☾ 14 June, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 23 November, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, E. cent. 43 an. ☾ 8 December, 7 aft. 4 dig.
- 1593 ☉ 20 May, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. great part of Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 23—10 tot. ☉ 13 November, 0 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 8—0 an.
- 1594 ☾ 24 April, $2\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 10 May, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, cent. 33 (70) 74. ☾ 19 October, 7 morn. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1595 ☉ 14 April, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 23 September, merid. almost all Eur. N. E. Afr. E. Asia, W. dim. from N. to S. ☉ 8 October, $8\frac{1}{4}$ morn.
- 1596 ☾ 2 April, 9 aft. 4 dig. ☉ 12 September, 4 morn. Asia, cent. 55 (30) 27 tot. ☾ 26 September, 8 morn. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig.

A. D.

- 1597 ☉ 7 March, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, S. E. small, cent. 8 S. an.
- 1598 ☾ 11 February, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 11 dig. ☉ 25 February, 10 morn. Eur. Afr. great part of Asia, N. W. cent. 36—35 (57) 85 tot. ☉ 6 August, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $13\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1599 ☉ 31 January, 5 morn. ☉ 12 July, 5 morn. Eur. and Asia, N. ☉ 27 July, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 1600 ☾ 20 January, 6 morn, $1\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 30 June, 1 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. (39) 5 tot. ☉ 25 December, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. small part of Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. (9 S.) 22 an.
- 1601 ☾ 5 June, 6 aft. 3 dig. ☉ 20 June, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. small part of Asia, S. E. cent. * (5 S.) tot. ☾ 29 November, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $11\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 14 December, 1 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. (51) 62 an.
- 1602 ☉ 11 May, 1 aft. extrem. of Eur. N. ☉ 25 May, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 19 November, 9 morn.
- 1603 ☉ 1 May, 2 morn. Asia, E. cent. 26 (57) an. ☾ 14 May, 12 aft. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 8 November, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1604 ☉ 19 April, 7 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (7) 11 an.
- 1605 ☾ 24 March, 9 aft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 17 September, $4\frac{1}{4}$ morn. 8 dig. ☉ 2 October, 1 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. (48) 36—37 tot.
- 1606 ☉ 14 March, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 6 September, merid.
- 1607 ☉ 16 February, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. all Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 1. (20) 47 tot. ☾ 3 March, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 0 dig. ☾ 27 August, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $3\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1608 ☾ 17 July, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 31 July, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. great part of Eur. S. Afr. cent. 14—3 an.
- 1609 ☾ 10 January, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 6 July, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 20 July, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, N. E. ☉ 16 Dec. 8 morn. Eur. E. great part of Asia, N. ☉ 30 December, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1610 ☾ 26 June, 4 morn. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 5 December, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 42 (14) 36 an. ☾ 20 December, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 4 dig.
- 1611 ☉ 24 November, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. small, cent. 3 * an.
- 1612 ☾ 4 May, 10 aft. $6\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 20 May, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 48 (66) 68, 52. ☾ 29 October, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 9 dig.
- 1613 ☉ 24 April, merid. ☉ 18 October, 4 aft.
- 1614 ☾ 14 April, 5 morn. 5 dig. ☉ 23 Sept. merid. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 37 (28) 5 tot. ☾ 7 October, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1615 ☉ 19 March, 7 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (12) 36 an. ☉ 12 September, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Asia, S. E. cent. 17 an.
- 1616 ☾ 22 February, 1 aft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 17 August, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $12\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1617 ☉ 10 February, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 22 July, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. part of Eur. N. and of Asia, N. W. ☉ 6 August, 7 aft.
- 1618 ☾ 30 January, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☾ 27 July, $8\frac{1}{4}$ morn. pen.
- 1619 ☾ 16 June, 12 aft. 1 dig. ☉ 1 July, 11 morn. Afr. cent. * 0 (2 S.) * tot. ☾ 11 December, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 11 dig.
- 1620 ☉ 21 May, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. extrem. of Eur. N. small. ☉ 5 June, 1 morn. ☉ 29 November, $5\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1621 ☉ 11 May, 9 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 43 (65) 68—48 an. ☾ 25 May, 7 morn. 9 dig. ☾ 19 November, 3 morn. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1622 ☉ 30 April, 2 aft. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 17—19—10 an. ☉ 23 September, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. cent. 18 (10 S.) * tot.
- 1623 ☾ 5 April, $4\frac{1}{4}$ morn. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 28 September, merid. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1624 ☉ 9 March, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 24 March, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 16 September, 8 aft.
- 1625 ☾ 14 March, 1 morn. $0\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☾ 6 Sept. $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 5 dig.

A. D.

- 1626 ☉ 16 February, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. small, cent. * 5 tot. ☾ 28 July, 7 aft. pen. +. ☉ 11 August, 10 aft. Asia, E. cent. 28 an.
- 1627 ☉ 21 January, 11 morn. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 18 July, 6 morn. ☉ 1 August, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. cent. 88—93 (87) 78. ☉ 27 December, 4 aft. Spain, N. W. small.
- 1628 ☉ 10 January, $9\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 6 July, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 12 dig. ☉ 15 December, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 32 an. ☉ 30 December, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1629 ☉ 11 June, 4 morn. Asia, S. cent. * (15) 13 tot. ☉ 4 December, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Afr. W. small, an.
- 1630 ☉ 16 May, 5 morn. 5 dig. ☉ 31 May, 6 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 44. ☉ 9 November, $10\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1631 ☉ 5 May, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. cent. ☉ 21 May, $0\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. E. small. ☉ 15 October, 5 morn. Asia, N. inc. from W. to E. ☉ 29 October, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1632 ☉ 24 April, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 6 dig. ☉ 17 October, $11\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1633 ☉ 29 March, 3 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 29—33—32 an. ☉ 23 September, 6 morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. E. Asia, S. W. cent. 19 (12 S.) * an.
- 1634 ☉ 4 March, $8\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 19 March, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, cent. 28—58 tot. ☉ 28 August, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 11 dig.
- 1635 ☉ 21 February, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 2 August, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. W. dim. from N. to S. ☉ 18 August, 3 morn.
- 1636 ☉ 10 February, $10\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 2 dig. ☉ 22 July, 3 morn. small part of Eur. N. E. Asia, cent. 42—50 (44) tot. ☉ 6 August, $3\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $0\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1637 ☉ 16 January, 5 morn. Asia, S. small, cent 6 S. 12 S. (6 S.) 13 an. ☉ 27 June, $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. pen. ☉ 21 Dec. $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 11 dig.
- 1638 ☉ 5 January, 5 morn. Asia, cent. 48—45 (49) 68 an. ☉ 16 June, $7\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 11 December, 2 morn.
- 1639 ☉ 22 May, 4 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 73—49 an. ☉ 5 June, 2 aft. 11 dig. ☉ 30 November, 11 morn. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1640 No eclipse.
- 1641 ☉ 15 April, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $9\frac{3}{4}$ dig. ☉ 8 October, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 24 October, 6 morn. Asia, cent. 61 (36) 31 tot.
- 1642 ☉ 20 March, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. small, Asia, N. W. small. ☉ 5 April, 2 morn. ☉ 28 September, 4 morn.
- 1643 ☉ 10 March, 2 morn. Asia, cent. 13—30 tot. ☉ 25 March, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $1\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 17 September, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 6 dig.
- 1644 ☉ 22 August, 5 morn. Eur. E. Asia, S. cent. 26—29 (17) * an.
- 1645 ☉ 31 January, 7 aft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 28 July, 1 aft. $12\frac{3}{4}$ dig. ☉ 11 August, merid. Eur. Asia, W. cent. 79 (73) 44.
- 1646 ☉ 7 January, 0 morn. Asia, N. E. small. ☉ 21 January, 6 morn. ☉ 17 July, 5 aft. ☉ 26 December, 11 aft. Asia, E. cent. 33 an.
- 1647 ☉ 10 January, $9\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $4\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 22 June, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 7—11 (10) * tot. ☉ 16 December, 1 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 2 S. * an.
- 1648 ☉ 26 May, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 11 June, 1 morn. Asia, E. cent. 26—49. ☉ 20 November, 7 morn. 8 dig.
- 1649 ☉ 16 May, 3 morn. ☉ 31 May, 7 morn. Eur. N. W. small. ☉ 25 October, 2 aft. Eur. dim. from N. E. to S. W. Afr. N. E. ☉ 9 November, 7 morn.
- 1650 ☉ 5 May, 8 aft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 15 October, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, cent. 58 (26) 16 tot. ☉ 29 October, $7\frac{1}{4}$ morn. 5 dig.
- 1651 No eclipse.
- 1652 ☉ 15 March, $4\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 9 dig. ☉ 29 March, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 39 (58) 76—74 tot. ☉ 7 Sept. $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 10 dig.

A. D.

- 1653 ☉ 4 March, 4 morn. ☉ 19 March, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. small. ☉ 28 August, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
- 1654 ☉ 21 Feb. $6\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $2\frac{3}{4}$ dig. ☉ 2 August, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 55 (45) 8 tot. ☉ 17 August, $10\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ dig.
- 1655 ☉ 27 January, 1 aft. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, W. cent. (4 S.) 33 an. ☉ 23 July, 2 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * 5 tot.
- 1656 ☉ 1 January, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $10\frac{1}{4}$ dig. ☉ 16 January, 1 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. (49) 72 an. ☉ 26 June, 2 aft. ☉ 21 December, $10\frac{1}{4}$ morn.
- 1657 ☉ 1 June, 11 aft. Asia, E. cent. 52—72 an. ☉ 15 June, 9 aft. 13 dig. ☉ 10 December, $7\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1658 ☉ 22 May, 3 morn. Asia, S. cent. 1 (28) an. ☉ 14 November, 11 aft. Asia, S. E. small cent. 10 tot.
- 1659 ☉ 26 April, $0\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 20 October, $1\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 6 dig. ☉ 4 November, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 29 (25) 37 tot.
- 1660 ☉ 15 April, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 8 October, $0\frac{1}{4}$ aft. almost cent. ☉ 24 October, 1 morn. Asia, N. E. small.
- 1661 ☉ 20 March, 10 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 19 55 tot. ☉ 4 April, 4 aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 28 September, 3 morn. $6\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1662 ☉ 10 March, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, S. E. small, cent. * 5 tot. ☉ 2 September, merid. Eur. S. W. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 19 (9) * an.
- 1663 ☉ 12 Feb. 3 morn. 9 dig. ☉ 8 August, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 11 dig.
- 1664 ☉ 18 January, 8 morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, N. ☉ 1 February, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 27 July, $11\frac{1}{4}$ aft. ☉ 11 August, 9 morn. Asia, N. E. small.
- 1665 ☉ 6 January, 7 morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 30—16 (18) 51 an. ☉ 21 January, 6 morn. $4\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 16 July, 12 aft. pen. ☉ 26 December, 9 morn. Asia, S. E. small, cent. * 3 S. an.
- 1666 ☉ 6 June, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. 2 dig. ☉ 22 June, 8 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 33—53 (52) 27. ☉ 1 Dec. 3 aft. $7\frac{1}{4}$ dig.
- 1667 ☉ 27 May, $10\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 11 June, $1\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. W. ☉ 20 November, 3 aft.
- 1668 ☉ 16 May, 4 morn. 9 dig. ☉ 25 October, 1 aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 24 (23) 12—16. ☉ 8 November, $9\frac{1}{4}$ aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1669 ☉ 20 April, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. great part of Asia, S. E. cent. * (14) 26.
- 1670 ☉ 26 March, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 8 dig. ☉ 9 April, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft. Eur. W. and N. W. cent. 71 tot. ☉ 19 September, $2\frac{1}{2}$ morn. 9 dig.
- 1671 ☉ 15 March, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. ☉ 24 August, $8\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Asia, N. inc. from W. to E. ☉ 8 September, $6\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
- 1672 ☉ 3 March, $2\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 12 August, 6 aft. Eur. W. cent. 9 tot. ☉ 28 August, 6 morn. 3 dig.
- 1673 ☉ 2 August, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. S. Afr. small, part of Asia, S. W. cent. 16 (4) * tot.
- 1674 ☉ 12 January, $5\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $10\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 7 July, $8\frac{1}{2}$ aft. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1675 ☉ 1 January, $7\frac{1}{2}$ aft. ☉ 13 June, 6 morn. almost all Eur. N. E. Afr. E. Asia, N. cent. 61 (92) 87 an. ☉ 27 June, 4 morn. ☉ 22 December, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dig.
- 1676 ☉ 1 June, $9\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 21 (33) 34—10 an. ☉ 15 June, 6 aft. pen. ☉ 25 November, 8 morn. small part of Eur. S. Afr. small, Asia, S. cent. 5 N. (19 S.) 2 N. tot.
- 1677 ☉ 7 May, 4 morn. 7 dig. ☉ 30 October, $11\frac{1}{2}$ morn. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dig. ☉ 14 November, 11 aft. extrem. of Asia, E. cent. 50 tot.
- 1678 ☉ 11 April, $3\frac{1}{2}$ morn. Eur. N. E. small. ☉ 26 April, 5 aft. almost cent. ☉ 19 October, $8\frac{1}{4}$ aft. cent. ☉ 4 November, 9 morn. Eur. and Asia, N. small.

A. D.

- 1679 ☉ 31 March, 6 aft. extrem. of Eur. N. W. cent. 57 tot. ☾ 15 April, 11 aft. 4 dig. ☾ 9 October, 11½ morn. 7¼ dig.
- 1780 ☉ 20 March, 10½ morn. Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. * (3 S.) 12 tot.
- 1781 ☾ 22 February, 11½ morn. 8½ dig. ☾ 19 August, 3½ morn. 9¼ dig. ☉ 2 September, 3 morn. great part of Asia, N. cent. 69—55.
- 1682 ☉ 11 February, 11 aft. ☉ 8 August, 6½ morn. ☉ 22 August, 5 aft. Eur. N. finall.
- 1683 ☉ 17 January, 3 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 47 an. ☾ 1 February, 3 aft. 4¼ dig. ☉ 14 July, 2 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * 1 tot. ☾ 28 July, 6½ morn. 0¼ dig.
- 1684 ☾ 17 June, 2½ morn. 0¼ dig. ☉ 2 July, 3 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 42—18. ☾ 11 Dec. 11 aft. 7¼ dig.
- 1685 ☉ 6 June, 6 aft. ☉ 21 June, 8 aft. Eur. N. Asia, N. E. ☉ 16 November, 7 morn. Asia, N. ☉ 30 Nov. 11 aft.
- 1686 ☾ 27 May, 11 morn. 10½ dig. ☾ 19 November, 11¼ aft. cent. 5½ dig.
- 1687 ☉ 1 May, 1 aft. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. (13) 21—14. ☉ 26 October, 5½ morn. Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. 18 (18 S.) * an.
- 1688 ☾ 5 April, 6¼ aft. 6¼ dig. ☉ 20 April, 2 morn. Asia, E. cent. 18—52 tot. ☾ 29 September, 11 morn. 8¼ dig.
- 1689 ☉ 25 March, 6½ aft. ☉ 3 September, 4 aft. Eur. W. small dim. from N. to S. ☉ 19 September, 2½ morn.
- 1690 ☾ 14 March, 10 aft. 4½ dig. ☉ 24 August, 1½ morn. Asia, E. cent. 63—64—61 tot. ☾ 8 September, 1½ aft. 4 dig.
- 1691 ☉ 18 February, 5 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (2) 16 an.
- 1692 ☾ 23 January, 2 aft. 10¼ dig. ☉ 7 February, 4½ morn. Asia, cent. 38—36 (51) 67 an. ☾ 13 July, 3½ morn. 11 dig.
- 1693 ☉ 12 January, 4 morn. ☉ 26 January, 5½ morn. Asia, N. small. ☉ 23 June, 0½ aft. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. W. ☉ 7 July, 11 morn.
- 1694 ☾ 1 January, 11½ morn. 2½ dig. ☉ 12 June, 4 aft. Eur. S. Afr. cent. 22—10 an. ☾ 27 June, 1 morn. 0½ dig. ☉ 6 December, 5 aft. Afr. W. cent. 5 tot.
- 1695 ☾ 18 May, 11½ morn. 5½ dig. ☾ 10 November, 7½ aft. 5¼ dig. ☉ 26 November, 7½ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 46 (26) 25—37 tot.
- 1696 ☉ 6 May, 12 aft. almost cent. ☉ 30 October, 5 morn. almost cent.
- 1697 ☉ 11 April, 2 morn. Asia, E. cent. 24—48 tot. ☾ 26 April, 6 morn. 5½ dig. ☾ 19 October, 8 aft. 8 dig.
- 1698 ☉ 24 September, 3 morn. Asia, S. cent. 26 (5 S.) an.
- 1699 ☾ 5 March, 7½ aft. 8 dig. ☾ 30 August, 11 morn. 8¼ dig. ☉ 13 September, 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 56 (45) 25.
- 1700 ☉ 8 February, 0 morn. Asia, E. dim. from N. to S. ☉ 23 February, 7½ morn. ☉ 18 August, 1 aft.
- 1701 ☉ 27 January, 11 aft. Asia, E. cent. 27 an. ☾ 11 Feb. 11½ aft. 5 dig. ☉ 24 July, 9½ morn. Afr. S. E. small. ☾ 7 August, 1½ aft. 2 dig.
- 1702 ☉ 13 July, 9¼ aft. Asia, E. cent. 25 an. ☾ 23 December, 7 morn. 7¼ dig.
- 1703 ☉ 18 June, 1½ morn. ☉ 3 July, 2½ morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 27 November, 4 aft. extrem. of Eur. N. W. small. ☉ 12 December, 6½ morn. almost cent.
- 1704 ☉ 6 June, 6½ aft. 12 dig. ☉ 16 November, 6 morn. Asia, cent. 50 (20) 16—25 ☾ 30 November, 7½ morn. 5½ dig.
- 1705 No eclipse.

A. D.

- 1706 ☾ 17 April, 2 morn. 5½ dig. ☉ 1 May, 10 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 36 (55) 62—57 tot. ☾ 10 Oct. 7 aft. 7¼ dig.
- 1707 ☉ 6 April, 2 morn. cent. ☉ 21 April, 2½ morn. Eur. N. E. small, Asia, N. W. ☉ 30 September, 11 morn. almost cent.
- 1708 ☾ 25 March, 5¼ morn. 5½ dig. ☉ 3 September, 9½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 68 (45) 15 tot. ☾ 18 September, 9½ aft. 5 dig.
- 1709 ☉ 31 January, 0½ aft. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. (4) 35 an. ☉ 24 August, 1 morn. Asia, E. cent. 23—19 tot.
- 1710 ☾ 2 February, 10¼ aft. 10 dig. ☉ 17 February, merid. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 50 (52) 80 an. ☾ 29 July, 10 morn. 9¼ dig.
- 1711 ☉ 23 January, 0½ aft. ☉ 4 July, 7 aft. Eur. W. dim. from N. to S. ☉ 18 July, 6 aft.
- 1712 ☾ 12 January, 8 aft. 2¼ dig. ☉ 22 June, 10½ aft. Asia, E. cent. 39—43 an. ☾ 7 July, 8½ morn. 2 dig. ☉ 17 December, 1½ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 5 S. * tot.
- 1713 ☾ 28 May, 6½ aft. 4 dig. ☾ 21 November, 3½ morn. 5 dig. ☉ 16 December, 4 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 43.
- 1714 ☉ 18 May, 7½ morn. ☉ 10 November, 1½ aft. ☉ 26 November, 1½ morn. Asia, N. E. small.
- 1715 ☉ 22 April, 10 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 42 (61) 67—58 tot. ☾ 7 May, 0¼ aft. 7 dig. ☾ 31 October, 4½ morn. 8¼ dig.
- 1716 ☉ 11 April, 2½ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (11) tot. ☉ 4 October, 10 morn. Eur. S. W. small, Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. (12 S.) * an.
- 1717 ☾ 16 March, 3¼ morn. 7 dig. ☾ 9 September, 6¼ aft. 7 dig.
- 1718 ☉ 19 February, 7½ morn. almost all Eur. N. Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 5 March, 4 aft. ☉ 29 August, 8 aft. ☉ 13 September, 9 morn. Asia, N. E. small.
- 1719 ☉ 8 February, 7 morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 26—24 (32) 58 an. ☾ 23 February, 8 morn. 5½ dig. ☾ 18 August, 8½ aft. 3½ dig.
- 1720 ☉ 28 January, 10 morn. Asia, S. cent. * 10 an. ☉ 24 July, 4¼ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 32—36 (32) 20 an.
- 1721 ☾ 2 January, 3 aft. 7¼ dig. ☉ 28 June, 8½ morn. ☉ 13 July, 9 morn. part of Eur. N. great part of Asia, N. ☉ 8 December, 1 morn. Asia, N. E. ☉ 22 December, 2½ aft. almost cent.
- 1722 ☉ 18 June, 2 morn. 14 dig. ☉ 27 November, 2½ aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 18—28. ☾ 11 December, 3½ aft. 5¼ dig.
- 1723 ☉ 23 May, 3 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (9) 10.
- 1724 ☾ 27 April, 8½ morn. 4 dig. ☉ 11 May, 5½ aft. Eur. Afr. W. cent. 52—45 tot. ☾ 21 October, 4 morn. 7 dig.
- 1725 ☉ 16 April, 9 morn. ☉ 1 May, 10½ morn. Eur. N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 25 September, 7 morn. Asia, N. E. small. ☉ 10 October, 7 aft. cent.
- 1726 ☾ 5 April, 1½ aft. 6¼ dig. ☉ 14 September, 5 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 19 tot. ☾ 30 September, 5 morn. 5¼ dig.
- 1727 ☉ 4 September, 8½ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 26 (1) * tot.
- 1728 ☾ 14 February, 7½ morn. 9¼ dig. ☾ 8 August, 5 aft. 7 dig.
- 1729 ☉ 2 February, 9 aft. ☉ 15 July, 2 morn. small, in N. E. of Eur. and N. W. of Asia. ☉ 29 July, 1 morn.
- 1730 ☾ 23 January, 4 morn. 3 dig. ☉ 4 July, 5 morn. great part of Eur. E. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 36—49 (48) 33 an. ☾ 18 July, 4 aft. 3½ dig. ☉ 28 December, 10¼ morn. Indies, cent. * 14 tot.
- 1731 ☾ 9 June, 2 morn. 2¼ dig. ☉ 23 June, 6 morn. Asia, S. cent.

A. D.

- cent. * 4 (3) * an. ☾ 2 December, merid. 5 dig. ☉ 18 December, 1 morn. Asia, E. cent. 36—30.
- 1732 ☉ 28 May, 2½ aft. ☉ 20 November, 10 aft. ☉ 6 December, 10 morn. small, in N. of Eur. and N. W. of Asia.
- 1733 ☉ 2 May, 5½ aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 61—57 tot ☾ 17 May, 7½ aft. 8½ dig. ☾ 10 November, 1 aft. 8½ dig.
- 1734 ☉ 22 April, 10½ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 5. (18) 24—15 an.
- 1735 ☾ 27 March, 11 morn. 6½ dig. ☾ 21 September, 1½ morn. 6 dig. ☉ 5 October, 2½ morn. Asia, E. cent. 56—40.
- 1736 ☉ 15 March, 12 aft. almost cent. ☉ 9 Sept. 3 morn. cent. ☉ 23 Sept. 5 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. dim. from N. to S.
- 1737 ☉ 18 Feb. 2½ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 54—63 an. ☾ 5 March, 4½ aft. 6 dig. ☾ 29 Aug. 3½ morn. 5 dig.
- 1738 ☉ 4 Aug. merid. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 29 (25) 0 an.
- 1739 ☾ 13 Jan. 11 aft. 7 dig. ☉ 9 July, 4 aft. 12½ dig. ☉ 24 July, 4 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 65—52 an. ☉ 19 Dec. 9½ morn. all Eur. Afr. N. Asia, W. small.
- 1740 ☉ 2 Jan. 10½ aft. almost cent. ☉ 28 June, 9½ morn. ☉ 7 Dec. 11 aft. Asia, E. cent. 44 an. ☾ 21 Dec. 12 aft. 6 dig.
- 1741 ☉ 2 June, 10½ morn. small part of Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 0 (6) 7 * tot. ☉ 27 Nov. 6 morn. Asia, S. W. cent. 9 * an.
- 1742 ☾ 8 May, 3½ aft. 2½ dig. ☉ 23 May, 1 morn. Asia, E. cent. 14—44 tot. ☾ 1 Nov. 0½ aft. 6½ dig.
- 1743 ☉ 27 April, 3½ aft. ☉ 12 May, 6 aft. small part of Eur. N. E. ☉ 6 Oct. 3 aft. Eur. N. E. ☉ 22 Oct. 3½ morn. almost cent.
- 1744 ☾ 15 April, 9 aft. 8½ dig. ☉ 25 Sept. 1 morn. Asia, N. E. cent. 73—56 tot. ☾ 10 October, 1 aft. 6½ dig.
- 1745 ☉ 22 March, 3 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (8) 9 an.
- 1746 ☾ 24 Feb. 4 aft. 9 dig. ☉ 11 March, 3 morn. Asia, cent. 26 (53) 55 an. ☾ 19 August, 12 aft. 6½ dig.
- 1747 ☉ 14 Feb. 5½ morn. ☉ 28 Feb. 5½ morn. small in N. E. of Eur. and N. W. of Asia. ☉ 26 July, 9 morn. small in N. E. of Eur. great in N. of Asia. ☉ 9 Aug. 8½ morn.
- 1748 ☾ 3 Feb. merid. 3½ dig. ☉ 14 July, 11½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 56 (51) 13 an. ☾ 28 July, 11½ aft. 5 dig.
- 1749 ☾ 19 June, 9 morn. 0½ dig. ☉ 3 July, 0½ aft. small part of Eur. S. W. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 8 (6) * an. ☾ 12 Dec. 8 aft. 4½ dig. ☉ 28 Dec. 9½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 32—24 (25) 52.
- 1750 ☉ 8 June, 9 aft. ☉ 2 December, 6½ morn.
- 1751 ☉ 14 May, 1 morn. Asia, E. cent. 46—67 tot. ☾ 29 May, 2 morn. 10½ dig. ☾ 21 November, 9½ aft. 8½ dig.
- 1752 ☉ 2 May, 6 aft. Eur. S. W. Afr. W. cent. 15 tot. new style. ☉ 6 Nov. 2 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 6 * an.
- 1753 ☾ 17 April, 7 aft. 5 dig. ☾ 12 Oct. 9½ morn. 5 dig. ☉ 26 Oct. 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 43 (24) 14—20.
- 1754 ☉ 23 March, 10½ aft. Asia, N. E. ☉ 7 April, 8½ morn. cent. ☉ 1 Oct. 10½ morn. almost cent. ☉ 16 Oct. 1 morn. Asia, N. E. small.
- 1755 ☉ 12 March, 10 aft. extrem. of Asia, E. cent. 28 an. ☾ 28 March, 1 morn. 6½ dig. ☾ 20 Sept. 11 morn. 6 dig.
- 1756 ☉ 1 March, 2 morn. Asia, S. E. small, an.
- 1757 ☾ 4 Feb. 7 morn. 6½ dig. ☾ 30 July, 11½ aft. 11 dig. ☉ 14 August, 10½ aft. Asia, N. E. cent. 82 an.
- 1758 ☉ 24 Jan. 6½ morn. almost cent. ☉ 20 July, 4½ aft. ☉ 30 Dec. 7½ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 41. (21) 38 an.
- 1759 ☾ 13 Jan. 8 morn. 6½ dig. ☾ 10 July, 6 morn. pen. ☉ 19 Dec. 2 aft. Egypt, small, cent. 2 S. an.

A. D.

- 1760 ☾ 29 May, 10 aft. 0½ dig. ☉ 13 June, 8½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 20 (46) 28 tot. ☾ 22 Nov. 9 aft. 6½ dig.
- 1761 ☉ 18 May, 10½ aft. ☉ 3 June, 1½ morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 12 Nov. 11½ morn.
- 1762 ☾ 8 May, 4 morn. 10 dig. ☉ 17 Oct. 9½ morn. Eur. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 73 (42) 24—26 tot. ☾ 1 Nov. 9 aft. 6½ dig.
- 1763 ☉ 13 April, 10½ morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, S. cent. * (9) 27--26 an. ☉ 7 Oct. 1 morn. Asia, E. cent. 30--16 tot.
- 1764 ☾ 18 March, 0½ morn. 8½ dig. ☉ 1 April, 10½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, N. W. cent. 28 (56) 76—75 an. ☾ 10 Sept. 7½ morn. 5 dig.
- 1765 ☉ 7 March, 1½ aft. ☉ 16 August, 3½ aft. Eur. N. E. Afr. E. ☉ 30 August, 4 aft. cent.
- 1766 ☾ 24 Feb. 8 aft. 3½ dig. ☉ 5 Aug. 6 aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 16 an. ☾ 20 Aug. 7 morn. 6½ dig.
- 1767 ☉ 30 Jan. 4 morn. Asia, S. E. small, cent. * 2 S. tot.
- 1768 ☾ 4 Jan. 4½ morn. 4½ dig. ☉ 30 June, 4 morn. ☉ 23 Dec. 3½ aft.
- 1769 ☉ 8 Jan. 2½ morn. Asia, N. small. ☉ 4 June, 8½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, N. cent. 82 (87) 88—71 tot. ☉ 19 June, 8½ morn. 12½ dig. ☾ 13 Dec. 6½ morn. 9 dig.
- 1770 ☉ 25 May, 1½ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * 25 tot. ☉ 17 Nov. 10 morn. Afr. W. small, cent. 6 S. * an.
- 1771 ☾ 29 April, 2½ morn. 4 dig. ☾ 23 Oct. 5 aft. 4½ dig.
- 1772 ☉ 3 April, 6 morn. small part of Eur. N. ☉ 17 April, 4½ aft. ☉ 11 Oct. 5½ aft. ☉ 26 Oct. 10 morn. Eur. N. E.
- 1773 ☉ 23 March, 5½ morn. great part of Eur. E. Afr. E. Asia, cent. 31 (51) 66 an. ☾ 7 April, 9 morn. 7½ dig. ☾ 30 Sept. 6 aft. 7½ dig.
- 1774 ☉ 12 March, 10 morn. Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. * (2 S.) 21 an. ☉ 6 Sept. 2½ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 22--24--12 an.
- 1775 ☾ 15 Feb. 3 aft. 6½ dig. ☾ 11 Aug. 7½ morn. 9½ dig. ☉ 26 Aug. 5½ morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 69--76 (66) 41 an.
- 1776 ☉ 21 Jan. 3½ morn. Asia, N. small. ☉ 4 Feb. 2½ aft. cent. ☉ 31 July, 0 morn.
- 1777 ☉ 9 Jan. 4 aft. extrem. of Eur. and of Afr. W. cent. 43 an. ☾ 23 Jan. 4½ aft. 6½ dig. ☉ 5 July, 0½ morn. Asia, S. E. small, cent. * 7 S. tot.
- 1778 ☾ 10 June, 4½ morn. pen. ☉ 24 June, 4 aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 40—19 tot. ☾ 4 Dec. 5½ morn. 6 dig.
- 1779 ☉ 30 May, 5 morn. ☉ 14 June, 9 morn. great part of Eur. N. Asia, N. ☉ 8 Nov. 7 morn. Asia, N. E. small. ☉ 23 Nov. 8½ aft.
- 1780 ☾ 18 May, 11½ morn. 11½ dig. ☉ 27 Oct. 5½ aft. beg. S. W. of Eur. Afr. W. cent. 29 tot. ☾ 12 Nov. 5 morn. 7½ dig.
- 1781 ☉ 23 April, 5½ aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 22—21 an. ☉ 17 Oct. 9 morn. Eur. S. W. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 30 (4 S.) * tot.
- 1782 ☾ 29 March, 8½ morn. 7½ dig. ☉ 12 April, 5½ aft. Eur. N. W. Afr. W. cent. 70—61 an. ☾ 21 Sept. 2½ aft. 4 dig.
- 1783 ☉ 18 March, 9½ aft. ☉ 10 Sept. 11½ aft.
- 1784 ☾ 7 March, 3½ morn. 4½ dig. ☉ 16 Aug. 0½ morn. Asia, E. cent. 62—68 an. ☾ 30 August, 3 aft. 7½ dig.
- 1785 ☉ 9 Feb. 1 morn. small part of Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. (13 S.) 23 N. tot. ☉ 5 Aug. 2 morn. Asia, S. cent. 15—19—16 an.
- 1786 ☾ 14 Jan. 1 aft. 4½ dig. ☉ 30 Jan. 3 morn. Asia, cent. 26—22 (29) 30. ☉ 11 July, 10½ morn. 12½ dig.
- 1787 ☉ 3 Jan. 12 aft. ☉ 19 Jan. 11 morn. Eur. N. Asia, N. W. small ecl. ☉ 15 June, 4 aft. great part of Eur. N. cent.

A. D.

- cent. † tot. ☉ 30 June, 3 aft. ☾ 24 Dec. 3½ aft. 9 dig.
- 1788 ☉ 4 June, 9 morn. great part of Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 19 (36) 37—14 tot.
- 1789 ☾ 9 May, 10 morn. 3 dig. ☾ 3 Nov. 1 morn. 3½ dig. ☉ 17 Nov. 3½ morn. Asia, cent. 40 (15).
- 1790 ☉ 29 April, 0½ morn. ☉ 23 Oct. 1 morn.
- 1791 ☉ 3 April, 1 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, N. cent. 63—81 an. ☾ 18 April, 5 aft. 8½ dig. ☾ 12 Oct. 1½ morn. 8½ dig.
- 1792 ☉ 16 Sept. 9½ morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 20 (3) * an.
- 1793 ☾ 25 Feb. 11 aft. 5½ dig. ☾ 21 Aug. 3 aft. 8 dig. ☉ 5 Sept. merid. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 62 (55) 31 an.
- 1794 ☉ 31 Jan. merid. great part of Eur. N. W. Afr. W. Asia, N. W. ☉ 14 Feb. 10½ aft. cent. ☉ 11 Aug. 7½ morn.
- 1795 ☉ 21 Jan. 1 morn. Asia, E. cent. 34—23 an. ☾ 4 Feb. 0½ morn. 7 dig. ☉ 16 July, 7½ morn. Asia, S. W. finall. ☾ 31 July, 8 aft. 3 dig.
- 1796 ☉ 10 Jan. 6½ morn. finall ecl. Afr. E. Asia, S. E. ☉ 4 July, 11½ aft. Asia, E. cent. 25—35 tot. ☾ 14 Dec. 2½ aft. 6 dig.
- 1797 ☉ 9 June, 11¼ morn. 14 dig. ☉ 24 June, 4½ aft. all Eur. Afr. finall, cent. pole, tot. ☉ 4 Dec. 4½ morn.
- 1798 ☉ 29 May, 6½ aft. 13 dig. ☉ 8 Nov. 2 morn. Asia, E. cent. 68 tot. ☾ 23 Nov. 1 aft. 7½ dig.
- 1799 No eclipse.
- 1800 ☾ 9 April, 4½ aft. 6½ dig. ☉ 24 April, 0½ morn. Asia, E. cent. 15—34 an. ☾ 2 Oct. 10 aft. 3 dig.
- 1801 ☉ 30 March, 5½ morn. cent. ☉ 13 April, 4½ morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 8 Sept. 6 morn. Asia, N. E. finall. ☉ 22 Sept. 7½ morn.
- 1802 ☾ 19 March, 11½ morn. 5 dig. ☉ 28 Aug. 7½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 69 (59) 23 an. ☾ 11 Sept. 11 aft. 9 dig.
- 1803 ☉ 17 Aug. 8½ morn. great part of Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 26 (12) * an.
- 1804 ☾ 26 Jan. 9½ aft. 4½ aft. ☉ 11 Feb. 11½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 25 (32) 64. ☾ 22 July, 5½ aft. 10½ dig.
- 1805 ☉ 15 Jan. 9 morn. ☉ 26 June, 11 aft. part of Asia, N. E. ☉ 11 July, 9 aft.
- 1806 ☾ 5 Jan. 0 morn. 9 dig. ☉ 16 June, 4 aft. Eur. Afr. W. cent. 31—16 tot. ☾ 30 June, 10 aft. pen. ☉ 10 Dec. 2½ morn. finall ecl. Asia, S. E.
- 1807 ☾ 21 May, 5½ aft. 1½ dig. ☉ 6 June, 5½ morn. finall ecl. Asia, S. E. ☾ 15 Nov. 8½ morn. 3 dig. ☉ 29 Nov. merid. all Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 18 (13) 9—25.
- 1808 ☉ 10 May, 8 morn. ☉ 3 Nov. 9 morn. ☉ 18 Nov. 3 morn. great part of Asia, N. incr. from W. to E.
- 1809 ☾ 30 April, 1 morn. 10 dig. ☾ 23 Oct. 9½ morn. 9½ dig.
- 1810 ☉ 4 April, 2 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * 10 an.
- 1811 ☾ 10 March, 6½ morn. 5 dig. ☾ 2 Sept. 11 aft. 7 dig.
- 1812 ☉ 27 Feb. 6 morn. almost cent. ☉ 22 Aug. 3 aft.
- 1813 ☉ 1 Feb. 9 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 32—24 (26) 55 an. ☾ 15 Feb. 9 morn. 7½ dig. ☾ 12 Aug. 3½ morn. 4½ dig.
- 1814 ☉ 21 Jan. 2½ aft. Eur. S. E. Afr. cent. * 10 an. ☉ 17 July, 7 morn. Eur. S. Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. 14—33 (31) 5 tot. ☾ 26 Dec. 11½ aft. 6 dig.
- 1815 ☉ 21 June, 6½ aft. 12½ dig. ☉ 7 July, 0 morn. Eur. and Asia, N. cent. 62 † tot. ☾ 16 Dec. 1½ aft.
- 1816 ☉ 10 June, 1½ morn. ☉ 19 Nov. 10½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 59 (38) 33—37 tot. ☾ 4 Dec. 9 aft. 7½ dig.

A. D.

- 1817 ☉ 16 May, 7 morn. Asia, S. cent. * (7) 12—7 an. ☾ 30 May, 3½ aft. pen. +. ☉ 9 Nov. 2½ morn. Asia, E. cent. 26—5 S. tot.
- 1818 ☾ 21 April, 0½ morn. 5½ dig. ☉ 5 May, 7½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 13 (51) 60—53 an. ☾ 14 Oct. 6 morn. 2 dig.
- 1819 ☉ 10 April, 1½ aft. ☉ 24 April, merid. N. of Eur. and of Asia, dim. from W. to E. ☉ 19 Sept. 1 aft. Eur. N. E. finall. ☉ 3 Oct. 3½ aft.
- 1820 ☾ 29 March, 7 aft. 6 dig. ☉ 7 Sept. 2 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 62—29 an. ☾ 22 Sept. 7 morn. 10 dig.
- 1821 ☉ 4 March, 6 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. * (7 S.) 24 tot.
- 1822 ☾ 6 Feb. 5½ morn. 4½ dig. ☾ 3 Aug. 0½ morn. 9 dig.
- 1823 ☉ 26 Jan. 5½ aft. ☉ 11 Feb. 3 morn. great part of Asia, N. finall ecl. ☉ 8 July, 6½ morn. Eur. and Asia, N. ☉ 23 July, 3½ morn.
- 1824 ☾ 16 Jan. 9 morn. 9 dig. ☉ 26 June, 11½ aft. Asia, E. cent. 27—41 tot. ☾ 11 July, 4½ morn. 1 dig. ☉ 2 Dec. 11 morn. Indies, S. finall.
- 1825 ☾ 1 June, 0½ morn. 0½ dig. ☉ 16 June, 0½ aft. Asia, finall, cent. * (0) *. ☾ 25 Nov. 4½ aft. 2½ dig.
- 1826 ☉ 21 May, 3½ aft. ☉ 14 Nov. 4½ aft. ☉ 29 Nov. 11 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W.
- 1827 ☉ 26 April, 3½ morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N. cent. 40 (81) 84 an. ☾ 11 May, 8½ morn. 11½ dig. ☾ 3 Nov. 5 aft. 10 dig.
- 1828 ☉ 14 April, 9½ morn. small part of Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, cent. 2 S. (18) 29—26. ☉ 9 Oct. 0½ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 7 * an.
- 1829 ☾ 20 March, 2 aft. 4 dig. ☾ 13 Sept. 7 morn. 5½ dig. ☉ 28 Sept. 2½ morn. Asia, E. cent. 59—40 an.
- 1830 ☉ 23 Feb. 5 morn. Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 9 March, 2 aft. ☉ 2 Sept. 11 aft. cent.
- 1831 ☾ 26 Feb. 5 aft. 8 dig. ☾ 23 Aug. 10½ morn. 6 dig.
- 1832 ☉ 27 July, 2½ aft. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. E. cent. 23 N. 3 S. tot.
- 1833 ☾ 6 Jan. 8 morn. 5½ dig. ☾ 2 July, 1 morn. 10½ dig. ☉ 17 July, 7 morn. Eur. Afr. E. Asia, N. cent. 83 (80) 73 tot. ☉ 26 Dec. 15 aft.
- 1834 ☉ 21 June, 8½ morn. ☾ 16 Dec. 5½ morn. 8 dig.
- 1835 ☉ 27 May, 1½ aft. small part of Eur. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 7—8—3 S. an. ☾ 10 June, 11 aft. 0½ dig. ☉ 20 Nov. 11 morn. small part of Eur. S. W. Afr. finall part of Asia, S. W. cent. 4 (11 S.) * tot.
- 1836 ☾ 1 May, 8½ morn. 4½ dig. ☉ 15 May, 2½ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 53—54—14 an. ☾ 24 Oct. 1½ aft. 1½ dig.
- 1837 ☉ 20 April, 9 aft. ☉ 4 May, 7½ aft. small part of Eur. N. great part of Asia, N. E. ☉ 13 Oct. 11½ aft.
- 1838 ☾ 10 April, 2½ morn. 7 dig. ☾ 3 Oct. 3 aft. 0½ dig.
- 1839 ☉ 15 March, 2½ aft. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 17—26 tot. ☉ 7 Sept. 10½ aft. extrem. of Asia, E. cent. 37. an.
- 1840 ☾ 17 Feb. 2 aft. 4½ dig. ☉ 4 March, 4 morn. cent. 16 (37) 48. ☾ 13 Aug. 7½ morn. 7½ dig.
- 1841 ☉ 6 Feb. 2½ morn. ☉ 21 Feb. 11 morn. almost all Eur. N. Asia, N. W. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 18 July, 2 aft. great part of Eur. N. E. Asia, N. W. incr. from W. to E. ☉ 2 Aug. 10 morn.
- 1842 ☾ 26 Jan. 6 aft. 9 dig. ☉ 8 July, 7 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 35—50 (49) 21 tot. ☾ 22 July, 11 morn. 3 dig.
- 1843 ☾ 12 June, 8 morn. pen. ☾ 7 Dec. 0½ morn. 2½ dig. ☉ 21 Dec. 5½ morn. Asia, cent. 25 (8) 21 tot.
- 1844 ☉ 31 May, 11½ aft. ☉ 25 Nov. 0½ morn.

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- 1845 ☉ 6 May, 10½ morn. almost all Eur. N. W. Asia, N. W. cent. 90 (98) † an. ☉ 21 May, 4½ aft. 12½ dig. ☉ 14 Nov. 1 morn. 10½ dig.
- 1846 ☉ 25 April, 5½ aft. Eur. and Afr. W. cent. 28—26. ☉ 20 Oct. 8½ morn. Eur. S. W. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. (18 S.) † an.
- 1847 ☉ 31 March, 9½ aft. 2½ dig. ☉ 24 Sept. 3 aft. 4½ dig. ☉ 9 Oct. 9½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 58 (31) 16—17 an.
- 1848 ☉ 19 March, 9½ aft. ☉ 13 Sept. 6½ morn. ☉ 27 Sept. 10 morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, N.
- 1849 ☉ 23 Feb. 1½ morn. Asia, E. cent. 31—28—32 an. ☉ 9 March, 1 morn. 8½ dig. ☉ 2 Sept. 5½ aft. 7 dig.
- 1850 ☉ 12 Feb. 6½ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. † (11 S.) 17 N. an. ☉ 7 Aug. 10 aft. extrem. of Asia, E. cent. 14 tot.
- 1851 ☉ 17 Jan. 5 aft. 5½ dig. ☉ 13 July, 7½ morn. 8½ dig. ☉ 28 July, 2½ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 70—39 tot.
- 1852 ☉ 7 Jan. 6½ morn. ☉ 1 July, 3½ aft. ☉ 11 Dec. 4. morn. Asia, E. cent. 59 (36) 35 tot. ☉ 26 Dec. 1 aft. 8 dig.
- 1853 ☉ 21 June, 6 morn. 2 dig.
- 1854 ☉ 12 May, 4 aft. 3 dig. ☉ 4 Nov. 9½ aft. 1 dig.
- 1855 ☉ 2 May, 4½ morn. ☉ 16 May, 2½ morn. great part of Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 25 Oct. 8 morn.
- 1856 ☉ 20 April, 9½ morn. 8½ dig. ☉ 29 Sept. 4 morn. Asia, N. cent. 84 (67) 66 an. ☉ 13 Oct. 11½ aft. 11½ dig.
- 1857 ☉ 18 Sept. 6 morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, S. cent. 40 (12) 12 S. an.
- 1858 ☉ 27 Feb. 10½ aft. 4 dig. ☉ 15 March, 0½ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. (40) 68. ☉ 24 Aug. 2½ aft. 5½ dig.
- 1859 ☉ 17 Feb. 1 morn. ☉ 29 July, 9½ aft. small ecl. Asia, N. E. ☉ 13 Aug. 4½ aft.
- 1860 ☉ 7 Feb. 2½ morn. 9½ dig. ☉ 18 July, 2 aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 49—16 tot. ☉ 1 Aug. 5½ aft. 4½ dig.
- 1861 ☉ 11 Jan. 3½ morn. small ecl. Asia, S. W. ☉ 8 July, 2 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. † 9 an. ☉ 17 Dec. 8½ morn. 2 dig. ☉ 31 Dec. 2½ aft. all Eur. Afr. cent. 17—36 tot.
- 1862 ☉ 12 June, 6½ morn. ☉ 6 Dec. 8 morn. ☉ 21 Dec. 5½ morn. great part of Asia, N.
- 1863 ☉ 17 May, 5 aft. great part of Eur. N. ☉ 2 June, 0 morn. ☉ 25 Nov. 9 morn. 11 dig.
- 1864 ☉ 6 May, 0½ morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 6—23.
- 1865 ☉ 11 April, 5 morn. 1½ dig. ☉ 4 Oct. 11 aft. 3½ dig. ☉ 19 Oct. 5 aft. extrem. of Eur. and of Afr. W. cent. 16 an.
- 1866 ☉ 16 March, 10 aft. small ecl. Asia, N. E. ☉ 31 March, 5 morn. ☉ 24 Sept. 2½ aft. ☉ 8 Oct. 5½ aft. Eur. W. dim. from N. to S.
- 1867 ☉ 6 March, 10 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 31 (45) 69 an. ☉ 20 March, 9 morn. 9½ dig. ☉ 14 Sept. 1 morn. 8 dig.
- 1868 ☉ 23 Feb. 2½ aft. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 9—21. an. ☉ 13 Aug. 5½ morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, S. cent. 14—18 (11) 0 tot.
- 1869 ☉ 28 Jan. 1½ morn. 5½ dig. ☉ 23 July, 2 aft. 6½ dig. ☉ 7 August, 10 aft. Asia, N. E. cent. 46 tot.
- 1870 ☉ 17 Jan. 3 aft. ☉ 12 July, 11 aft. ☉ 22 Dec. 0½ aft. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. (36) 49 tot.
- 1871 ☉ 6 Jan. 9½ aft. 8 dig. ☉ 18 June, 2½ morn. Asia, S. E. small. ☉ 2 July, 1½ aft. 4 dig. ☉ 12 Dec. 4½ morn. Asia, S. cent. 17 † tot.
- 1872 ☉ 22 May, 11½ aft. 1½ dig. ☉ 6 June, 3½ morn. Asia, cent. 8 (42) 43 an. ☉ 15 Nov. 5½ morn. 0½ dig.
- 1873 ☉ 12 May, 11½ morn. ☉ 20 May, 9½ morn. great part

A. D.

- of Eur. N. W. Afr. W. Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 4 Nov. 4½ aft.
- 1874 ☉ 1 May, 4½ aft. 9½ dig. ☉ 10 Oct. 11½ morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, W. cent. 82 (74) 55 an. ☉ 25 Oct. 8 morn. 12 dig.
- 1875 ☉ 6 April, 7 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. † (1) 21 tot. ☉ 29 Sept. 1½ aft. small part of Eur. S. W. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 13 (10) 13 S. an.
- 1876 ☉ 10 March, 6½ morn. 3½ dig. ☉ 3 Sept. 9½ aft. 4 dig.
- 1877 ☉ 27 Feb. 7½ aft. ☉ 15 March, 3 morn. great part of Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 9 Aug. 5 morn. Asia, N. E. small. ☉ 25 Aug. 11½ aft. almost cent.
- 1878 ☉ 17 Feb. 11½ morn. 9½ dig. ☉ 29 July, 0½ aft. extrem. of Asia, E. cent. † tot. ☉ 13 Aug. 0½ morn. 6½ dig.
- 1879 ☉ 22 Jan. meridi. small ecl. Asia, S. W. cent. † 7 an. ☉ 19 July, 0 morn. Eur. S. Afr. Asia, S. W. cent. 8—16 (12) † an. ☉ 23 Dec. 4½ aft. 1 dig.
- 1880 ☉ 11 Jan. 11 aft. Asia, E. cent. 16 tot. ☉ 22 June, 2 aft. 12½ dig. ☉ 16 Dec. 4 aft. ☉ 21 Dec. 2 aft. Eur. Afr. dim. from N. to S.
- 1881 ☉ 28 May, 0 morn. Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 12 June, 7½ morn. ☉ 5 Dec. 5½ aft. 11½ dig.
- 1882 ☉ 17 May, 8½ morn. Eur. S. E. Afr. Asia, cent. 10 (38) 42—20 tot. ☉ 11 Nov. 0 morn. Asia, S. E. cent. 2 † an.
- 1883 ☉ 22 April, meridi. 1½ dig. ☉ 16 Oct. 7½ morn. 3 dig. ☉ 31 Oct. 1½ morn. Asia, E. cent. 26 an.
- 1884 ☉ 27 March, 6 morn. small ecl. great part of Eur. N. E. dim. in Asia, from W. to E. ☉ 15 April, meridi. ☉ 4 Oct. 10½ aft. ☉ 19 Oct. 1 morn. Asia, N.
- 1885 ☉ 30 March, 5 aft. 10 dig. ☉ 24 Sept. 8½ morn. 9 dig.
- 1886 ☉ 29 Aug. 1½ aft. extrem. of Eur. S. W. Afr. cent. 6 (4) † tot.
- 1887 ☉ 8 Feb. 10½ morn. 5½ dig. ☉ 3 Aug. 9 aft. 5 dig. ☉ 19 Aug. 6 morn. Eur. and Afr. E. Asia, cent. 54—62 (50) 29 tot.
- 1888 ☉ 28 Jan. 11½ aft. ☉ 23 July, 6 morn. almost cent.
- 1889 ☉ 17 Jan. 5½ morn. 8½ dig. ☉ 12 July, 9 aft. 5½ dig. ☉ 22 Dec. 1 aft. Asia, S. W. cent. † 5 tot.
- 1890 ☉ 3 June, 6 morn. 1½ dig. ☉ 17 June, 10 morn. Eur. Afr. Asia, cent. 25 (13) 19 an. ☉ 20 Nov. 2 aft. 0½ dig.
- 1891 ☉ 23 May, 7 aft. ☉ 6 Jan. 4½ aft. great part of Eur. N. cent. 4 ☉ 16 Nov. 0½ morn.
- 1892 ☉ 11 May, 11½ aft. 11½ dig. ☉ 4 Nov. 4½ aft. 12½ dig.
- 1893 ☉ 16 April, 3 aft. Eur. S. Afr. cent. 20—14 tot.
- 1894 ☉ 21 March, 2½ aft. 3 dig. ☉ 6 April, 1½ morn. Eur. N. E. Asia, cent. 10 (43) 3. ☉ 15 Sept. 4½ morn. 2½ dig. ☉ 29 Sept. 5½ morn. 8½ morn. small ecl.
- 1895 ☉ 11 March, 4 morn. ☉ 20 March, 1 morn. almost all Eur. N. W. Asia, N. dim. from W. to E. ☉ 25 Aug. 1½ aft. Asia, N. small ecl. ☉ 4 Sept. 0 morn.
- 1896 ☉ 23 Feb. 8 aft. 10 dig. ☉ 9 Aug. 11 morn. Eur. N. Asia, cent. 62—68 (30) 29 tot. ☉ 22 Aug. 7 morn. 8 dig.
- 1897 No eclipse.
- 1898 ☉ 8 Jan. 0½ morn. 1½ dig. ☉ 22 Jan. 8 morn. Eur. N. Afr. E. all Afr. cent. 11 (5) 10 tot. ☉ 3½ tot. ☉ 11 an. 11 dig. ☉ 27 Dec. 10 tot.
- 1899 ☉ 11 Jan. 11 an. extrem. of Afr. E. dim. from N. to S. ☉ 8 June, 7 morn. Eur. W. and S. Asia, 18. ☉ 22 June, 1½ morn. ☉ 17 Dec. 1 morn. 11½ dig.
- 1900 ☉ 28 May, 3½ aft. Eur. Afr. cent. 15—20 tot. ☉ 15 June, 1 morn. pen. 1. ☉ 2 Nov. 1 morn. small ecl. in Afr. cent. 4 S. an.

A. CHRONO-



A
C H R O N O L O G I C A L L I S T
O F
C O U N C I L S,
C O N T A I N I N G T H E
T I T L E A N D D A T E O F E V E R Y C O U N C I L,
T O G E T H E R W I T H T H E
C H I E F S U B J E C T O F D E B A T E.



C O U N C I L S.

A COUNCIL is an assembly of commissioners deputed from several churches, and associated by certain bonds in a general body, to determine ecclesiastical differences, and to enact laws for the good of the whole. Hence it is evident, that the meeting of one church cannot be called a council, and, consequently, that there were no councils in the first century. Every church was then an independent society, governed by its own constitutions and laws, and not subject to any foreign jurisdiction.

In process of time, the several churches established within the limits of a province were formed into an ecclesiastical body, and, like confederate states, assembled occasionally, by their deputies, to rectify disorders, to compose differences in doctrine and discipline, and to prescribe necessary regulations. This institution originated among the Greeks in the second century. Other societies of Christians, perceiving the utility of these associations, copied the example; so that, in the space of a few years, the practice of holding councils became universal. These religious assemblies were called *Synods* by the Greeks, and *Councils* by the Latins; and the laws enacted were styled *Canons*, *i. e.* rules.

After the Christian religion had obtained the sanction of the civil power in the reign of Constantine, the churches in the most distant provinces of the empire met together to deliberate upon, and to determine, ecclesiastical matters. Assemblies composed of commissioners from all the churches in Christendom were denominated *General*, or *Oecumenical*, councils. When the Roman empire was divided, the name of a general council was derived, among the Greeks, from the assembly of the Patriarchs, and those under their jurisdiction, and, among the Romans, from the confederacy and communion of those kingdoms that were subject to the Holy Sec.

Councils were at first convoked by the Bishops of the several dioceses, and conducted without ceremony or form. But passion, gradually mingling with zeal and charity, in proportion as the number of attendants increased, perverted their judgments, perplexed as well as protracted their debates, and vitiated their decisions. To remedy these disorders, and to promote temper and harmony in the hour of deliberation, certain persons, distinguished by their rank, learning, or piety, were elected

elected to preside in public assemblies. The advancement of those persons to some degree of superiority was productive of very important consequences; for that equality which had subsisted among the Prelates during a century and an half was thereby abolished. While they took the management of all ecclesiastical affairs into their hands, and in so doing abridged the privileges of the people, they conferred on some of their order a degree of power and authority which none of them in a more early period enjoyed. Hence the rights of Metropolitans were derived. Several beneficial effects flowed from this innovation. The association of churches, already introduced, was maintained; the convocation of general councils was facilitated; and their proceedings acquired unity, order, and consistency.

Constantine made some alterations in the form of church government. He assumed the administration of all matters relating to the outward state and discipline of the church. Religious controversies, the forms of divine worship, the offices of the priests, and the vices of the clergy, were left in the hands of the Prelates, who still retained the power of convening assemblies in their respective dioceses. When oecumenical councils became necessary, the Emperor appointed the time and place of meeting, summoned deputies, or commissioners, from all the churches within the limits of the empire, and presided over them. The first of these general councils was held at Nice.

In the Episcopal order, the Bishop of Rome was distinguished by a sort of pre-eminence over all other Prelates. This was originally a pre-eminence of order and association, not of power and authority. But, as he surpassed all his brethren in grandeur and opulence, he acquired by degrees a superiority in other respects. A decree of an obscure council at Sardis, A. D. 347, favoured his pretensions to supreme authority. In the seventh century his power increased to an astonishing height. Notwithstanding, the power of convoking councils, and of presiding in them, was retained by the Emperor, and by those Princes in whose dominions assemblies were held; and no decree of any council obtained the force of a law until it was approved and confirmed by the civil magistrate.

In the ninth century the European Princes suffered themselves to be divested of the supreme authority, in ecclesiastical affairs, which they had derived from their ancestors. The Roman Pontiffs likewise usurped superiority over the Bishops, and even over councils, which could not determine causes of any moment without their consent or permission. They convened councils at pleasure, presided in them by their legates, became arbiters in all religious controversies, and, on all occasions, inculcated this absurd, but dangerous maxim, ‘that the Bishop of Rome is the supreme Lord of the universe; and that neither Princes nor Prelates, neither civil governours nor ecclesiastical rulers, have any lawful power in church or in state, but what they derive from him.’ Several temporal Princes opposed these high pretensions of the Pope of Rome, and exercised occasionally the power of convoking and moderating councils. But they proceeded with great caution and prudence, on
account

account of the influence which these spiritual tyrants had obtained over the minds of the people.

A French Prelate having been promoted to the Papal See, A. D. 1305, the residence of the Popes was removed to Avignon, where it continued seventy years. During this period, which was ironically styled the Babylonish captivity, the Papal authority declined, and the influence of temporal Princes over the church increased. The schism in the church that soon followed, and subsisted thirty-eight years, in consequence of the election of two Popes at once, greatly abridged the prerogative of these spiritual sovereigns. Their power was confined within very narrow limits by the weight and importance which general councils, in those years of faction and turbulence, had acquired.

In the council of Constance, A. D. 1414, it was declared, by two decrees, that the Roman Pontiff was inferior, and subject to a general assembly of the universal church, and the authority of councils was vindicated and maintained in the most effectual manner. Not judging it to be safe or expedient to have recourse to the ancient arms of the church, in order to support its pretensions, infallibility made trial of other methods to prop the vast fabrick which had been the work of ages, and which was now about to fall to the ground. But these new methods, though contrived with the most consummate policy, instead of raising the Papal throne to its wonted height, served only to irritate the several potentates and the people, and to pave the way to a reformation.

The subsequent list of councils is inserted for the use of those who apply to the study of ecclesiastical history, or who find it necessary to consult the constitutions and acts of any synod or council. It commences in the thirty-third year of the Christian aera, when the church at Jerusalem assembled to elect Matthias an Apostle in the room of Judas, and it terminates, A. D. 1549, at the famous council of Trent. The title and date of every council are specified, together with the chief subject of debate.

C H R O N O L O G Y

O F

C O U N C I L S.

The FIRST CENTURY.

A. D.

- 33 THE Council of Jerufalem 1. in which Matthias was elected.
- 34 of Jerufalem 2. Seven deacons appointed.
- 49 of Jerufalem 3. A decree in favour of the Gentile converts.
- 58 of Jerufalem 4. Legal ceremonies permitted for a time.

The SECOND CENTURY.

- 152 The council of Pergamus in Asia, against the Colorbafians.
- 173 of Hierapolis in Phrygia, against the Montanifts.
- 196 of Ephesus in Asia, on the celebration of Eaſter.
- 197 of Rome, by Victor, on Eaſter.
- 197 of Lyons in France, under Irenaeus, on Eaſter. Several councils in Asia on the ſame ſubject.
- 200 of Carthage, in Africa, by Agrippinus, againſt the baptiſm of heretics.

The THIRD CENTURY.

- 217 The council of Carthage, by Agrippinus, on diſcipline.
- 231 of Alexandria, in Egypt, under Demetrius, againſt Origen.
- 231 of Iconium and Synada, in Asia, againſt the baptiſm of heretics.
- 235 of Alexandria, againſt Ammonius.
- 240 of Lambeta, in Africa, againſt the heretic Privatus.
- 242 of Philadelphia, or Boſtra, in Arabia, againſt Berillus.
- 245 of Ephesus, in Asia, againſt the errors of Noctus.
- 246 of Arabia, againſt thoſe who held that the ſoul dies.
- 250 of Achaia, in Greece, againſt the Valeſians, or Eunuchs.
- 251 of Carthage, under Cyprian, againſt Feliciſſimus.
- 251 of Rome, under Cornelius, againſt Novatian.
- 252 of Antioch, in Syria, by Fabius, againſt Novatian.
- 252 of Carthage, by Cyprian, againſt Privatus, Novatian, &c.
- 253 of Carthage by Cyprian, on the baptiſm of infants and heretics.
- 255 of Carthage, by Cyprian, on the baptiſm of heretics.
- 256 of Rome, by Stephen, againſt the preceding council.
- 258 of Rome, by Sixtus, againſt Noctius, Sabellinus, &c.
- 260 of Rome, by Dionyſius; Dionyſius of Alexandria acquitted.
- 264 of Antioch, againſt Paul biſhop of Samofata.
- 269 of Antioch; Paul is depoſed and Domnus elected.
- 277 of Meſopotamia, againſt Manes.

The FOURTH CENTURY.

- 301 The council of Alexandria, in Egypt, by Peter biſhop, againſt Miletus.

A. D.

- 301 The council of Cirtes, in Numidia; the biſhops abſolved, who, in the time of perfecution, had remitted the ſacred books to the Pagans.
- 311 of Carthage, in Africa; the Donatiſts depoſe Caecilian.
- 313 of Rome, by Melchiades, againſt the Donatiſts.
- 314 of Arles, Provence, by Conſtantine, againſt the Donatiſts.
- 314 of Neocaefarea, in Pontus, by Vital, on diſcipline.
- 315 of Alexandria, by Alexander; Arius condemned.
- 318 of Paleſtine, in favour of Arius.
- 319 of Alexandria, againſt the Mileſians, Sabellians, &c.
- 320 of Rome, againſt the Jews, and on diſcipline.
- 321 of Alexandria, by Alexander; Arius condemned.
- 321 of Bithynia and Paleſtine, by Eufebius, in favour of Arius.
- 324 of Alexandria, by Oſius; the Arians and Collutians condemned.
- 325 of NICE, in Bithynia, the *fiſt* general council, from June 19th to Auguſt 25th, by Conſtantine, againſt Arius, and on the conſubſtantiality of the Son of God.
- 331 of Antioch, in Syria, againſt Euſtathius, in favour of the Arians.
- 334 of Caefarea, in Paleſtine, by the Arians, againſt Athanaſius.
- 335 of Tyre, in Phoenicia, by the Eufebians, againſt Athanaſius.
- 335 of Jeruſalem, by the Eufebians, in favour of Arius.
- 336 of Conſtantinople, by the Eufebians, in favour of Arius.
- 338 of Conſtantinople, by the Arians; Paul the biſhop depoſed.
- 340 of Alexandria, by the Arians, againſt Athanaſius.
- 341 of Antioch, by the Arians, on diſcipline.
- 342 of Rome, by Julius; Athanaſius vindicated.
- 345 of Antioch, by the Arians, againſt the council of Nice.
- 346 of Milan, by the Catholics, in favour of the council of Nice.
- 347 of Sardica, in Illyria; Athanaſius vindicated, Arius condemned.
- 347 of Milan, by the Catholics, againſt ſome Arian biſhops.
- 348 of Carthage, under Gratus, on diſcipline.
- 349 of Jeruſalem, by Maximus, in favour of Athanaſius.
- 349 of Rome, by Julius; Photinus condemned.
- 352 of Egypt, by the Catholics, in favour of Athanaſius.
- 352 of Rome, by Liberius, in favour of Athanaſius.
- 353 of Arles, in Provence, by the Arians, againſt Athanaſius, &c.
- 354 of Antioch, by the Arians, againſt Athanaſius.
- 355 of Milan, by the Arians, againſt Athanaſius.
- 357 of Caefarea, by Acacius; Cyril biſhop of Jeruſalem depoſed.
- 358 of Antioch, by Eudoxus, and other Arians, againſt Athanaſius.
- 358 of Neocaefarea, in Pontus; Euſtathius depoſed.
- 358 of Rome, by Felix, againſt Conſtantius, Valens, &c.

A. D.

- 358 The council of Ancyra, in Galatia, by the Semi-Arians.
- 358 of Sirmich, in Hungary, by the Semi-Arians, against Athanasius.
- 359 of Rimini, in Italy, chiefly by the Catholics; Arians condemned.
- 359 of Seleucia, in Isauria, by the Semi-Arians, against the Oetians, &c.
- 360 of Constantinople, by the Arians, against the Semi-Arians.
- 360 of Paris, under Julian, against the Arians.
- 362 of Alexandria; Athanasius's confession of faith.
- 363 of Alexandria, by Athanasius, on the same subject.
- 363 of Antioch, by Miletius; Arian bishops adopt the Nicene creed.
- 364 of Lampfac, in Mysia, by the Macedonians.
- 365 of Nicomedia, in Bithynia, under Valens, in favour of the Arians.
- 366 of Rome, by Liberius; the Macedonians embrace the faith of the council of Nice.
- 366 of Laodicea, in Phrygia; canons on the rites, &c. of the church.
- 367 of Rome; Damasius justified, the Venuslians condemned.
- 369 of Rome, by Damasius; Valens, &c. condemned.
- 372 of Rome, by Damasius; Auxentius bishop of Milan condemned.
- 372 of Nicopolis, in Armenia, by Theodosius, on the state of the churches in Armenia, against Eustathius, &c.
- 374 of Valence, in Dauphine, concerning ordinations.
- 374 of Rome, by Damasius, against Apollinarius, &c.
- 375 of Illyricum; the consubstantiality of the Trinity asserted.
- 375 of Rome, by Damasius; Lucius, bishop of Alexandria, condemned.
- 377 of Rome, by Damasius, against the Marcellianists, &c.
- 378 of Rome, in favour of Damasius and the Catholic faith.
- 379 of Rome, by Damasius, against several heresies.
- 379 of Antioch, by Meletius, in favour of the Catholic faith.
- 380 of Milan; Indica, a calumniated virgin, justified.
- 380 of Saragossa, in Arragon, against the Priscillianists.
- 380 of Antioch; the Arians condemned and deposed.
- 381 of CONSTANTINOPLE, the *second* general council, from May to July 30th, by Theodosius and Damasius; council of Nice confirmed concerning mass; heretics condemned; many canons.
- 381 of Aquilaea, on the confines of Italy; some Arian bishops deposed.
- 381 of Milan, or Rome, by Ambrose; the Apollinarists condemned.
- 383 of Constantinople, by Theodosius, for the re-union of schismatics, without effect.
- 384 of Bourdeaux, in Guienne, against the Priscillianists.
- 385 of Treves, in Germany; Thacius absolved.
- 386 of Rome, by Siricius, on the celibacy of the clergy, &c.
- 386 of Carthage; the bishops of Africa confirm the canons relating to the celibacy of the clergy.
- 389 of Antioch, on the death of Marcellus.
- 390 of Rome, by Siricius, against Jovinian.
- 390 of Milan, against Jovinian and his followers.
- 390 of Carthage, under Genethlius; many regulations on discipline.
- 391 of Antioch, under Flavian, against the Meffalians.
- 391 of Capua in Italy, on the schism of the church of Antioch.
- 393 of Angari, in Bithynia, by the Novatians, against Sabatius.
- 393 of Hippona, in Africa, on councils, discipline, &c.
- 393 of Cabarsuffitanum, in Africa; Primianus condemned.
- 394 of Caverne, near Carthage; Primianus condemned.
- 394 of Vaga, in Numidia; Primianus justified.
- 394 of Constantinople; dispute concerning the bishop of Bosra.

A. D.

- 394 The council of Carthage, on discipline.
- 395 of Hippo, in Africa, on discipline.
- 397 of Carthage, on discipline.
- 397 of Byzantium, in Africa; canons of Hippo confirmed.
- 398 of Carthage, on the ordination and duties of the clergy.
- 399 of Carthage, for the immunity of churches.
- 399 of Alexandria, by Theophilus, against the errors of Origen.
- 399 of Jerusalem, by John, against the errors of Origen.
- 399 of Cyprus, against the Origenists.
- 400 of Toledo, in Spain; the bishop of Rome here first named Pope; many canons on discipline.
- 400 of Rome, by Anastasius, on discipline.

The FIFTH CENTURY.

- 401 The council of Ephesus, for the election of a bishop; six Simoniacal bishops deposed.
- 401 of Carthage, under Aurelius, for the re-union of the Donatists.
- 401 of Turin, on the difference between the bishops of Vienna and Arles concerning the primacy.
- 402 of Milevia, in Africa, for the re-union of the Donatists.
- 403 of Quercum, near Chalcedon, against Chrysostom.
- 403 of Constantinople, in favour of Chrysostom.
- 403 of Carthage, under Aurelius; re-union of the Donatists.
- 404 of Constantinople; Chrysostom deposed.
- 404 of Carthage, under Aurelius, against the Donatists.
- 405 of Italy, by Innocent, in favour of Chrysostom.
- 407 of Carthage, by Aurelius; canons concerning the Donatists.
- 408 of Carthage; two councils against heretics and Pagans.
- 409 of Carthage; ordained that one bishop should be no judge.
- 410 of Carthage, under Aurelius, in favour of the Donatists.
- 410 of Seleucia, in Persia, by John; 22 canons on discipline.
- 411 of Ptolemais, in Lybia; Andronicus excommunicated.
- 411 of Carthage; a conference between the Catholics and Donatists.
- 412 of Carthage, under Aurelius; Celestius condemned.
- 412 of Cirtes, in Numidia, against the Donatists.
- 414 of Africa; regulations concerning the Donatists.
- 415 of Jerusalem, against Pelagius.
- 415 of Illyricum, in favour of Perignes.
- 415 of Diospolis, in Palestine, against Pelagius.
- 416 of Carthage, against Pelagius and Celestius.
- 416 of Milevia, in Numidia, against Pelagius and Celestius.
- 417 of Tuldritanum, in Africa, on discipline.
- 417 of Carthage, against Pelagius and Celestius.
- 417 of Rome, on the same subject.
- 418 of Macrianum, in Africa; 2 canons on discipline.
- 418 of Carthage, against Pelagius; re-union of the Donatists.
- 418 of Antioch, by Theodotus, against the errors of Pelagius.
- 419 of Ravenna, by Honorius, on the election of a Pope.
- 419 of Carthage; acts and canons relating to discipline.
- 420 of Ctesiphon, in Persia; the canons of Seleucia confirmed.
- 422 of Hippo, in Africa, relating to the deposition of a bishop.
- 423 of Cilicia, against the Pelagians.
- 425 of Carthage, against appeals to the Pope.
- 426 of Constantinople, on the ordination of Sifinnius.
- 426 of Hippo; an assistant-successor to Augustin chosen.
- 429 of Troyes, in Champaign, against the Pelagians.
- 430 of Alexandria, by Cyril, against Nestorius.
- 430 of Rome; the doctrines of Nestorius and Pelagius condemned.

A. D.

- 431 The council of Ephesus, in Asia; *third* general council, under Cyril, from 22d of June to 31st of July; the doctrines of Nestorius, Pelagius, and other heretics, condemned.
- 431 of Ephesus, by John of Antioch, against the general council.
- 431 of Tarsus, in Cilicia, by John, against those who favoured Cyril.
- 431 of Antioch, by John; the council of Tarsus confirmed.
- 432 of Antioch; a reconciliation between Cyril and John.
- 433 of Zeugma, in Syria; Cyril approved of, Nestorius not condemned.
- 433 of Rome; Sextus III. vindicated.
- 435 of Anazarba, in Cilicia, by Maximin, relating to Cyril and John.
- 435 of Tarsus, by Helladius; Cyril and John reconciled, the council of Ephesus confirmed, Nestorius condemned.
- 435 of Antioch, in favour of Theodore of Mopsuestia.
- 439 of Riez, in Provence, by Hilary, on discipline.
- 441 of Orange, on the confines of Dauphiny, on discipline.
- 442 of Vaison, in France, on discipline.
- 442 of Arles, in Provence; 56 canons on discipline.
- 444 of Bisanson, in Naples; Celidonius deposed.
- 444 of Rome, against the Manichaeans, by Leo.
- 445 of Antioch; Athanasius deposed.
- 446 of St Albans, in England, against Pelagius.
- 447 of Toledo; confession of faith against the Priscillianists.
- 447 of Rome, by Leo, concerning the alienation of the funds of the church.
- 448 of Antioch, under Domnus, in favour of Ibas bishop of Edessa.
- 448 of Galicia, by Toribius; the errors of the Priscillianists condemned.
- 448 of Constantinople, by Flavian; Eutyches condemned.
- 448 of Tyre, in Phoenicia; Ibas absolved.
- 449 of Constantinople, against Eutyches.
- 449 of Ephesus, by Theodosius; Eutyches absolved, Flavian condemned.
- 449 of Rome; council of Ephesus condemned.
- 449 of Great Britain, against Pelagius.
- 450 of Constantinople, under Anatolius, against Nestorius and Eutyches.
- 451 of Milan; Leo's letter to Flavian approved of and subscribed.
- 451 of CHALCEDON, in Bythnia; *fourth* general council, from the end of September to the end of October, six sessions; the council of Ephesus in 449 condemned, &c.
- 451 of Rome, by Leo; the council of Chalcedon approved of, and two canons concerning the baptism of infants.
- 453 of Angers, in France; twelve canons on discipline.
- 453 of Jerusalem, for the preservation of the true faith.
- 455 of Arles, on a difference between Faustus and Theodosius.
- 457 of Alexandria; the council of Chalcedon condemned.
- 458 of Rome, by Leo; concerning the depredations of the Huns.
- 459 of Constantinople, by Gennadius, against the Simonists.
- 461 of Tours, in France; canons on discipline.
- 462 of Rome, in favour of Hermes.
- 463 of Arles, by Leontius; Mamertin's ordination of a bishop condemned.
- 465 of Tarragon, in Catalonia, against Silvian, and on discipline.
- 465 of Vannes, in Brittany, by Perpetuus, on discipline.
- 465 of Rome, on discipline.
- 470 of Chalons, on the Soane, for the election of a bishop.

A. D.

- 471 The council of Antioch, by Peter the Fuller; an addition made to the hymn Trifagion.
- 472 of Antioch; Peter the Fuller deposed.
- 473 of Bourges, in France, for the election of Simplicius, &c.
- 474 of Vicana, in Germany; rogations established.
- 475 of Constantinople; condemned heretics were restored.
- 475 of Arles and Lyons, against predestination.
- 476 of Ephesus, in favour of the Eutychians.
- 477 of Alexandria, against the council of Chalcedon.
- 478 of Constantinople, by Acacius; Peter the Fuller, &c. condemned.
- 481 of Laodicea, in Phrygia, in favour of Stephen third bishop of Antioch.
- 484 of Rome, by Felix III.; Vitalius and Mefinus condemned.
- 485 of Seleucia, in Persia, by Barsumas; marriage permitted to priests and monks.
- 485 of Seleucia, by Babuas; the decisions of the preceding council condemned.
- 485 of Rome; Acacius and Peter the Fuller condemned.
- 488 of Rome, by Felix, on those who apostatized in Africa in the time of persecution.
- 492 of Constantinople, under Euphemius; the council of Chalcedon confirmed.
- 495 of Rome, by Gelasius; Misenus is absolved.
- 496 of Constantinople; Euphemius the Patriarch deposed.
- 496 of Rome, by Gelasius; a catalogue of the canonical books approved of; one of the books of Maccabees excluded.
- 499 of Persia, by Hoseus; the decrees in favour of the marriage of priests, &c. confirmed.
- 499 of Rome, under Symmachus, against abuses and intrigues in the election of the Popes.
- 500 of Lyons, in France, or a conference of the Catholics with the Arians.

THE SIXTH CENTURY.

- 501 The council of Rome, by Symmachus, or Peter bishop of Altino, concerning the contest between Symmachus and Laurentius.
- 501 of Rome, on the same subject, without success.
- 502 of Rome, in favour of Symmachus.
- 504 of Rome, under Symmachus, against the usurpers of the goods of the church.
- 506 of Agda, in France; canons on discipline, origin of benefices.
- 509 of Antioch; the councils of Nice, Constantinople, and Ephesus confirmed.
- 511 of Orleans, in France; canons on discipline.
- 511 of Sidon, in Palestine, against the council of Chalcedon.
- 512 of Antioch, by Xenaias; Severus is ordained Patriarch.
- 516 of Constantinople, by Timotheus; council of Chalcedon is condemned.
- 516 of Illyria, against the Eutychians.
- 516 of Tarragon, in Spain, on discipline; the observation of Sabbath ordained to commence on Saturday.
- 517 of Gironne, in Spain, on discipline; two litanies ordained.
- 517 of Lyons, in France; six canons on incest, &c.
- 517 of Epona, in France; forty canons; the consecration of deaconesses abolished.
- 518 of Constantinople, under Justin; council of Chalcedon approved of, Severus condemned.
- 518 of Jerusalem, the preceding council approved of.
- 518 of Tyre, in Phoenicia, on the same subject.
- 519 of Rome; the union of the east with the west concluded.
- 519 of Great Britain, against the Pelagians.

A. D.

- 520 The council of Constantinople; Epiphanius is ordained Patriarch.
- 521 of Sardinia, on grace and free will.
- 523 of Juncusa, in Africa, on discipline, under Fulgentius.
- 524 of Suffetanum, in Africa, on discipline.
- 524 of Arles, in Provence, on ordinations.
- 524 of Lerida, in Spain, on discipline.
- 524 of Valence, in Dauphiny, six canons on grace, &c.
- 525 of Carthage, under Boniface, on the privileges of monasteries, &c.
- 527 of Carpentras, in France, against Bishop Agricinus.
- 529 of Orange, on the confines of Dauphiny, under Caesarius, against the Semi-Pelagians, on free will, &c.
- 529 of Vailon, in France, on discipline, the liturgy KYRIE ELEISON introduced into France.
- 530 of Valence, against the Semi-Pelagians.
- 530 of Rome; Boniface elected his successor contrary to the canons.
- 531 of Toledo, in Spain, on discipline.
- 531 of Constantinople, by Epiphanius, on the right of that patriarchate.
- 531 of Rome, on the same subject; decision unknown.
- 532 a conference between the Catholics and the Severians.
- 533 of Orleans, against Simony, and other abuses.
- 534 of Rome, on matters of faith and discipline.
- 535 of Carthage, under Reparatus, for the recovery of the goods of the church usurped by the Vandals.
- 535 of Clermont, in Auvergne; 16 canons on discipline.
- 536 of Constantinople, by Agapetus; Anthemius and Severus, patriarchs, and several bishops, condemned.
- 536 of Jerusalem; approbation of the decisions of the preceding council.
- 536 of Thibe, in Armenia, by Nierfes; the council of Chalcedon condemned. This is the epoch of the schism of the Armenian churches.
- 538 of Orleans, on discipline.
- 540 of Barcelona, by Sergius, on discipline.
- 541 of Orleans, by Leontius, on discipline.
- 541 of Coza, in Palestine; the Patriarch of Alexandria deposed for Origenism and homicide.
- 541 of Byzacena, in Africa, regulations concerning discipline.
- 542 of Antioch, by Ephrem; errors of Origen condemned.
- 543 of Constantinople, on the same subject.
- 544 of Persia, by Mar-abas, on discipline; celibacy of the clergy approved of.
- 546 of Lerida, in Catalonia; sixteen canons on discipline.
- 546 of Valence, in Spain; six canons on discipline.
- 549 of Orleans, on discipline.
- 549 of Clermont; the canons of the fifth council of Orleans adopted.
- 550 of Tulle, in Limozine, by Nicetus, on discipline.
- 550 of Mamistra, in Cilicia, against the memorial of Theodore.
- 551 of Constantinople, by Vigilius; Theodore deposed.
- 551 of Paris; Sallarac bishop of Paris deposed for a great crime.
- 552 of Thibe; condemnation of the council of Chalcedon confirmed.
- 553 of Persia, by Joseph; 23 canons on discipline.
- 553 of CONSTANTINOPLE; the fifth general council began May 4. and ended June 2. under Vigilius and Justinian; the errors of Origen and the three chapters condemned.
- 553 of Jerusalem; the fifth general council approved of.
- 554 of Arles; seven canons on discipline.
- 556 of Aquilaea; the fifth general council condemned by the bishops of the West, which occasioned a schism.

A. D.

- 557 The council of Paris; 10 canons to prevent the usurpation of the goods of the church.
- 560 of Landaff, in Wales; the King of Glamorgan excommunicated for an assassination.
- 560 of Landaff; the King of Glamorgan received absolution.
- 560 of Landaff; Guidnerth excommunicated for the murder of his brother.
- 562 of Saintes, in Aquitain; Emerius deposed.
- 563 of Braga, in Portugal, by Lucretius, against the Arians and Priscillianists; 22 canons concerning ceremonies.
- 566 of Lyons, by Nicetus, on discipline.
- 566 of Tours, concerning discipline and ceremonies.
- 569 of Lugo, in Spain, for the division of the dioceses in Spain.
- 572 of Braga, by Martinus, on discipline.
- 573 of Paris, by King Gontran; archbishop Promotus deposed.
- 576 of Seleucia, in Persia, by Ezekiel; 39 canons on discipline.
- 577 of Paris; Pretextat, archbishop of Rouen, deposed.
- 578 of Egypt, under Zanzalus, in favour of the Eutychians.
- 579 of Chalons, on the Soane; Sagittarius and Salonus deposed.
- 579 of the Isle of Grado; the patriarchal see of Aquilaea transferred thither.
- 580 of Brennes, on the river Velle; Gregory of Tours absolved.
- 581 of Alexandria, by Eulogius, on discipline.
- 581 of Toledo, in favour of Arianism.
- 582 of Mascon, in Burgundy; 19 canons on discipline.
- 583 of Lyons; six canons on discipline and manners.
- 585 of Valence; some donations made to the church confirmed.
- 585 of Mascon, concerning cessation from unnecessary work on Sabbath, baptism, tythes, &c.
- 586 of Auxerre, in Burgundy, in favour of the preceding council.
- 587 of Auvergne, on a difference between the bishops of Rodes and Cahors.
- 588 of Constantinople, in favour of Gregory of Antioch.
- 589 of Toledo; the Goths abjure Arianism.
- 589 of Narbonne; regulations and canons on discipline.
- 589 of Alexandria, for the explanation of Deut. xviii. 15.
- 590 of Poitiers, in Aquitain; some nuns excommunicated.
- 590 of Metz, in Lorraine; archbishop of Rheims deposed for lesemajesty.
- 590 of Mariano, in Istria, concerning the signature of the three chapters.
- 590 of Seville, in Spain, on discipline.
- 590 of Rome, under Gregory; Patriarch of Grado called to account for his conduct.
- 591 of Istria, in favour of the Patriarch Severus.
- 591 of Rome, by Gregory, in confirmation of the five general councils.
- 592 of Saragossa, in Arragon, against the Arians.
- 594 of Chalons, on the Soane; the regulation of the Psalmody.
- 595 of Rome, under Gregory, on discipline.
- 597 of Toledo, on discipline.
- 598 of Huesca, in Arragon, on the celibacy of the clergy.
- 599 of Barcelona, in Spain, against Simony.
- 600 of Rome; Andrew, an impellor, condemned.

THE SEVENTH CENTURY.

- 601 The council of Rome, in favour of the Monks.

A. D.

- 601 The council of Sens, in France, on the reformation of manners, Simony, &c.
- 601 of Worcester, in England, by Augustine, on discipline.
- 603 of Chalons, on the Soane; Didier bishop of Vienna deposed.
- 605 of Canterbury, in England, to confirm the foundation of the abbay of St Peter and St Paul.
- 605 of London, by Augustine, concerning marriage, &c.
- 606 of Rome, under Boniface III. on the election of Popes.
- 610 of Rome, Feb. 27. in favour of the Monks, and on the church of England.
- 610 of Toledo, Oct. 23. concerning the primacy of this church.
- 615 of Egara, in Catalonia, Jan. 13. in favour of the celibacy of the clergy.
- 615 of Paris, Oct. 18. on discipline; the differences of some bishops, &c.
- 619 of Seville, in Spain, Nov. 13. under Isidorus, on discipline, and against the Eutycheans.
- 625 of Rheims, in France, under Sonnacus, on discipline.
- 626 of Constantinople, under Sergius, in favour of the Monothelites.
- 628 of Clichy, near Paris; regulations on discipline.
- 630 of Lenia, in Ireland, on Easter.
- 630 of Scotland; Easter ordained to be celebrated on Mar. 14.
- 633 of Alexandria, in Egypt, by Cyrus, in favour of the Monothelites.
- 633 of Toledo, in Spain, Dec. 9. under Isidorus, on matters of faith and discipline.
- 634 of Jerusalem, on discipline.
- 636 of Toledo, under Chintilla, on litanies and prayers for this Prince.
- 638 of Toledo, in favour of the Catholic faith against infidels.
- 639 of Constantinople; the edict of Heraclitus, in favour of the Monothelites, confirmed.
- 640 of Rome, under Severinus, against Monothelism; the preceding council condemned.
- 641 of Rome, under John IV. against Monothelism.
- 642 of Orleans, in France, against the prevailing errors.
- 643 of Chalons, on the Soane, Oct. 25. by Clovis, on discipline.
- 645 in Africa; conference between Pyrrhus the Monothelite, and Maximus; Pyrrhus retracted his errors.
- 646 of Carthage, against the Monothelites; many councils this year in Africa, on the same subject.
- 646 of Toledo, upon accidents during the holy sacrament.
- 648 of Rome, by Theodorus, against some Monothelites.
- 649 of Rome, by Martin. Oct. 5—31. on the same subject.
- 650 of Thessalonica, by Paul, in favour of the Monothelites.
- 650 of Rome, under Martin; the preceding council condemned.
- 653 of Toledo, Dec. and Jan. on faith and discipline.
- 655 of Toledo, Nov. 2. relating to the goods of the clergy.
- 656 of Toledo, Dec. 1. on discipline.
- 658 of Nantz, in France, against plurality of benefices.
- 664 of Phare, in England, on Easter.
- 666 of Merida, in Spain, Nov. 6. on discipline.
- 667 of Crete, by Paul, against the bishop of Lappa.
- 667 of Rome, Dec. 19. by Vitalian, in favour of the bishop of Lappa.
- 673 of Bourdeaux, on the reformation of manners and discipline.
- 673 of Hertford, in England, on Easter, and on discipline.
- 675 of Toledo, Nov. 7. on discipline; offenders to be publicly punished or rebuked.
- 675 of Braga, in Portugal, against consecration with milk.

A. D.

- 679 The council of Milan, in Spain, by Monfuctus, against the Monothelites.
- 680 of Rome, March 27. under Agathon, on faith and discipline.
- 680 of CONSTANTINOPLE; the *sixth* general council began Nov. 7. ended September 16.; the preceding general councils approved; Monothelism condemned.
- 680 of Harfield, in England, against the Eutycheans and Monothelites.
- 681 of Toledo, January 6—25. on discipline; power granted to the Bishop of Toledo to ordain all the Bishops of Spain.
- 683 of Toledo, Nov. 4—6. on the temporalities of the church.
- 684 of Toledo, Nov. 14—20. against the Monothelites.
- 687 of Manaschiert, in Armenia, in favour of the Acephales.
- 688 of Toledo, May 11. on the two wills in Christ, &c.
- 691 of Saragossa, in Arragon, Nov. 1. on discipline.
- 691 of Constantinople; 102 canons on discipline and manners, a supplement to the 5th and 6th general councils.
- 692 of Beaconsfield, in England, by Ina, on the re-union of the Britons with the Saxons, the goods of the church, &c.
- 693 of Toledo, May 2.; Sisbert of Toledo deposed; on discipline.
- 694 of Toledo, Nov. 9. on discipline.
- 697 of Beaconsfield, on the immunities of churches and monasteries.
- 697 of Utrecht, by Wilebrod; missionaries to be sent to the north.
- 698 of Aquilaea; the schism.
- 700 of Worms, in Germany, on discipline.

The EIGHTH CENTURY.

- 701 The council of Toledo, under Vitiza, on discipline.
- 701 of England on discipline.
- 703 of England, against Wilfred of York.
- 704 of Rome, by John VI. in favour of Wilfred.
- 705 of Nidda, in Northumberland, in favour of Wilfred.
- 712 of Constantinople, by John, in favour of the Monothelites.
- 715 of Constantinople, by German, against the Monothelites.
- 721 of Rome, under Gregory II. April 5. against illegal marriages.
- 730 of Constantinople, Jan. 7. by Leo, against images.
- 731 of Rome, by Gregory III. against George, a Legate.
- 732 of Rome, by Gregory III. in favour of images.
- 738 of Worcester, in England, on discipline.
- 742 of Ratisbon, in Germany, on discipline. This is the first council in France or Germany that bears date from the year of the incarnation.
- 743 of Rome, by Zachary, March 22. on the clerical life; on marriages, &c. This is the first council that is dated by the reigns of the Kings of Lombardy.
- 744 of Soissons, in France, March 2. by Pepin, against heresy.
- 745 of Germany, by Boniface, against the heretics Aldebert and Clement.
- 745 of Rome, Oct. 25. under Zachary; Aldebert and Clement deposed.
- 747 of Cloweshowen, in England, on discipline.
- 753 of Verberic, in France, by Pepin; canons on marriage, &c.
- 753 of Metz, in France, on discipline.
- 754 of Constantinople, from February 10. to Aug. 8. under Constantine, against the worship of images.

A. D.

- 755 The council of Vern, the palace of Pepin, on discipline.
 756 of Canterbury, by Cuthbert; the celebration of the festival of Boniface ordained.
 756 of Compeigné, in France, June 22. relating to marriage, &c.
 765 of Attigni, in France, on discipline.
 767 of Jerusalem, by Theodorus, in favour of images.
 767 of Gentilli, near Paris, by Pepin, on images, the Holy Trinity, &c.
 769 of Rome, Apr. 12. under Stephen III.; the Anti-Pope condemned; worship of images authorized.
 772 of Dingelsind, in Bavaria, Oct. 2. by Tassillon, on matters civil and ecclesiastical.
 777 of Paderborn, in Germany; many Saxons baptized.
 779 of Duren, in Germany, on discipline, tithes, &c.
 780 of Paderborn, under Charlemagne; the Bishoprics of Mindem, Halberstadt, Verden, Paderborn, and Munster, founded.
 781 of Cologne, in Germany, under Charlemagne, on discipline.
 782 of Paderborn, under Charlemagne, on the form and constitution of the Saxon republic.
 785 of Paderborn, under Charlemagne, on the same subject.
 786 of Constantinople, Aug. 7. in favour of the Iconoclasts.
 787 of Nice, the *seventh* general council, began Sept. 24. and ended Oct. 23. under Constantine and Adrian, against the Iconoclasts; the worship of images restored, &c.
 787 of Chelchyth, in Northumberland, on discipline.
 788 of Ingelheim, in Germany; Tassillon convicted of treachery.
 791 of Narbonne, in France, June 27. against Felix of Urgel.
 792 of Ratibon, in Bavaria, Aug.; Felix condemned.
 793 of St Albans, in England; the abbey of St Albans founded.
 793 of Spain; the error of Elipand approved of.
 794 of Franckfort, in Germany, against the heresies of Elipand and Felix, on the adoration of images.
 796 of Canterbury, in England, on church privileges.
 796 of Tours, in France; the bishop of Mans deposed on account of his barbarous treatment of the clergy.
 796 of Friuli, in Italy, by Paulinus, on the Trinitarian controversy.
 799 of Beaconsfield, in England, for the preservation of the goods of the church.
 799 of York, under archbishop Eambauld.
 799 of Aix-la-chapelle; Felix of Urgel deposed.
 800 of Cloweshowen, in England, for the preservation of the goods of the church.
 800 of Rome, Dec. Leo III. purged himself, by oath, of crimes of which he had been accused.

The NINTH CENTURY.

- 802 The council of Altino, by Paulinus, on matters of faith and discipline.
 803 of Aix-la-chapelle, Oct. by Charlemagne; regulations concerning the bishops and Benedictine Monks.
 803 of Ratibon, in Bavaria, against the Chorovesii.
 803 of Cloweshowen, on the church of Canterbury.
 806 of Constantinople, under Nicephoras; Joseph restored.
 807 of Salzburg, in Bavaria, Jan. 26. on the payment of tithes.
 807 of Constantinople, Jan.; the marriage of Constantine confirmed.
 809 of Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. on the procession of the Holy Ghost.

A. D.

- 812 The council of Constantinople, Nov. by Michael, on an overture of peace by the Bulgarians.
 813 of Arles, in France, on discipline.
 813 of Aix-la-Chapelle, Sept. by Charlemagne, on discipline.
 814 of Noyon, in Picardy, by Vulfarius, on the limits of the dioceses of Noyon and Soissons.
 814 of Constantinople, by Nicephoras; the worship of images confirmed; Iconoclasm condemned.
 815 of Constantinople, by the Iconoclasts; Nicephoras deposed.
 815 of Constantinople, April, under Leo; paintings and images destroyed.
 816 of Chelcyth, in England, on customs or manners.
 816 of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. regulations for the canons and religious, in 145 articles.
 816 of Rome, under Stephen IV. on the election of a Pope.
 817 of Aix-la-chapelle; regulations for the order of Benedict.
 821 of Thionville, in the diocese of Metz, Oct. on discipline.
 822 of Cloweshowen, by Wilfred, on the usurpation of the goods of the clergy.
 822 of Attigni, in France, under Lewis, on the correction of abuses.
 823 of Rome; Paschal purges himself by oath of certain crimes.
 824 of Cloweshowen, concerning the abbay of Westbury.
 825 of Paris, Nov.; the 7th general council disapproved of.
 825 of Aix-la-Chapelle; the continuation of the preceding council.
 826 of Ingelheim, in Germany, June 1. on the celebration of Mass; against depredations on the kingdom.
 826 of Rome, Nov. 15. under Eugenius II. on the reformation of the clergy.
 827 of Mantua, concerning the Patriarchs of Grado and Aquilaea.
 829 of Paris, June 6. under Lewis, on the duties of Kings and bishops.
 829 of Mentz, in Germany, by Orgarius; Gothescalcus solicits, in vain, to be freed from his monastic vows.
 829 of Worms, in Germany, on divorce, trials for crimes, &c.
 829 of Constantinople, under Theophilus, against images.
 829 of Lyons, against the Jews.
 830 of Nimeguen, in the United Provinces; bishop of Amiens deposed.
 832 of St Denis, in France, February, by Lewis, reformation of the abbay of Hilduin.
 833 of London, on the depredations of the Danes.
 833 of Compeigne, in France; the Emperor Lewis deposed.
 834 of St Denis, in France; Lewis received and restored.
 835 of Thionville, in France, February; Lewis absolved; Ebbo deposed.
 835 of Straminiae, near Lyon, June, by Lewis; concerning the vacant sees of Lyon and Vienna.
 836 of Aix-la-Chapelle, February; admissions to the Emperor, Monks, &c.
 838 of Aix-la-Chapelle, April 30. concerning a difference between Aldric and the abbot of St Cales.
 838 of Chieti, in France, Sept. 6. under the Emperor, on the same subject.
 839 of Chalons, on the Soane, Oct. on affairs of church and state.
 840 of Ingelheim, June 14. Ebbo archbishop of Rheims restored.
 841 of Germany, under Lewis; the battle of Pontenai declared to be a judgment of heaven.
 847 of Constantinople, Feb. 9. under Michel and Theodora, in favour of images.

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- 842 The council of Aix-la-Chapelle; the kingdom of Lothaire divided between Lewis and Charles.
- 843 of Coulaïne, in France, on discipline.
- 843 of Germigny, in France, on the reformation of the Monks, &c.
- 844 of Thionville, in France; admonitions to Lewis and Charles, &c.
- 844 of Verneuil, in France, December, on discipline.
- 845 of Beauvais, in France, April; Hincmar elected Archbishop of Rheims.
- 845 of Meaux, in France, June 17. on discipline.
- 846 of Paris, February, on the restoration of Ebbo.
- 847 of Constantinople, by Ignatius; Gregory, Bishop of Syracuse, deposed for several crimes of which he was convicted.
- 848 of Mentz, by Maurus, on usurpations of the goods of the church.
- 848 of Mentz, October, by Maurus, against Gottescalcus.
- 848 of Limoges, in France, in favour of the canons of St Martial.
- 848 of Lyons, in France, by Amolon; Gottescalcus restored.
- 849 of Chierfy, in France, by Hincmar; Gottescalcus deposed.
- 849 of Chartres, in France; the tonsure given to Charles, brother of Pepin, King of Aquitaine.
- 849 of Paris, against Noemenoe and the Chorevescii.
- 850 of Pavia, on the reformation of manners.
- 850 of Moret, in France, on the reformation of manners.
- 850 of Benningdon, in England, March 27. by Ceolnoth, against the Danes, and on other affairs of the kingdom.
- 852 of Cordoua, in Spain, by Aberame, against voluntary martyrs, and the worship of them.
- 852 of Mentz, under Rabanus Maurus, on discipline.
- 853 of Soissons, in France, April, under Charles; the ordination of Hincmar declared to be legal.
- 853 of Chierfy, by Hincmar, against Gottescalcus.
- 853 of Paris, on the ordination of Eneas.
- 853 of Verberie, in France, August; the council of Soissons approved of.
- 853 of Rome, December, under Leo IV.; Anastasius deposed.
- 855 of Valence, in Dauphiny, January 8. on matters of faith.
- 855 of Pavia, in Italy, February, on the reformation of abuses.
- 855 of Bonoëuil, near Paris, August 25. on some differences between the Bishop of Mans and the Abbot of S. Cales.
- 855 of Winchester, in England, November, on the ravages of the Normans, and the abbey of Westminster.
- 857 of Chierfy, February 25. by Charles, for the remedy of several disorders in church and in state.
- 857 of Mentz, October, under Charles, on the rights of the church.
- 857 of Worms; the union of the churches of Hambourg and Breme ratified.
- 858 of Chierfy, concerning the affairs of state.
- 858 of Tours, in France, May 16. by Gerard, on discipline.
- 858 of Constantinople; Photius deposed; afterwards restored.
- 859 of Langres, in France, April 19. on predestination, &c.
- 859 of Metz, in France, May 28. to reconcile Lewis of Germany to Charles the Bald.
- 859 of Toul, in France, June 14. on predestination, grace, &c.
- 860 of Aix-la-Chapelle, in France, January 6. concerning Thietberge, wife of Lothaire.

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- 860 The council of Coblentz, in Germany, June 7.; peace between Lewis, Lothaire, and the sons of Charles the Bald.
- 860 of Mentz, by Charles, Archbishop; the marriage of Abbo declared null.
- 860 of Rome, by Nicolas; legates appointed to inquire into the deposition of Ignatius and Photius.
- 860 of Toul, October 22. on matters of faith and discipline.
- 861 of Constantinople, May 25.; Ignatius deposed; Photius confirmed; images approved of, &c.
- 861 of Rome, by Nicolas, against John Bishop of Ravenna.
- 861 of Soissons, in France; Rothard is deposed.
- 861 of Pistres, in Normandy, June, on the disorders of church and state.
- 862 of Soissons, under Charles or Hincmar, against Baldwin Earl of Flanders.
- 862 of Aix-la-Chapelle, April 8.; Lothaire's marriage with Thietberge declared null.
- 862 of Rome; the heresy of Theopaschestes condemned.
- 863 of Rome; Photius deprived; a legate deposed, &c.
- 863 of Metz, June, in favour of King Lothaire.
- 863 of Verberie, October 25. concerning a difference between the Bishop of Mans and some Monks.
- 864 of Schirwan, in Armenia; the errors of Nestorius, Eutyches, &c. condemned.
- 864 of Pistres, June 24. on affairs of church and state.
- 864 of Rome, the council of Metz annulled.
- 864 of Rome, Nov. 1.; Rodoald deposed; Rothard restored.
- 865 of Attigni, in France; Lothaire compelled to receive his wife Thietberge.
- 866 of Soissons, August 18. concerning the ordinations of Ebbo, the affair of Wielfred, &c.
- 867 of Constantinople, by Photius; Pope Nicolas deposed.
- 867 of Troyes, in France, Oct. 25. on Wielfred and Ebbo.
- 867 of Constantinople; Ignatius recalled; Photius deposed.
- 868 of Worms, May 16. under Lewis, on discipline.
- 868 of Rome, by Adrian, against Photius.
- 868 of Rome, Oct. 4. by Adrian; Cardinal Anastasius condemned.
- 869 of Verberie, April 30. under Charles; Hincmar, Bishop of Laon, accused of several crimes, and deposed.
- 869 of Pistres, August, on discipline.
- 869 of Metz, Sept. 9. by Hincmar; Charles crowned, &c.
- 869 of CONSTANTINOPLE, eighth general council, under Adrian and Basil, began Oct. 5. ended Feb. 28.; Photius deposed; Ignatius restored; canons on faith and discipline.
- 869 of Rome, by Adrian; Lothaire received into favour.
- 870 of Vienna, in Dauphiny, April, on monastic privilege.
- 870 of Attigni, May, under Charles, on Carloman and Hincmar.
- 870 of Cologne, in Germany, Sept. 26. on discipline.
- 871 of Douzi, in France, August 5.; Hincmar of Laon deposed.
- 871 of Compeigne, in France, by Hincmar of Rheims; the adherents of Carloman deposed.
- 872 of Rome, by John VIII. in the affair of the Emperor Lewis, against Aldegise, Duke of Benevento.
- 873 of Senlis, in France, Carloman deposed.
- 873 of Cologne, Sept. 26. on discipline.
- 874 of Douzi, June 13. against incestuous marriages, and depredations of the goods of the church.
- 874 of Ravenna, by John VIII. on a contest between the Doge of Venice and Patriarch of Grado.
- 874 of Rheims, in France, July, by Hincmar, on discipline

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- 876 The council of Pavia, in Italy, February, by Auspert; Charles proclaimed Emperor, having been crowned by John, Dec. 25.
- 876 of Pontion, in the diocese of Chalons on the Marne, June 21—July 16.; the election of Charles confirmed; the Archbishop of Sens assumed the title of Primate, &c.
- 877 of Rome, February 13.; the election of Charles confirmed.
- 877 of Ravenna, July 22.—September, on discipline.
- 878 of Neustria, or Normandy, by Hincmar, against Hugo, natural son of Lothaire.
- 878 of Rome, by John VIII.; Lambert, Duke of Spoleto, excommunicated.
- 878 of Troyes, in Champagne, August 11.; Hincmar restored.
- 879 of Rome, August; Photius acknowledged by the Pope to be Patriarch of Constantinople.
- 879 of Rome, Oct. 12.; Anspert deposed.
- 879 of Mantala, near Vienna, Oct. 15.; the title of King conferred upon Bozon.
- 879 of Constantinople, November—March 13. by Photius; the term *filioque* suppressed in the creed.
- 881 of Fimes, in the diocese of Rheims, by Hincmar, on the authority of Princes and Bishops.
- 886 of Chalons on the Saone, in France, May 18. on discipline.
- 887 of Cologne, April, against incestuous marriages, and usurpers of the goods of the church.
- 887 of Poit, near Nimes; two intruding Bishops deposed.
- 887 of Urgel, in Spain; the foregoing deposition confirmed.
- 888 of Mentz, in Germany, on discipline.
- 888 of Agaune, or St Maurice, in France; Rodolph is crowned King of Burgundy.
- 888 of Metz, May, by Ratbod, on discipline.
- 889 of Pavia; the election of Guy, King of Italy, confirmed.
- 890 of Valence, in Dauphiny; Lewis elected King of Arles.
- 890 of Worms, on a contest of the Archbishop of Cologne and the Bishop of Hamburg.
- 891 of Canterbury, in England, by Edward, on discipline.
- 891 of Meun upon the Loire, in France, on the election of an Abbot of St Peter of Sens.
- 892 of Vienna, by Paschal and John, legates, against usurpers of the goods of the church, murderers, &c.
- 893 of Rheims, Jan. 28. in favour of Charles the Simple.
- 894 of Chalons on the Saone, in France, May; the Monk Gerfroi cleared of the accusation of murder.
- 895 of Tribur, near Mentz, August, on discipline.
- 896 of Rome, by Stephen VI.; the memory of Formosus condemned.
- 898 of Rome, by Theodore; what was done in the preceding council cancelled.
- 898 of Ravenna, in Italy, on the same subject.
- 899 of Constantinople, against the four holy days.
- 900 of Oviedo, in Spain; this church made metropolitan; on discipline.
- 900 of Rheims, in France, July 6.; the assassins of Archbishop Foulkes excommunicated.
- 900 of Rome, August, by Benedict IV. in favour of Agrim, Bishop of Langres.

THE TENTH CENTURY.

- 902 The council of Aillon, in Narbonne, by Rostaing, on a contest between Tebaldus and Thierry.
- 904 of England, concerning the new bishoprics.

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- 905 The council of England, in favour of King Edward.
- 905 of Constantinople, January, by Nicolas; the marriage of the Emperor Leo condemned.
- 906 of Constantinople, January, by Leo; Nicolas deposed.
- 907 of Barcelona, in Spain, on discipline.
- 906 of Seone, in Scotland, on discipline.
- 906 of Narbonne, in France, against Archbishop Arnold.
- 906 of Rome, the Bishop of Langres restored.
- 907 of Tiber, in Langue-doc, on the Church of Ausone.
- 909 of Troli, near Soissons, June 26. under Herve, on discipline.
- 911 of Narbonne, against Archbishop Arnold.
- 912 of Tours, in France, on the feast of St Martin.
- 915 of Chalons on the Saone, on the disputes of some curates.
- 916 of Alheim, in Rhetia, Sept. 20. by Conrad, on discipline.
- 920 of Constantinople, June; peace between the Emperor Leo and the Patriarch Nicolas.
- 921 of Troli, near Soissons, by Herve; absolution given to the dead.
- 922 of Coblenz, in Germany, by Charles, on discipline.
- 923 of Rheims, under Seulie, against those who had been in the battle of Soissons.
- 924 of Troli, in favour of the Bishop of Cambrai.
- 927 of Troli, against the plurality of wives.
- 927 of Treves, in Germany, by Roger, on the reformation of the clergy.
- 928 of Grately, in England; regulations civil and ecclesiastical.
- 931 of Constantinople, against the Patriarch Trypho.
- 932 of Ratibon, in Germany, January 14. against abuses.
- 932 of Erford, in Germany, June, on discipline.
- 932 of Dingelsind, near Ratibon, on the reformation of the clergy.
- 935 of Fimes near Rheims, against usurpers of the goods of the church.
- 940 of Cambridge in England, on discipline.
- 941 of Soissons, in France; Archbishop of Rheims deposed.
- 944 of London, on discipline.
- 944 of Constantinople, against the Patriarch Trypho.
- 947 of Narbonne, March 27. by Aymeric, on the means of restoring ecclesiastical discipline.
- 947 of Verdun, in France, November, concerning the candidates for the church of Rheims.
- 948 of Meulon, in France, January 15. by Robert, on discipline.
- 948 of Ingelheim, near Mentz, July, under Otto and Lewis, in favour of Arnold, Archbishop of Rheims.
- 948 of Treves, in Germany, September 6. by Mann; Hugh, Count of Paris, excommunicated.
- 948 of London, Sept. 8. on discipline.
- 949 of Rome, by Agapeta; the councils of Ingelheim and Treves confirmed.
- 952 of Aulburg, in Germany, August 7. on discipline.
- 955 of Landaff, in Wales, and elsewhere.
- 959 of Brentford, in England, on the goods of the church.
- 963 of Constantinople, by Polyeuctus, September, on the marriage of Nicephorus Phocas.
- 963 of Rome, Nov. 6—27. by Otto, in favour of Leo VIII.
- 964 of Rome, Feb. 26.; Leo VIII. deposed by John XII.
- 964 of Rome; Benedict V. deposed by Leo VIII.
- 967 of Rome, January, by John XIII. in favour of the church of St Grato, the abbey of Salice, &c.
- 967 of Ravenna, in Italy, April 22. on discipline; Alodeburgh erected into an Archbishopric.